"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy Saturday; Sunday, fair; moderate west to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXII...NO. 19,999. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BECKER FIGHTS ON TO WIN NEW TRIAL

McIntyre Declares He Will Offer Ten Good Reasons for Hearing Case Again.

GUNMEN TRY TO MAKE TERMS

Send Their Lawyer to Whitman, but No Concessions Are to be Made to Them Now.

JURY TOOK THREE BALLOTS

Only a Question of Degree of Guilt and No Juror at Any Time Voted for Acquittal.

BECKER DISMISSED BY WALDO

After Being Under Suspension Since Indictment — Informers Want to Get Out of Prison.

While Charles Becker, the Police Lieutenant convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, sat stolidly in his cell yesterday, denouncing his trial as unfair and denouncing as "rats" the informers whose testimony had brought about his conviction and sent him on his way to the death house at Sing Sing, John F. McIntyre, his chief counsel, announced that an appeal would be taken at once for a new trial, which would act automatically as a stay of the execution of the death sentence which Justice Goff will pronounce on Becker on Wednesday.

Mr. McIntyre detailed ten major grounds on which the appeal will be based, in addition to the 4,000-odd exceptions with which he dotted the record at almost every stage of the trial; and he expressed himself as confident that the Court of Appeals, partaking in a capital case of the functions of a jury, yet "free and aloof from the influence of an inflamed popular opinion and clamor" for the conviction of the accused Lieutenant, such as, he declared, must have influenced the best of jurors, would throw aside as worthless and perjured the testimony of the men whose stories had convicted Becker and order a new trial, even on the basis of the facts in the case, irrespective of the rulings of Justice Goff as to the law. Such a new trial, however, he admitted, could probably not be held for at least a year to come, owing to the lengthy legal procedure involved in an appeal. In fact, the mere decision of the Court of Appeals whether or not to allow a new trial could scarcely be reached before six or eight months.

In marked contrast to the stolid impassiveness of Becker—who in addition to losing his case has, in the defense of it, according to his counsel, lost every cent he and his wife owned, and contracted heavy debts besides—was the behavior of "Lefty Louie," "Whitey" Lewis, "Dago Frank" Cirofici, and "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, the four gunmen who, the State charges, at Becker's instigation, actually fired the shots that killed Rosenthal.

Gunmen Send to Whitman.

If Becker, the distant brain of the murder plot, despite his absence from the scene of the murder at the time, despite his power and the aid of the "system," could not make good his defense and ward off sentence of death, how much more desperate, it was felt, must be the case of his four low tools of the under world, laid by the heels and shorn of even the power that membership in a gang might have lent them outside of prison walls, and accused by witnesses other than accomplices or creatures of the under world of having fired the actual shots that killed the "squealing" gambler?

Becker had referred to Jack Rose and the other informers as "rats," but it was the four gunmen, rather than these, who scurried frantically for cover and grasped at the faintest hope yesterday, hurriedly calling their counsel to them in prison and sending him in haste to the District Attorney's office to make soundings there as to what terms, if any, they might hope for by taking pleas. The answer their lawyer bore back to them, it is believed, was not at all encouraging. Mr. Whitman will put the gunmen on trial, one at a time, at the request of their counsel, beginning with either "Whitey" Lewis or "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg, moving for trial of one or the other of these on Nov. 7. The District Attorney, encouraged by his success in the Becker trial, the most difficult of any facing him, was in no mood to make concessions.

Nor was nervousness bordering on actual terror confined to the gunmen. The "rats" to whom Becker had alluded so contemptuously, Rose, Webber, Vallon, and the dapper and voluble Schepps, were also manifestly ill at ease in their hitherto comfortable quarters in the west side prison.

At least two of them, Rose and Schepps, made overtures to the District Attorney through their lawyers yesterday, reminding him nervously that in consideration of their "services rendered" to the State, under their agreement with him, they would like to get out of jail for recuperation for a while on bail, if need be, while awaiting their time to testify in the trials against the other murder prisoners. Mr. Whitman refused absolutely to discuss what disposition he would make of the four informers, or whether under the stipulations into which he entered with their attorneys he considered their testimony in the Becker case as settling further claims he may have on them. It is practically assured, however, that the four informers will be kept within the District Attorney's beck and call at any moment by a prohibitive, or all but prohibitive, bail, until the last of the trials growing out of the Rosenthal murder is concluded.

Great Cost of the Trial.

The cost to the State of all these trials can scarcely be conjectured. It was estimated yesterday that the Becker trial alone cost the State from $35,000 to $50,000 in the 100 days of its duration; while it cost Becker, according to the admission of his counsel, somewhat less than $25,000. That amount, according to the lawyer, was about the sum total of all Becker and his wife, despite the graft rumors, really possessed.

Mr. McIntyre declared wearily yesterday that his health was completely wrecked, and that he might never conduct a case again. He had learned only after the attack he suffered while he was making his summing up of the case, he said, that he was afflicted with heart disease of a dangerous sort, and several times he had seemed on the point of breaking down completely.

After announcing that he would make an appeal for a new trial forthwith, Mr. McIntyre consented to state what would be the grounds on which such an appeal would be based. He explained that he

Continued on Page 3.

ALSBERG SUCCEEDS WILEY.

President Names Columbia Man as Chief Chemist of Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chemical biologist in charge of the poisonous plant laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, has been selected by President Taft to succeed Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the noted pure food expert, as Chief Chemist of the Government.

Dr. Alsberg is 35 years old. He was graduated from Columbia University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Subsequently he took a special course in chemistry in Germany. He has been in charge of the Department of Biological Chemistry of the Harvard Medical School and Secretary of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences. He was recommended highly by men foremost in science and education.

As Dr. Wiley's successor, Dr. Alsberg will be in charge of the enforcement of the pure food law.

SHE ACCUSES MRS. BELMONT.

Pushed Out of Restaurant, She Declares—Gets a "Jane Doe" Summons.

A woman who gave her name as Mrs. Alice Clancy and her address as 467 Fifth Avenue appeared before Magistrate Murphy in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon and asked for a summons for Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. She declared that Mrs. Belmont ejected her from a restaurant on lower Fifth Avenue in the noon hour. The restaurant, she said, was one of those recently established by Mrs. Belmont.

"Mrs. Belmont threw me out of her restaurant this noon, your Honor, because I didn't have the right check," she told the Magistrate. "They told me my check was no good, and Mrs. Belmont, she pushed me out."

"Why," said Magistrate Murphy, "I can't believe that Mrs. Belmont would do such a thing. Are you sure it was she?"

"Yes, Sir, I've known her a long time," was the response.

"Well," declared the court, "I'll give you a summons for Jane Doe, and you can serve it on the person that pushed you out of the restaurant."

"Can't I have an officer?" the applicant asked.

"No," was the quick reply, "I wouldn't want to humiliate Mrs. Belmont, if it is she."

Mrs. Clancy received a summons for Jane Doe returnable Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

At Mrs. Belmont's house it was said last night that she was out.

Mrs. Belmont's restaurant is at 13 and 15 East Forty-first Street, and she has no restaurant in "lower Fifth Avenue."

STRAWBERRIES RIPE AGAIN.

New Rochelle Gardens Produce a Small, Sweet Variety.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Eugene Cortiss picked a quart of strawberries in his garden in Rochelle Heights this morning, and the family had them for breakfast. They were small but very sweet. Allan Lichtenstein, a wealthy broker, whose home, the Poplars on North Avenue, New Rochelle, is one of the show places of this city, gathered nearly three quarts of large juicy strawberries on his place this afternoon and invited his neighbors to a strawberry supper.

While the New Rochelle high school football team was practicing in the city park this afternoon the ball was kicked into a large patch of blackberry bushes. The team, instead of bringing the ball back, stayed to pick and eat blackberries. The appearance of the berries in New Rochelle is accounted for by the recent warm weather.

HIS FORTUNE IN HIS POCKET.

Fruit Dealer Carried Almost All His Fortune in His Roll.

The estate of Frederick Mallard, a fruit dealer, which was appraised yesterday for the transfer tax, consisted almost entirely of cash, which was found in his pockets when he was discovered dead on Oct. 29, 1906. The value of the estate was $8,351, of which $7,752, in bills of large denomination, was discovered on his body.

The circumstance was explained by the fact that Mr. Mallard was a buyer at public auction of fruit, which was sold by his three sons, Frederick Mallard, Jr., of 8 Little West Twelfth Street, Stephen Mallard of Jersey City, N. J., and William Mallard of 75 Gansevoort Street. He always carried a large amount of money with him in order to be able to take advantage of fruit auction sales. He did not leave a will, and his property was divided among his sons and two daughters.

SAFETY DEVICE SAVES FLIER.

Touch of Button Releases W. Irving Twombly from Straps as He Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Oct. 25.—W. Irving Twombly had a narrow escape here this afternoon from fatal injury, when he fell thirty feet in the old Dragon Fly, which Earl Ovington utilized two Summers ago in carrying the mail from the Nassau Boulevard flying field. Parts of the machine were found thrust twenty inches into the ground.

Mr. Twombly is Vice President of the Columbia Motor Company and a prominent official of the Aero Club, and he received his aviator's license on J—uly 19. He made his first flight this afternoon, selecting Earl Ovington's monoplane. He took the precaution to wear a safety device of straps which fastened him in the machine and could be released by the touch of a button.

He had risen about thirty feet in the air, when he saw coming toward him Fred C. Helders of Hempstead. Fearing a head-on collision, he made a quick turn. His engine stalled, and the monoplane fell with a crash. Touching the release of his safety device, Mr. Twombly was thrown clear and escaped uninjured. His machine is a wreck.

DR. ROOSEVELT EVER READY.

Has Night Bell and Both Telephones, Says Gov. Marshall.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 25.—In referring to the contest between the Presidential nominees of the Republican and Progressive Parties in his speech here last night Gov. Marshall said it was a case where doctors disagreed.

"Dr. Taft wants to give medicine to the patient in his way, and Dr. Roosevelt wants to administer the dose in his way. In this situation I recommend to you Dr. Wilson as the physician who will help you. If you don't like him you can discharge him and always be sure of getting Dr. Roosevelt back. He has a night bell and both telephones."

DR. CARREL FINDS ANOTHER WONDER

Keeps Vital Organs of One Dog Alive After Separating Them from the Body.

CUT FROM NERVOUS SYSTEM

A Living "Visceral Being" Now in His Laboratory — Astonishes Assembly of Physicians.

The world of experimental medicine was humming yesterday with the announcement of the latest discovery of Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, an announcement made on Thursday night before an applauding and deeply interested assemblage of doctors, the members and guests of the New York Physicians' Association, who filled Tuxedo Hall to overflowing. Dr. Carrel was introduced by Dr. George D. Scott as the most noted biologist in America and greeted with especial interest on this particular occasion because only a few days before word was received from Europe that the Nobel Prize for research in medicine was to come to him, and for the first time to this country.

The subject of his speech was "Recent Experiments in Life, Senility, and Death," and in the course of his remarks, very quietly and quite as though such things were the commonplaces of his modest existence, he made this statement:

He had succeeded in separating from the body and brain and nervous system of a warm-body animal that animal's heart, stomach, liver, intestines, kidney, and bladder, and of having those organs live and functionate under his eyes for ten hours. As the culmination of many weary months of progressive experimentation, Dr. Carrel had before him in his laboratory a living "visceral being" living though totally severed and apart from the brain that was supposed to be the essential stimulus of life. There, under the very eyes of the eager wonder-worker, was a dog's heart beating its 120 beats a minute, just as though nothing had happened, a dog's stomach digesting food as though the brain were in its seat directing the whole operation, a dog's intestines and kidneys functionating as though the surgeon's knife had never been near. This was the achievement—an entire system of organs alive outside the body, an animal killed and its viscera living.

The Elimination of Death.

The announcement of it recalled that striking sentence in Dr. Carrel's paper on "Preservation of Tissues and Its Application in Surgery," read by him before the American Medical Association in June. The sentence was:

"If it were possible to transplant immediately after death the tissues and organs which compose the body into other identical organisms, no elemental death would occur and all the constituent parts of the body would continue to live."

The organs of the animal which continued to live for ten hours in Dr. Carrel's laboratory were taken by him and placed in the solution which a very infinity of experiments had taught him was the one required. The blood had to be aerated continuously by the artificial respiration supplied from oxygen pumps and the desired temperature was maintained through the laboratory equipment much as it is preserved in an incubator.

Then Dr. Carrel watched while the organs continued the placid performance of their functions. The thing that riveted the attention of every doctor there on Thursday night was the promise the announcement implied that they and all their profession would henceforth be able to see the organs of circulation and digestion at work. After his speech was over they were all talking of the wonderful value of the achievement in the possibilities it opened up for physiological research. To be able to bend over and watch a living heart beating and a living stomach digesting—that was the wonder of it.

Many of them looked upon it as a step in the prolongation of life.

Among the physicians in the audience who came forward after Dr. Carrel's quiet talk to shower him with their congratulations were Dr. John Winters Brannan, Dr. Nagouchi, Dr. Max Einhorn, Dr. W. S. Gottheil and Dr. Wolff Freudenthal. Dr. Freudenthal had brought to the meeting, as his guest, Prof. August Gaertner of the University of Jena, who said that he considered himself fortunate to have had the opportunity of hearing the announcement from Dr. Carrel's own lips. He predicted that this new science was destined to solve some of the mysteries of life and death.

Winning of the Nobel Prize.

The separation and survival of this "visceral being" has been another step in a direction in which Dr. Carrel has been moving for several years. The awarding to him of the Nobel prize came as the result of a long line of investigations since he became a member of the staff of the Rockefeller Institute, a striking climax in which was reached with the announcement last Spring that he had succeeded in keeping the heart tissue of a chicken alive for a period of 120 days after removal from the body.

Dr. Carrel's previous discoveries in the field of surgery had already attracted wide attention, but this discovery brought him world-wide fame and was the leading topic of discussion by medical men the world around.

Dr. Carrel started on this line of experimentation in his quest of a method of storing tissues extirpated from the amputated limb of a living animal or a fresh cadaver during the period which elapsed between their extirpation and their transplantation on the patient.

"It would be very convenient," he said, when he addressed his confreres in Atlantic City last June, "for surgeons to keep in store pieces of skin, cartilage, blood vessels, peritoneum, bone, blood vessels, omentum, and fat ready to be used. I attempted to preserve the tissue outside of the organism in a condition of active or latent life.

"I found that the permanent, active life of the tissues outside of the organism was possible. A piece of chick heart pulsated strongly 104 days after its extirpation.

"The color and consistency of the tissues remained generally normal for several weeks. After six, seven or even ten months the microscopical appearance of the arteries was not markedly modified.

"The results obtained by Tuffier, Magitot and myself demonstrate that human tissues preserved in cold storage could be used in human surgery. Future investigations will show in what measure tissues of infants should be employed as grafts. The tissues actually used in human surgery, as cartilage, periosteum, skin and aponeuroses could easily be taken in large quantities from the fresh cadavers of foetuses and infants and preserved in vaseline and in cold storage.

"A supply of tissues in latent life would be constantly ready for use, and the tubes containing the tissues could even be sent in small refrigerators of the type of the thermos bottle to surgeons who needed them. It would simplify very much transplantation of skin, bone, periosteum and aponeuroses which are more and more used in human surgery."

Postal Express Will Reduce Cost of Living

Representative David J. Lewis of the Ways and Means Committee, who has studied the express and railroad rate situation and also the middleman's charges, makes a strong plea for postage stamp shipments from producer to consumer

In To-morrow's Times

GEN. O'RYAN OUSTED FROM GUARD BY DIX

Divisional Organization of Militia Abolished to Get Rid of Commander Murphy Put In.

HIS STAFF UNDER VERBECK

All Except Walter and Olmsted Transferred to the Adjutant General, Now in Supreme Command.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Tammany control of the National Guard, at which Gov. Dix struck soon after he failed of renomination at the Syracuse Convention, was eliminated to-day when Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walter and Capt. Edward Olmsted, his aids, were dismissed from active service, and the rest of Gen. O'Ryan's staff were placed on duty under Adjt. Gen. William Verbeck. In order to accomplish this upset, Gov. Dix had to abolish the divisional organization of the Guard, and thus place Gen. O'Ryan and the two aids on the supernumerary list.

"There has been too much friction within the National Guard, and this turmoil has resulted in the issuance of my orders to-day," was the only explanation that Gov. Dix would make. Adjt. Gen. Verbeck, who came into office under the Republican administration in 1910, and whose continuance in power in the Guard has been strongly opposed by Tammany and other Democratic leaders, would make no comment on the change which places him in full control of the organization.

It is highly probable that the Governor's action will not be permitted to stand without a contest, and the whole National Guard trouble, which has led to several open controversies among high officers, will be aired.

The elevation of Gen. O'Ryan from a subordinate place to command in the Guard was brought about at the time when Charles F. Murphy was at the height of his power at Albany. It had been understood that Mr. Murphy had wanted the office of Adjutant General for one of his friends, but Gov. Dix would not remove Gen. Verbeck. Then the device was hit upon of ending the long service of Major Gen. Roe by compulsory retirement. This was accomplished by the passage of an act through the last Legislature. When Gov. Dix on March 28 nominated Gen. O'Ryan to replace Gen. Roe confirmation was opposed by Senator Brackett, the Republican Senate leader, who declared that it meant the encroachment of Tammany on the Guard. The other Republicans, however, refused to stand by him.

Friction was not long in developing between Gen. Verbeck and Gen. O'Ryan. They conferred in New York upon their respective duties, and their dispute almost led to the voluntary retirement of Gen. Verbeck. An effort was made to have the respective duties determined by the Attorney General, but no settlement was found. Then while Gov. Dix was absent in Europe came an order by Lieut. Gov. Conway placing Gen. O'Ryan on continuous service and giving him a salary of $8,000. Gen. Verbeck prevented Gen. O'Ryan getting any of the salary during the absence of the Governor, and the order was revoked on his return. Attorney General Carmody expressed the verbal opinion that Gen. O'Ryan could draw his salary by mandamusing the State Controller. He held that the Major General was allowed pay while on active service.

It was on Oct. 4, after the Syracuse Convention, that Gov. Dix put the power over the Guard in the hands of Gen. Verbeck. He issued an order creating the post of Chief of Staff of the military forces of the State and appointed Gen. Verbeck to it. This action was received with disapproval by Gen. O'Ryan and some of his fellow-officers, and Lieut. Col. William W. Ladd, Judge Advocate of the Division of the National Guard, recently submitted an opinion to the Governor that his action was contrary to the military law.

The Governor on Oct. 10 had a conference with Gen. O'Ryan and Gen. Verbeck, at the conclusion of which he stated he believed there was a thorough understanding between the two Generals and that he looked for harmony in the Guard.

The friction was not overcome, however, for there has been much open criticism over the appointment of the Chief of Staff, not only by Gen. O'Ryan, but by other officers. Gen. O'Ryan talked considerably more than those at headquarters thought advisable, and Adjt. Gen. Verbeck quoted the military law about an officer giving out information as a warning of what has come to pass.

Two orders were issued to-day by Adjt. Gen. Verbeck "by command of the Governor." The first says that "in order to increase the efficiency of the State forces, the divisional organization of the National Guard as now constituted is disbanded." The order then says that Major Gen. O'Ryan's staff, "having been rendered surplus, is withdrawn from active service and placed upon the supernumerary list."

The order directed that all the officers so relieved, with the exception of Gen. O'Ryan, Lieut. Col. Walter, and Capt. Olmsted, be "placed on active duty and assigned to the headquarters of the militia of the State until further orders," and "at once report to the Adjutant General of the State, in person or by mail, for instructions."

The effect of this order, according to military authorities, is to transfer these officers to the staff of Gen. Verbeck. The officers relieved and later reinstated are Lieut. Cols. Chauncey P. Williams, Franklin W. Ward, William H. Chapin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Louis W. Stotesbury, William W. Ladd, Arthur F. Townsend, Henry S. Sternberger, Nathaniel B. Thurston, William G. Le Boutillier, Eugene W. V. C. Lucas, and Frederick T. Leigh.

A LULL IN DIVORCES.

Record Book of Supreme Court Contained No Entries for Yesterday.

A book is kept in the County Clerk's office in which are recorded the titles of all divorce actions filed in this district of the Supreme Court. Yesterday, for the first time within the memory of the oldest man in the office, no names were inscribed within the book.

Investigation disclosed that no one had been lax, and that the lack of entries was due to a lull in divorce litigation.

CZAREVITCH BETTER; TERRORIST HURT HIM

Information in Paris That Revolutionary, by Forged Papers, Got on Czar's Yacht.

ADMIRAL PLEDGED HIS LIFE

Twice Told Ruler He Would Kill Himself If Terrorists Invaded Vessel—Died as He Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Although the condition of the Czarevitch is reported to-night as improved, the mystery of the cause of his illness still remains a Russian Court secret. Even the Russian people's demand for information, which has been voiced by several papers, has caused no lifting of the official veil, with the result that suspicions as to the real character of the injury have greatly increased.

In connection with the reports current that the boy's illness was really due to an attempt on his life, The Daily Mail prints a Paris dispatch in which it is stated that an attempted assassination took place on the royal yacht Standart, and that Rear Admiral Chagin, the Commander of the vessel, committed suicide yesterday because he considered himself morally responsible for the injuries received by the Prince.

Admiral Pledged His Life.

"It may be remembered," says this dispatch, "that about five years ago, while the Imperial family was cruising in Finnish waters the Standart ran on a rock. The accident caused dismay in court circles, and Czar Nicholas summoned Capt. (later Admiral) Chagin, who was in command, and in the presence of the Czarina said to him:

"'On your honor, Captain, can you affirm that the revolutionaries had no hand in this accident.'

"'Your Majesty,' was the reply, 'the day that such a thing happens I shall blow out my brains. I can vouch for every member of my crew, which has been chosen with the greatest caution. A revolutionary could never find a place among them.'

Czar Again Was Anxious.

"Recently a state of siege was declared in the ports of Cronstadt and Sebastopol in consequence of the effervescence among the bluejackets of the Russian Navy. A sensational incident was the arrest of Examining Magistrate Choubine, who was charged with the investigation into an alleged military plot against the government. He was placed in prison because the authorities arrived at the conclusion that he belonged to the revolutionary party.

"When the Czar learned of the spirit of revolt that had manifested itself in the navy, he sent for Admiral Chagin and said:

"'Tell me, Admiral, if I am in safety on my yacht.'

"The Admiral replied that the Emperor might be assured that he was in perfect security.

"'I have pledged you my word,' added the officer, 'and my life is at stake.'

Terrorist Got on the Yacht.

"Notwithstanding the Admiral's confident assurances and the surveillance maintained in obedience to his orders, it is asserted that under false names and with the aid of false certificates certain members of the Russian revolutionary party succeeded in being enrolled among the crew of the yacht. One of those is said to have been a sailor who was compromised in the mutiny on the battleship Potemkin in the Black Sea in 1905.

"The introduction of members of the Terrorist Party among the crew explains how an attempt on the Czar's son became possible, but as to the exact nature of the attempt my informant admitted that he possessed no details.

"'What is certain,' he said, 'is that the Czar's son was hurt. I do not know how, for, in accordance with Russian court etiquette, only the most meagre bulletins have been issued, and no details have been given to the public of the young Prince's illness. According to my information, however, the doctors aboard the Standart on their first examination came to the conclusion that his condition gave no cause for anxiety. There they were at fault, for an internal hemorrhage set in, and when the Prince was transferred to Spala his illness developed grave symptoms, and the court surgeon, Prof. Feodoroff, was summoned by telegram from St. Petersburg.

Czarina Found in Despair.

"'The Czarina knew her son had been menaced, and the constant dread of an attack on his life had completely unnerved her. When she learned from Prof. Feodoroff of the grave nature of the Prince's wound she was found in a state of despair, not for the first time. As to the author of the attack on the heir of all the Russias, little is known with certitude. It is, however, affirmed that he did not act as an emissary of the Terrorist Party, and it is thought the attempt was made by an anarchist on his own initiative."

"When Admiral Chagin realized that, despite his precautions, a revolutionary had gained access to the imperial yacht he fulfilled his pledge and blew out his brains. The Russian secret police, in accordance with their methods, tried

Continued on Page 4.

MARCONI TO LEAVE HOSPITAL.

Will Then Go to Vienna to be Fitted with an Artificial Eye.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Oct. 25.—William Marconi will leave the Military Hospital at Spezia on Monday to enter the Eye Hospital at Turin for several days. From there he goes to Vienna to be fitted with an artificial eye.

JAPANESE SHIPS FOR CANAL.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Orders Five Big Liners for Panama Trade.

SEATTLE, Oct. 25.—Five new liners, two of 15,000 tons and three of 13,500 tons, have been ordered from Japanese shipyards by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, according to advices by the Japanese steamship Tama Maru, from the Orient, to-day.

The new liners are to be used in the European trade until the completion of the Panama Canal, when they will be placed in service between the Orient and the Atlantic Coast.

AN EARLY BONHEUR FOUND.

Was Purchased 23 Years Ago in San Francisco for $60.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—One of Rosa Bonheur's earliest paintings has been found in San Francisco, after having been listed as missing for many years. It depicts a peasant driving sheep and cattle down a sunken road and bears the initials "R. B., '39" in a corner. It was identified positively to-day by Miss Anna Klumpke of this city, long a personal friend of the painter.

The picture is the property of J. L. Cahill, a painter and decorator, who bought it 23 years ago for $60. It was brought here from Europe in the '80's by a wealthy eccentric, named Sanders who accumulated a fortune and went abroad to spend it on old masters.

MORGAN BELMONT ROBBED.

His Roommate, Addison L. Bliss, Also Suffers at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Morgan Belmont and Addison L. Bliss, of New York City, Harvard students and room-mates, reported to the Cambridge police to-day that their apartment at 22 Beck Hall had been robbed.

Young Belmont, who is the son of August Belmont, reported that three razors, two rifles and three watches were missed by him. A new suit case, a new suit of clothes and a new pair of dancing pumps wer stolen from young Bliss, so he told the police.

DIFFER OVER ESTATE TAX.

Duryea Executors Refuse to Pay the Amount the State Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—A payment of $23,906 was made to-day by the executors of Walter E. Duryea, late of Nassau County, who died on May 11, 1911, to Controller Sohmer, as the transfer tax on the estate, which was appraised at $344,518 for net distribution.

The Controller claims a tax of $26,246, but the executors assert that the real estate was appraised at too high a figure. The amount received was placed to the credit of the estate tax pending a settlement of the question of a proper appraisement.

McCREA SHAKEN IN HIS CAR.

Pennsylvania Railroad President Then Inspects Derailed Engine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The engine pulling the special train of President James McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad was derailed in the Union Station yards here to-day. No one was hurt, but Mr. McCrea and other officials had a thorough shaking up. The President was hurled from his seat and his hat was smashed. He quickly left his car and hurried down the track toward the derailed locomotive. He was plainly out of humor and had a few things to say about the accident. He was found by the newspaper reporters on his hands and knees peering under the engine.

"Well?" he exclaimed, eyeing them hard and before any of them had spoken.

"What about politics?" one asked.

"Not a word, not a word," he said sharply as he brushed the gravel from his hands. "I am more interested in this cranky engine than in the election."

FAINT-HEARTED BANDITS.

Piled Ties on Track, but Ran Away When Train Stopped.

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 25.—An attempt to derail, and, it is believed, rob a northbound Midland Valley passenger train thirty miles south of Tulsa, failed early to-night when the train was brought to a stop within a few feet of a pile of railroad ties.

Several men armed with rifles emerged from a clump of trees when the train stopped, but ran when trainmen and passengers appeared. A posse started in pursuit.

NOT THE ARNOLD GIRL.

A Clue in Rochester Proves as Fruitless as Previous Ones.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—For a few minutes to-night a Rochester man thought he had found Dorothy Arnold, who disappeared two years ago. A story told by a woman he met in a boarding house led him to visit a newspaper office in quest of photographs of the missing New York heiress. He thought he detected a resemblance between the boarder and a photograph of Miss Arnold, so he called up the home of the Arnolds in New York.

"Your daughter will be at my home at 9 o'clock to-morrow," he told Mrs. Arnold.

When he described the girl, though, the color of the eyes was wrong, and the identification failed in other particulars.

Mrs. Arnold said she would pay the telephone tolls of $12.20.

It was said at the Arnold home early this morning that the members of the family were satisfied that the Rochester girl was not Miss Dorothy.

BULGARS SHELL ADRIANOPLE; PART OF CITY AFLAME

Railroad Station in Hands of Foes, Who Are Preparing a General Assault.

TURKISH ARMY CRUMPLED UP

Reforming After Defeat, Abdullah Pasha's Forces Are Threatened on Both Flanks.

RAILWAY LINES MAY BE CUT

Advancing Bulgarian Host Menaces Communications with Salonika and Constantinople.

TURK DEFEAT STUNS EUROPE

Loss of Kirk-Kilisseh Admitted to be a Disaster of Vital Consequence.

INTERVENTION IN THE AIR

Sultan May Seek the Aid of Powers, but Balkan States Are Leagued to Prevent Interference.

By Marconi Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26.—The victorious Bulgarian army is rapidly closing in upon Adrianople, according to the latest advices from the seat of war.

A Sofia dispatch to The London Times says that King Ferdinand's troops have taken the Adrianople railway station, which lies south of the Maritza River, and are bombarding the city from Karagaeh, three and a half miles distant. A portion of the city is in flames. It is expected that an attempt will be made to carry the city by storm.

This dispatch emphasizes the great peril of this strong Turkish fort, already menaced by the Bulgarian successes to the eastward, and shows in what serious straits are the forces under Abdullah Pasha.

The main Bulgarian forces are now only 160 miles from Constantinople. They advanced southward by two distinct routes. The western army marched down the Maritza River past the outworks of Adrianople, which it has apparently been treating hitherto as the Germans treated Metz. The eastern army is now striking south from Kirk-Kilisseh.

Victory has emboldened the Bulgarian Generals and a double turning movement is once more in progress against the Turks.

Abdullah Pasha, with his main body of beaten troops, holds a position 20 miles south of Adrianople, covering the railways to Constantinople and Saloniki.

This position is weak at both extremities. The Bulgarian western army may eventually move past its left and strike the railway to Saloniki and Demotika. This line is the main artery of the Turkish Empire, linking Thrace to Macedonia, and its loss would be a terrible blow to Abdullah.

On the other hand, the Bulgarian eastern army may move past or turn the Turkish right, cutting off the communications with Constantinople. That would mean a catastrophe like Sedan, and might result in the destruction of the Turkish army.

City Nearly Invested.

By Marconi Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—The Reichpost will publish to-morrow a dispatch from its war correspondent before Adrianople describing the measures taken by Gen. Ivanoff for the entire investment of the city, which at this moment is being completed by the arrival of a fresh column of troops from the

KIRK-KILISSEH CAPTURE A TURKISH DISASTER OF FIRST IMPORTANCE

west along the right bank of the Arda.

This column, in conjunction with the forces previously advancing from the southwest, has orders to join hands at Bosnakeui with the troops descending from Kirk-Kilisseh.

The city is being successfully bombarded by the Bulgarian heavy artillery from Chataldja and other positions.

The Turks attacked in a sortié in the direction of Arnautkeui, but like its predecessor it was repulsed with severe losses.

TURKS' SITUATION DESPERATE.

European Observers Amazed at the Bulgarian Successes.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26.—The Bulgarian Premier's description of Kirk-Kilisseh as "a second Plevna," combined with the details which have reached here since news of its capture by King Ferdinand's army, has dissipated the previous opinion here that the loss of the town by the Turks was a matter of little importance. Now it is regarded as a Turkish disaster of the first magnitude.

Despite the efforts made in official dispatches from Constantinople to minimize it, the importance of the Bulgarian victory is proved by the fact that the Turks are now hoping for intervention by the powers.

In this connection the following special dispatch to The Daily Mail from Constantinople is of the utmost significance:

"Great hope exists here that after the inevitable battles around Adrianople the powers will intervene for a cessation of hostilities. In principle the Government is not opposed to the powers' intervention, but its hopes of such intervention would have for its object to put an end to the Balkan States' pretensions.

Observers are now asking if the Turks are already recognizing that the game is lost. It is now known from Turkish sources that 150,000 excellent troops were massed near Kirk-Kilisseh. Whether they were all engaged is still uncertain, but in any case their enforced retreat must be disastrous to the morale of the army.

In Germany, where the strength of the Kirk-Kilisseh position was well known, its defenses having been planned by German officers, the news of its fall has aroused nothing less than amazement.

In Berlin the grave position of the Turkish Army is recognized, even by those who have hitherto expressed the utmost confidence in the Ottoman fighting material.

In other fields of the war there are signs that the crescent is growing dimmer. The Turkish reports of a great victory over the Servians near Kumanova are disproved by later dispatches. The Serbs continue their victorious advance, and their first army is now established at Kumanova.

In this district, however, only Turkish irregulars appear to have been engaged, and Fethi Pasha's main force is concentrated for the defense of Uskub, which is the pivotal point of the Macedonian campaign.

Captured According to Schedule.

A Sofia dispatch to The London Times says:

"The series of attacks on the positions around Kirk-Kilisseh began in the brilliant moonlight after 10 o'clock, being preceded by a vigorous bombardment.

"Gen. Savoff, Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Army, issued peremptory instructions to Gen. Dimitriff that the fortress must be taken Thursday morning. His order recalls the Czar's famous command, 'Let Plevna be taken.'

"The troops, who appeared to have suffered nothing in morale from the unsuccessful issue of the previous attacks, advanced to the assault with alacrity.

"Throughout the night successive positions were stormed at the point of the bayonet, a weapon in the use of which the Bulgarians excel, and before 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the situation of the defenders became desperate.

"Mukhtar Pasha, the commandant; Prince Abdul Halim, and other Turkish superior officers with a portion of the garrison, had already succeeded in escaping in the direction of Bunar-Hissar, some fifteen miles to the southeast, and in saving a considerable amount of war material. An hour later the remnant of the garrison hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

"The Bulgarian losses are estimated at 5,000 killed and wounded. All the Turkish dead that were found were left on the field. Care of the wounded will prove a serious embarrassment to the already overtaxed Bulgarian hospital staff."

Lady Lowther, wife of the British Ambassador to Constantinople, who was formerly Miss Alice Blight of Philadelphia, writes to the London papers appealing for help for the war sufferers. There is urgent need of relief for the thousands who face the famine of the coming Winter.

FOUGHT HAND TO HAND.

Bulgarians and Turks Battled Fiercely for Kirk-Kilisseh.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—The Reichspost has received the following telegram, dated before Kirk-Kilisseh, Thursday 10 P. M.:

"The fall of Kirk-Kilisseh this morning was prepared for by a night attack, which made the Bulgarians masters of the positions to the north and northeast of the town.

"The Bulgarians immediately placed guns in position on these heights, and at dawn began a bombardment of the town, which was soon in flames. At the same time the Bulgarian infantry advanced to attack Kirk-Kilisseh along the whole front from Demirgi and Malko Tirnovo to Kirk-Kilisseh by way of Karahoch and Raklitz, a few miles to the north of Kirk-Kilisseh. One column advanced eastward over the heights of Yundala between Kirk-Kilisseh and the village of Uskub to Bunar-Hissar.

"Terrible hand-to-hand fights took place in the vineyards to the north of Kirk-Kilisseh. The Bulgarians were repeatedly thrown back, but returned to the attack again and again. At 10 o'clock the first Bulgarian soldiers entered Kirk-Kilisseh through the vineyards northwest of the city. Desperate fighting at close quarters followed in the streets. After one hour of this fighting the Bulgarians were masters of the place.

"Despite the troops' fatigue, the pursuit of the Turks, who retired in complete disorder, was immediately taken up, while strong columns advanced on Bunar-Hissar via Uskub to cut off the retreat of the Turks.

"Great importance now attaches to the advance of the Bulgarian force through the forest belt on the coast to Viza, as the Turks' retreat to Constantinople will be completely cut off by this movement.

"The Turkish main body is retreating on its second defensive position, whither the Bulgarian main army will immediately follow it."

FEAR A EUROPEAN WAR.

Germany and Austria Pessimistic—Gen. Imhoff Tells of the Peril.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Germany and Austria, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is enabled to state on first hand authority, secretly cherish the conviction that a European conflagration, as a consequence of the Balkan war, is very probable.

Austria, official denials to the contrary notwithstanding, is already in such an advanced state of military preparedness that she could begin operations to-morrow; Russia has made arrangements which are not far behind, while Germany, whose army and navy are always in a state of semi-mobilization, has not gone to the extent to which her neighboring empires have proceeded, but has taken certain preliminary steps, which are the forerunners of actual war preparations.

Military men in Berlin make no secret of the fact that a Russo-Austrian conflict over the Balkans is far more imminent than during the Bosnia-Herzegovina annexation crisis of 1909. They declare that Germany and France would almost certainly be drawn into such a war, and that it would be difficult for Great Britain, if the Triple Entente is worth anything, to keep out of the melée.

There is reason to believe that German diplomatic authorities are neither so anxious for war as the military party, nor so pessimestic in regard to its likelihood.

Count von Bernstorff on his arrival in New York on Tuesday gave a remote intimation of what, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent understands, is now going on, namely, Franco-German informal pourparlers with a view to eventual joint action to restrain their respective allies at St. Petersburg and Vienna from rushing into war over the distribution of the Balkan spoils.

Major Gen. Imhoff, the distinguished German ordnance expert, who reorganized the Turkish artillery under Gen. Baron von der Golz, has also explained where the danger of a European Armageddon exists. He said:

"The Sanjak of Novi-Bazar will prove to be a firebrand, if the Balkan league succeeds in beating the Turks. In that event the district will be under the military occupation of Servians, Montenegrins, and perhaps also Bulgarians. This Sanjak constitutes one of Austria's vital political interests. It appears to me a grave question whether the victorious Balkan armies, when the time comes for the conclusion of peace with the vanquished Turks, would amicably evacuate the Sanjak.

"Remember what happened in 1866, when Napoleon III. attempted to intervene in Prussia's triumphant operations in Bohemia. Is it not conceivable that the Servian, Montenegrin, and Bulgarian Army of occupation would as sternly reject Austria's bidding to evacuate the conquered territory as Bismarck rejected Napoleon's?

"Servia longs for expansion south and west. She seeks the re-creation of the Old Servian Empire. A victorious State and army are always prepared to risk new sacrifices to hold what they have won. Austria has said that she would not tolerate the occupation of the Sanjak by Servia. She could prevent the eventuality mentioned only by going to war. How long would it be before Russia would be compelled to take a hand?

"This opens up a vista of terrible possibilities, which, I devoutly trust, it will be unnecessary to discuss in the lurid light of realities."

Gen. Imhoff, however, like the entire German Army, has confidence in the Turks. He declares that the early frontier successes won by the Bulgarians, Servians, Montenegrins, and Greeks are absolutely without influence on the great and vital issues of the campaign. He lays great stress on the mountainous character of both Macedonia and Thrace and says that the giant ranges of Rhodope and Istranja will prove unconquerable allies for the Ottoman forces.

He explains the tardiness of Nizam Pasha in taking the offensive against the Bulgarians as due to the slowness with which the Ottoman mobilization has taken place.

"The Turks," he says, "have had 'offensive' as the first and last law of war thoroughly drilled into them by their German drill masters, and when the time arrives for them to resort to it they will do so and will, without any manner of doubt, give an account of themselves worthy in every respect of their fighting traditions."

LEAGUED TO DEFY POWERS?

London Weekly Outlook Declares Balkan States Have a Deep Purpose.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Weekly Outlook asserts that it has received special information that the alliance of the Balkan Kings is far more than a military combination for the immediate object in view. The journal says:

"It is a permanent federation, intended to exclude all external authority from the Balkan Peninsula. The Presidency will be exercised by the King of the Hellenes on nomination of the King of Montenegro.

"To end the religious rivalries of Balkan Christians all the orthodox churches of Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro will be united, as in ancient times, under the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople, who is the head of the Greek Church, but every national church will retain its national ritual and language instead of being confined to the Greek as of old.

"The extension of Servia to the Adriatic forms part of the Federal scheme which will be resisted by Austria as worse even than the occupation of Novi-Bazar."

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The League of the Balkan States is based on a formal written alliance, according to a dispatch from Vienna. When this is made public, it is stated, it will reveal the territorial aims of the Balkan Nations.

The secret treaty defines the zones of influence of the respective countries in Albania and Macedonia, and provides for a common tariff and postal union between the Balkan Nations.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The Foreign Office here expects that intervention by the powers will follow the first decisive battle in the Balkans.

German is fully prepared to co-operate with the other powers with this end in view. She believes Austria will join in the movement for intervention, and hopes that Russia will do likewise, arguing that Russia's interests are against having Turkey too badly weakened.

The fall of Kirk-Kilisseh is not regarded by the Foreign Office as a decisive battle.

TURKISH DENIAL OF DEFEATS.

Story of Fall of Kirk-Kilisseh Called Fiction.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—It is still maintained here that the reported capture of Kirk-Kilisseh by the Bulgarians is fiction; that communications with that city are still working regularly, and the Turkish troops are holding all their positions between Kirk-Kilisseh and Adrianople.

The Turks, according to these accounts, have 150,000 of their finest fighters on the line from Kirk-Kilisseh to Adrianople, which is garrisoned by another 60,000 men. Still another 60,000 men guard the line from Adrianople back to Lule Burgas.

Abdullah Pasha, Commander in Chief of the Turkish forces, declared some time ago that the troops at his disposal were sufficient, and since then the great stream of fresh troops has been directed toward Saloniki.

A dispatch from Adrianople, timed 3 o'clock this afternoon, reports that all is tranquil there, and says no firing has taken place since yesterday. All the inhabitants who are not supplied with two months' food have been advised to leave the city.

Stories of desperate hand-to-hand fighting between Bulgarians and Turks are told in dispatches from Adrianople. Great losses were sustained by both armies in the battles around that city on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Bayonets were used freely in the fight for the possession of the banks of the Tundja River, and hundreds were killed and wounded.

Pathetic scenes are being witnessed at the Constantinople railway stations, where there is a daily influx of aged refugees and children from the frontier villages. All of them have a bewildered look and carry bundles containing their poor belongings. Four thousand refugees from Adrianople and Kirk-Kilisseh arrived here to-day.

The Sultan to-day had an audience of the Minister of War and the Minister of Works, previous to their departure for the front. The departure of the foreign Military attachés for the seat of war has again been postponed, this time to next Monday.

Tramway service in Constantinople has been suspended, and all the horses have been requisitioned for the purposes of war.

TURKISH ARMY SURROUNDED.

Athens Reports Rizi Bey's 22,000 Men in Desperate Straits.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A Turkish army of 22,000 men, commanded by Riza Bey, is faced with the alternative of unconditional surrender or useless slaughter near the town of Servia, according to a dispatch from Athens. The Turkish troops are hedged in on the east by high cliffs and on the west by the torrents of the River Aliakmen, the fords of which are held by Greek Highlanders. On the south and southwest is a Greek army, flushed with victory.

After their defeat on Wednesday the Turks threw away their rifles, great coats, and everything likely to impede their flight. Riza Bey and his officers vainly tried to rally their troops and to save the artillery. Their surrender, it is said, can only be a matter of a few hours.

Part of the Greek army is continuing its northward march and to-day occupied Kosani, about twelve miles northwest of Servia.

ATHENS, Oct. 25.—Crown Prince Constantine of Greece formally entered the city of Servia yesterday. The capture of the town is regarded here as the conclusion of the first and most serious stage of the war.

Servia, the possession of which gives free access to Macedonia, was taken after a combined attack by three columns of Greek troops, who compelled the Turks to retire in disorder.

This victory, as well as the result of the battle in the pass of Sarandaporo, which lasted eleven hours, is attributed largely to the rapidity of the movements of the Greek infantry and cavalry, and the precision of the Greek long-range guns. The Crown Prince has been warmly congratulated on the success of his tactics. His presence in the fighting line aroused the enthusiasm of the troops.

CRETE MAY JOIN THE REVOLT.

Greece Appoints a Governor General in Defiance of the Powers.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Reports are current here of serious trouble in Crete. The Greek Government has announced the appointment of ex-Premier Stephen Dragoumis as Governor General of the island, which is in defiance of the arrangement of the European powers. He is said to have arrived in Crete to begin work.

Censored telegrams, received from Crete, refer to a naval demonstration by warships of the powers which is said to have been ineffective, and the warships have since withdrawn.

TURKS RETREATING TO USKUB.

Said to Have Lost 5,000 Men in Desperate Fights at Kumanova.

BELGRADE, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Vranya on the frontier declared that the Servians now hold an important position between Kumanova and Uskub, and that the Turkish army is falling back on Uskup. It is supposed here that the Turks are retiring on account of the advance of the allied Servian and Bulgarian armies from Egri Palanka under the command of Gen. Stephanovich.

The two armies will soon join and take a short rest before making a concentrated advance and attack on Uskup.

Reports from Servian sources say that a great victory was won over the Turks at Kumanova, the Turks losing 5,000 men, 12 guns and an enormous amount of ammunition.

The fighting is reported to have been of the most desperate character. The Turks are said to have had 25,000 men engaged and the fighting continued three days, with only short intervals, when darkness prevented the working of the guns.

The Turks are said to have made several vigorous attacks, which were repulsed by the Servians.

The Crown Prince of Servia had charge of the artillery during the battle.

During the fighting a company of Servian infantry charged the Turks with the bayonet. The hand-to-hand struggle developed into individual combats, in which many of the soldiers dropped their rifles and drew knives, with which they hacked and slashed one another.

Another Turkish force yesterday captured two towns, Vuchitrin and Gilan, on the road between Mitrovitza and Vranya.

HURL SHELLS INTO SCUTARI.

Montenegrins Hear Turks Are Preparing to Evacuate.

CETTINJE, Oct. 25.—It is reported here that the Turkish garrison at Scutari has retired to the heights of Zadrina, south of the town. This action is interpreted as a preparation to evacuate the place.

A Rieka dispatch says the Montenegrin Army succeeded in surrounding Scutari yesterday afternoon. The Montenegrin artillery opened fire on the town from the northwestern quarter, aiming at the citadel and the Mohammedan district. Several shells fell in the city without doing any damage.

The Montenegrin envoys went toward the town to open negotiations for its surrender, but without effect.

The Montenegrin infantry then made a desperate attack on the town, but encountering an annihilating fire from the Turkish artillery and finding themselves hard pressed and in danger, were compelled to retire to their former positions.

They immediately began preparations to renew the attack. This was made under cover of artillery, the men leaving their trenches as the guns opened fire.

Crown Prince Danilo and his staff were at one time in great danger, a shell bursting a few yards from them.

The population of Scutari are in a panic, and white flags are flying from some houses.

Gen. Martinovitch's Montenegrin troops have established themselves at Zogaj and Murichan, southwest of Scutari.

At Tarabesch the Montenegrins occupied the highest point of the neighboring mountain, and Gen. Martinovitch called upon the Turks to surrender and prevent further useless bloodshed. The occupation of the town was effected after a bombardment of the fortress by all the Montenegrin guns. The Turks replied with twenty-two guns, but those on the highest points were silenced after two hours' firing. The fall of night interrupted further artillery action, but the infantry made several night attacks, and as a result of their efforts the Turks evacuated the upper fort and the Montenegrins occupied it.

Gen. Vukotitch telegraphs that he has overcome and subdued the Mohammedan Arnauts in the District of Plava. Gen. Vukotitch's troops have since advanced to Slenitza in the District of Novibazar, whence they have approached within five miles of the Servian troops coming from the other direction to join them.

TURKS BADLY PREPARED.

Quarrels Among Officers Also Said to Hamper Operations.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26.—Dispatches from Vienna, St. Petersburg, and other European capitals, in the London morning newspapers, ascribe the Turkish defeats to lack of proper organization of their troops, absence of necessary supplies and food, and to quarrels between the Turkish War Minister, Nazim Pasha, and Abdullah Pasha, commander of the army in Thrace, the former regarding the Macedonian war centre as the more important, and Abdullah Pasha desiring to concentrate the army's efforts in Thrace.

The Daily Telegraph's Constantinople correspondent, writing under date of Sunday, describes the transport difficulties which have resulted, he says, in the army in Thrace being short of all necessities, without which, he declares, it is impossible to commence a forward movement on a large scale. He estimates that it will be a fortnight before the Commissariat will permit the army in Thrace to take the offensive.

The correspondent says it is rumored that there is an outbreak of cholera among the Turkish troops, the disease being brought among them by regiments coming from Aleppo and Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey.

The Turks still declare that the evacuation of Kirk-Kilisseh was a "strategical retirement," a phrase which became familiar during the Russian retreat in Manchuria. If, as the Bulgarians say, only 50,000 Asiatic troops have so far reached the theatre of war, the Turks have strong reinforcements coming up.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—The number of wounded being transported from Adrianople and Kirk-Kilisseh, on their way to Constantinople, is so great that the military and Government hospitals cannot contain them, according to dispatches from Constantinople. The facts are not published by the Turkish War Office.

THE INVESTED CITY.

Adrianople, Now Under Fire, Has Population of 1,000,000.

Adrianople is located on the Maritza, the ancient Hebrus, where that river is joined by the Arda and the Tunja, about 140 miles northwest of Constantinople, with which it is connected by a State railway line. Its position at the confluence of three navigable rivers and at the meeting of several routes makes it a place of considerable commercial importance.

It was formerly fortified by strong walls, of which only a few fragments are left. The place is now defended by an extensive circle of redoubts. Since the last Russian-Turkish war the town has been in a state of decline, and its commerce has fallen off to a large extent. It has two fine bazaars, a palace, numerous inns, churches, and schools. The population is about 80,000, about half of whom are Turks and the remainder Bulgarians, Armenians, and Jews. It is the seat of several European Consuls.

A very ancient town of Thrace, it was rebuilt by the Emperor Hadrian, who gave it his name. It was the scene of an important battle between the Goths and Romans in 378 A. D., in which the former were victorious and broke through the Roman frontier, effecting a settlement within the limits of the empire. The city was conquered from the Byzantines by Amurath (Murad I.) in 1361 and was the residence of the Turkish sultans from that time down to 1453.

The Russian General Diebitsch occupied Adrianople in 1829. By the treaty signed there on Sept. 14 of that year, Russia forced Turkey to relinquish to her the northeastern coast land of the Black Sea, and to allow her to establish her sway over the tribes of the Caucasus; to cede to her the District of Akhaltsikh; to accord to her a protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia; and to recognize the independence of Greece.

After the capture of the Turkish Army defending the Shipka Pass in January, 1878, the Russians entered Adrianople unopposed. The occupation of the city was followed by the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of the treaty of San Stefano.

Adrianople is the capital of the vilayet of the same name, with an area of about 15,000 square miles and a population of 1,000,000.

WILLING TO DIE FOR TURKEY.

Turkish Students at Columbia Want to Go Home to Fight.

The twelve Turkish students at Columbia University have caught the war fever. At a recent meeting they sent a round robin to the Turkish Embassy at Washington for permission to go home as volunteers. Five of them being Government students must obey the orders of their Government, but at least two of the five will go anyway, permission or no permission.

The two militant young Turks are Hamdi Bey and Djevad Bey. To a TIMES reporter who buttonholed them on the Columbia campus, Hamdi Bey said that he had already qualified as a soldier having taken part in the Constitutional Revolution in Turkey in 1909.

"I was one of the sixteen soldiers who marched at the head of the revolutionary army and broke into the Sultan's Court, when old Abdul Hamid was captured," said he.

Djevad Bey has been a student all his life, but is just as ready to sacrifice his life on the altar of his fatherland as any who have smelled powder.

"I could not bear to stay here to study books," said he, "while my home folks were in the battle field. Why, my gray-haired father might have already been killed, and my kind-hearted mother captured. I understand from their letters that they were at the front, my father as an officer, my mother as a nurse. My sister is too young to go to the battlefield, but only the other day she asked me in a letter: 'Are you a man? If so, come back and fight for your Fatherland.' What she writes would make me ashamed if I should not go back. And, after all, what are books when my country is struggling against the combined foes. I have been brought up to love my country better than books.

"My father's side is Albanian. The Albanian blood is running in me, and I know how to fight if I have a gun. If I am not allowed to join the army as a volunteer, I shall organize a small guerilla band that will act independently. I have been told that Japanese students outside of the regular army had inflicted heavy damage upon the Russians during the Manchurian war. There is nothing that can't be done when a man gives his life in doing it, and I am willing to sacrifice my life for my country."

Djevad Bey and THE TIMES reporter were sitting on a stone during the interview, and, feeling cold himself, the reporter offered a few sheets of paper to the student patriot to spread under him on the chilly seat, but he refused and ingenuously explained that he was trying to get accustomed not to mind the cold, because he was going to fight the Balkan enemies in the Winter.

"Our Balkan enemies say that we Turks are cruel to the Christians, and that they are fighting for religion and freedom. Nonsense! In fact, they are butchering the helpless Turks along the international border lines. Before and during this war many of our women and children were massacred in Philippopolis by the Bulgarians," he continued excitedly, "and many Turkish women in Novibazar were grossly insulted by the Servians and Montenegrins. We Turks want Americans to look impartially at the Balkan situation, then they will understand us better.

"We are not a bit concerned about a few minor defeats at the start. In a Turkish newspaper I read recently an interview with a General high in rank, who stated that Turkey would concentrate her armies so as to defeat the Bulgarians first, and then crush her other enemies piecemeal. The decisive battle has not been fought yet."

At the Ottoman Consul General's office here it was learned yesterday that 300 Albanians in Canada had decided to sail for home to fight for Turkey, and that their committee would reach New York by Sunday to discuss their plans with the Consul General.

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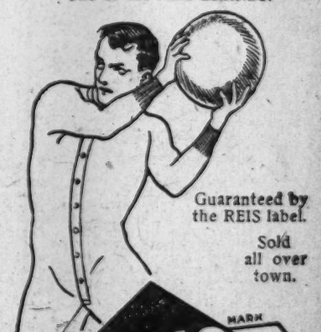

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DIAZ SENTENCED, MAY BE SHOT TO-DAY

Report That Madero Will Not Interfere with Court-Martial Sentence.

TWO OF HIS STAFF DIE

Two Others Sentenced — Hope that Downfall of Diaz Will Bring Peace to Mexico.

Madero to The Times.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25.—I consider the failure of Felix Diaz to be the last effort of the reaction from which the republic has suffered and which has caused this year's revolts.

I think that peace will be reestablished very soon in Mexico, because all over the national territory only small bodies of bandits are left which will soon be subdued.

FRANCISCO I. MADERO.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25.—The failure of the Diaz revolt is regarded by Government officials as proof of the stability of the Administration to handle any uprising. The news of its collapse was believed in the capital at first, in spite of many newspaper extras and semi-official papers announcing it. Confirmation by independent papers caused a depression.

There is a report to-night that Gen. Diaz has been sentenced to death and that President Madero has declined to interfere with the court-martial's action.

A number of small foreign businesses hanging on are expected to go out of business. Many still regard intervention as inevitable sooner or later.

The removal of troops from the north of Morelos, Guerrero, has allowed rebels there to gather impetus. It is thought that it will take the Government many months to bring conditions in that State to their previous status.

The victory of the Government over Diaz is to be followed by the introduction of a bill restricting the liberty of the press. It is believed here that the execution of Diaz if ordered will cause general indignation, but if clemency is extended to him drastic action by the President is expected in other directions.

A political crisis in the Cabinet is imminent. The Progressistas will attempt to prove that the Liberals are implicated in the rising. Jesus Flores Magon, Minister of the Interior, is regarded as the man of the hour and leader of the Liberals.

Troops are being rushed to points north and south to handle renewed rebel activity in both sections.

Foreigners are contemplating an exodus in view of the paralysis of business.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25.—Extra editions of the newspapers printed late to-night report that Gen. Felix Diaz, leader of the recent revolt at Vera Cruz, had been sentenced to death by the court-martial.

The report was received with doubt by a large part of the public, who were reluctant to believe that the commandant of the Federal forces at Vera Cruz had ignored an order made to-day by the Federal Judge of the First District Court here removing Diaz from the jurisdiction of the military court. Nevertheless, friends of Diaz to-night were untiring in their efforts to obtain a suspension of the sentence of death if it has been imposed. Some of the newspapers of the capital also are appealing to the Government to spare Diaz and his officers.

Efforts made to determine why it was decided to court-martial Diaz resulted in discussions in both houses of Congress to-night. An interpellation was directed to the President for a statement of all the facts in the case. The Senate at a late hour is still in session. The lower house adjourned when sufficient Government supporters left, leaving the Chamber without a quorum.

President Madero told a delegation of students to-night that he would not interfere with the application of the full rigor of the law in the case of Gen. Diaz, characterizing him as one who had revolted on account of personal ambition and as following the example of his uncle, ex-President Porfirio Diaz.

"If the great President, Juarez, had been able to shoot Porfirio Diaz (when Jaurez was President and Diaz a revolutionist) the nation would have been freed from thirty years of tyranny and despotism," added President Madero.

The students, in appealing for Diaz, presented a letter signed by six hundred of their fellows. President Madero, however, said he would make the answer to all, even to women.

A Cabinet minister said to-night that the immediate execution of Diaz was improbable. He said that the Civil Court order was not intended to bring the court-martial to an end, but would serve as a stay of execution until an investigation developed whether Diaz should be tried by a civil or a military court. In case the result of the investigation was in favor of the military proceedings the sentence of the court-martial would stand.

It is reported, but officially denied, that a number of the members of the Cabinet will resign to-morrow. The city is quiet.

A feature of the situation at Vera Cruz is a report in circulation to-night that Diaz has intrusted to Capt. F. Hughes of the United States cruiser Des Moines papers relative to promises of support made to Diaz by various Federal Army officers.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 25.—The court-martial of Gen. Felix Diaz began at 5 o'clock this afternoon and sentence of death is expected. The executions of Senors Lima and Migoni, two of his officers, are scheduled for 5 o'clock in the morning. It is probable also that Gen. Diaz will be shot at the same time.

The remaining officers of the Diaz revolt will only receive sentences of imprisonment.

Two of the captured officers were shot by the Federal troops at 10:30 last evening, after being sentenced to death by summary court-martial. The execution was carried out with absolute secrecy. The condemned officers were Major Zarate and Major Cuesta.

Major Fernando Zarate and Major Julian Villas are pleading on behalf of Diaz, whose trial is now proceeding. Gen. Beltran, the Federal commander, has been informed that Gen. Diaz and the other rebel officers captured are to be treated strictly according to the military code. It is reported that Capt. Garmendia Madeno brought the message on a special train, and if the orders are carried out they mean that Diaz and his comrades will be executed. Public opinion is very strong against Diaz.

The troopers, however, who rebelled, in all likelihood will not be punished. Some of the volunteers who joined Gen. Diaz belonged to the leading families of the city. They will be sentenced to short terms of imprisonment when captured, but many of them have escaped to the country.

Commodore Azueta of the Federal navy called last evening on Gen. Beltran, the Federal commander in chief, who received him coldly, telling him that he did not adopt a definite attitude in the Diaz revolution. It is reported that the Commodore will also be court martialed.

The garrison of Vera Cruz consists of 2,500 men of all branches of the service. The city continues quiet and business has been generally resumed.

The Lang Sang Ti Chinese Curio Co. An exquisite array of Chinese embroideries exhibited at their showrooms, 24 West 34th St.—Adv.

MEXICO EXPELS AMERICANS.

Newspaper Man Complains of Unlawful Arrest by a Ruse.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 25.—Harry A. Dunn, an American newspaper man, and F. S. Carasristi, a native of Virginia, said to be an agent of Felix Diaz, arrived here to-day under charge of four Mexican secret service men, having been expelled from Mexico by the operation of "Article XXXIII." affecting so-called "pernicious foreigners."

Both men said they were arrested in Mexico City without warrants. Dunn asserted that he was taken from home on the pretext that the Inspector General of Police wished to impart information to him. He declared that he was placed in jail without the knowledge of his family, that permission to see his wife was denied him; that she came to the jail and asked for him and was told he was not there; that he heard her voice and shouted, and that on hearing him she reported his arrest to the American Embassy.

Despite representations of the Embassy, he charged, it was denied at first that he had been apprehended. Although his wife sent food, he said, that only a small part of it reached him, and he was compelled to bribe the guards for drinking water at $1 per cup.

Carasristi is a citizen of New Mexico.

DO NOT TAKE THE "JUST AS GOODS." Red Cross Cough Drops—the real thing. 5c.—Adv.

FEW OMAHA POOR; NONE IDLE

OMAHA, Oct. 25.—Prosperity is so pronounced in the West that to-day the Omaha Associated Charities closed the home which has been maintained for a number of years. There were no inmates and so few calls for assistance that this action was deemed advisable.

The City Free Employment Bureau announced to-day that with the end of October it would go out of business. For more than a month there has been no application for work. Hundreds of requests for workmen have been sent in to the bureau, but there are no idle men to fill the orders. There are practically no idle skilled workmen or unskilled, and common labor is commanding $3.50 per day. Requests for men are reaching the Omaha labor agencies from as far South as Texas; but the home demand is so great that none are being shipped. One agency has a call for 100 laborers, with the promise of transportation furnished, and has not been able to ship a man for a week.

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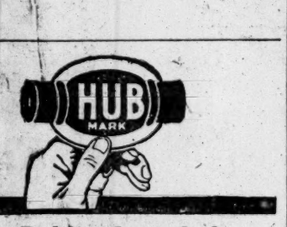

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and it will lead you in the right direction.

A person when sick is very apt to grasp at a straw. Unworthy articles are alluringly advertised to cure all manner of ills and you are made the goat for experiment unless you use common sense. Everybody is occasionally or frequently in the throes of a bilious attack of which all the symptoms are nature's danger signals for you to do something before it is too late. Headache, bad stomach and constipation are the forerunners of most intestinal diseases. Attacked in time in a common sense way, they soon pass over. Study your case and study the remedy. Take something which will effectually operate first on your liver, then on your stomach, and lastly on your bowels. Take something which nature has furnished and which is untouched nor altered by human hands. A natural remedy is the choice of every doctor. Hunyadi Janos Water is their choice. It is the most ideal, sensible, and safest Natural Laxative Mineral Water, and half a tumblerful on arising acts speedily, sure and gentle.

BECKER FIGHTS ON TO WIN NEW TRIAL

Continued from Page 1.

had taken some 4,000 exceptions to rulings of Justice Goff, in addition to the main points, and the appeal will be based on the whole record.

These major grounds, according to the lawyer, are ten in number.

"First and foremost," said Mr. McIntyre, "I shall contend that the testimony of Rose, Webber, Vallon, and Schepps was not corroborated by credible evidence. The two men who corroborated their testimony in part were Luban and Hallon, who told of overhearing Becker tell in the Tombs that he had put Rosenthal out out of the way. Hallon is a convict, having served eight years and two months in State prison and at present is serving a sentence of four years and two months. Luban was convicted of grand larceny, and committed perjury on the stand, swearing that he had never been convicted. His own brother swore he would not believe him under oath, and we had witnesses who proved his statements as to his movements false. Was such evidence credible? The Court of Appeals in a capital case reviews the facts as well as the law. It partakes of the functions of a jury in such cases, and it will decide whether or not Rose, Webber, Vallon, and all the accomplices lied or not.

"Secondly, we shall contend that the declarations made after the consummation of the conspiracy—that is, after the actual murder—in conversations among Rose and Webber and Vallon and Schepps, should have been ruled out, the Court of Appeals having heretofore decided that conspirators cannot testify about a conspiracy after its consummation. That should have been ruled out by Justice Goff. Oh, wait till I can talk in the Court of Appeals!" exclaimed the lawyer, angrily. "While I shall not be contemptuous, I'll say many things then that I cannot say now.

"In the third place, we shall base our appeal on Justice Goff's refusal to charge the jury that before they could convict Becker it must be proved beyond a doubt that the four gunmen, or one or all of them, did the killing.

"In the fourth place, Justice Goff allowed the meetings in the Union Square Hotel between Becker and Rose and those at Rose's house and elsewhere to be proved in the trial.

Jury Influenced, Says McIntyre.

"The Court of Appeals has distinctly declared that circumstances, only suspicious in themselves but none of which are enough to corroborate a charge of murder, must not be allowed in evidence upon such a charge.

"In the fifth place, we shall show that Schepps should have been charged to the jury as an accomplice in law under the evidence. This Justice Goff refused to do. He himself admitted that he was undecided on this point, but the law is very clear upon it.

"Our sixth point of appeal will be that the trial Judge read a skeleton of the State's evidence to the jury, reviewing the people's case and excluding only in his review the testimony given by the defendant's witnesses. We took most serious exception to this at the time.

"As point seven we shall dwell upon the fact that the Judge told the jury that evidence of hostility of Rose and Webber against Rosenthal did not in any way tend to exculpate Becker, if such hostility was shown.

"Discrepencies between Rose's written confession and his oral testimony on the stand will provide our eighth point of appeal.

"The ninth point will be that the State's offer of immunity through stipulations with the confessed accomplices gave those accomplices an all-powerful motive for testifying against Becker and according to what they believed to be the desire of the District Attorney, clearing their own skirts cheerfully in any way they could.

"Finally, we shall insist that public clamor and hysteria so influenced the jury as to make it impossible to get a fair and impartial trial at the hands of any jury in this vicinage. In the midst of such clamor, even if I had had absolutely all the evidence in the world clearing Becker, he could not have gotten a fair trial from jurors in the vicinage. I do not speak of an unfair trial, mind you, from Justice Goff.

"In the matter of consideration paid by the jury to the evidence I shall point out that, taking out the time spent at meals and traveling back and forth, the jury did not put more than four hours into consideration of the evidence contained in these 4,500 pages of typewritten record. It stands to reason that that time was not sufficient. I shall also point out to the higher court that in the matter of Juror 12 the defense was obliged to take him, having exhausted its peremptory challenges."

Long Litigation Ahead.

Mr. McIntyre then described the lengthy procedure that would have to be gone through before the case could be brought before the Court of Appeals. First, the bulky records of 4,500 pages will have to be condensed. Then a copy of the condensed records, known as the "Case on Appeal," will have to be filed with the District Attorney. Within ten days thereafter the District Attorney must serve proposed amendments to the proposed case on appeal. The case will then be submitted to the trial Judge, Justice Goff, for settlement as to which of the proposed amendments he will allow or disallow, and in this the law allows Justice Goff very wide latitude. Thereafter Justice Goff will review the whole case and order it on file. Within thirty days after this the case must be printed, three copies served by the defense on the District Attorney and sixteen placed on file with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Only then will it have reached the Court of Appeals in its first stage.

It will take at least sixty days, and maybe three months, thereafter, for the defense to prepare its briefs, three copies of which must be served again on the District Attorney and sixteen filed with the clerk of the Court of Appeals. The District Attorney has five days in which to serve his brief, but this time will probably be extended. He, too, serves three copies on the defense, and files sixteen with the Court of Appeals. Thereafter the defense has ten days to write and file a reply brief in rebuttal, which is likewise served on the District Attorney and filed with the Court of Appeals.

Not until this stage—some four or five months off at the very lowest estimate—will the case be placed on the calendar of the Court of Appeals. Then, being a criminal case, it is entitled to a preference. After both parties file a note of issue, announcing that both are ready, a notice of argument will be served by each, sixteen days before the argument begins. The case will probably be reached thirty days thereafter.

Becker's case on appeal will be considered by the full court. In a capital case, according to Mr. McIntyre, the court will not only compel counsel to present points on which exceptions have been taken, but will review the facts as well, the Court of Appeals thus acting as a jury to review and reverse if it pleases the opinion of the jury of twelve men in the lower court, as to whether or not Rose and the other informers whose testimony convicted Becker lied or told the truth. A majority of the court usually decides. If the defense wins a new trial must follow. Mr. McIntyre emphasized hopefully the fact that the Court of Appeals, more than any jury, is jealous in its guarding of a man's rights, absolutely unaffected by public clamor, and impersonally impassive to such influences as might move a jury.

"I received over fifty letters from prominent lawyers of the city to-day," he said, "all condemning the verdict and criticising the procedure in the case, and assuring me that the case would be reversed on appeal. I do not mean to reflect on the actions or rulings of Justice Goff, for whom personally I have always cherished pleasant feelings. I regret if the newspapers made me appear to be bullying or discourteous to him, but I was only trying to safeguard to the utmost every interest of my client. If Justice Goff's rulings are in any way open to criticism, it is for the Court of Appeals to say so, not for me. I myself am completely broken down under the stress of this trial, and my physician orders me to leave the city at once. I cannot sleep, and the weakness of my heart, of which I have only now been apprised, makes it impossible for me to take any drugs to bring sleep artificially."

Becker Home Mortgaged.

Mr. McIntyre was asked whether in view of a report from apparently reliable sources that enormous sums had been spent by Becker in his own defense, he was willing to state the amount of his own retainer. The report had it that he had received $25,000, John W. Hart, $5,000, and Lloyd Stryker and Mr. Whiteside, younger members of Becker's defending staff, $600.

"I cannot divulge the amount of my retainer," said Mr. McIntyre, "but I can say that it is by no means enormous. The money is not there. Why, in order to defray the expenses of this trial, including investigations carried on collaterally, stenographers' fees, and traveling expenses, my client has been obliged even to mortgage his home. A large sum is still due for stenographers, investigators, and the like, and a loan is now being raised on Mrs. Becker's property—she has some independently of his—to defray these expenses. Mrs. Becker had about $21,000 of her own, inherited, I think, from her father or mother, and she had saved about $5,000.

"At no time," continued the lawyer, feeling free since the trial to discuss this point, "could they have established more than $21,000 as Becker's. The rest of those sums 'unearthed' as 'graft harvests' were merely shifting accounts from one bank to another, and only in this way did they figure up into such imposing sums. I don't believe that Becker himself had more than $3,000, or $5,000. My own retainer isn't going to make me or my family rich. I positively refused to accept a cent, as you may remember, of any money raised in a fund by contributions or otherwise. Mr. Hart's retainer was comparatively insignificant, and Stryker and Whiteside spent practically all they got in working up various ends of the defense. The trial cost Becker's family, all told, less than $25,000."

Mr. McIntyre explained that he did not think that Becker's failure to take the stand in his own defense prejudiced his case to any extent with the jury.

"I did not want to open a way for the prosecution to bring in the alleged graft collections and using that as a motive for murder," he explained. "I don't think the jury took more than two ballots in reaching its verdict, anyway."

Jury Took Three Ballots.

As a matter of fact, it was learned yesterday, the jury took three ballots. The first vote stood 8 to 4 for a verdict of murder in the first degree; the four wanted a verdict for murder in the second degree. The second vote showed 10 to 2 for the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and the third vote brought an agreement of all twelve jurors. The jury had always stood for conviction, and at no time was there anything more than a difference of opinion as to the degree of the murder.

Mr. McIntyre is not counsel for the other prisoners charged with the murder of Herman Rosenthal, but he ventured the opinion yesterday that no jury could ever convict them on the identification of them made in the Becker trial, unless, he added, some one of them should "come across," as there were rumors a-plenty yesterday they would. Mr. McIntyre said that Shapiro, the chauffeur of the murder car, who had cleared Schepps of actual attendance in the car at the time of the murder, might try some proffer of evidence in this connection. Shapiro, he declared, had sent word to him earlier in the trial that if the defense would call him as a witness he would swear Vallon and Schepps jumped into his gray automobile, which contained the gunmen.

Mr. McIntyre's optimism as concerning the impossibility of any jury's convicting the gunmen on the identifications made at the Becker trial was not shared, apparently, by the gunmen themselves. Early yesterday they sent for their joint counsel, Charles G. F. Wahle, and had a hurried consultation with him. Immediately thereafter Mr. Wahle paid a visit to the District Attorney's office and was closeted with Mr. Whitman for some time.

What transpired between them, Mr. Whitman refused to discuss, and the gunmen's lawyer was equally uncommunicative. It was gathered that there had not been any direct overtures for a deal so far. But it can be said that the answer carried away by the gunmen's counsel was not at all encouraging, inasmuch as the result of the Becker trial brought the District Attorney assurance that anything in the nature of terms depended on the gunmen themselves, and that none of them who actually fired a shot in connection with the murder could hope for the slightest clemency.

District Attorney Whitman refused absolutely to discuss the verdict in the Becker case or any other feature of the Rosenthal murder, other than to say with a satisfied smile:

"The verdict speaks for itself. Why should I speak about it. I am satisfied."

Won on Circumstantial Evidence.

One thing which evidently pleased all connected with the prosecution greatly, however, must have been the fact, learned yesterday, that the thing which swayed the jury most in their consideration of the case was the very circumstantial evidence which the counsel for the defense made much of in his efforts to deprecate the strength of the State's case. One little bit of evidence of this sort fitted in so clearly with another bit, furnished by entirely different and unrelated witnesses, that the total effect on the jurors was to drive home the general truth of the prosecution's case, as contained in the confession of Rose, Webber, Schepps, and Vallon.

Thus, for example, long before the prosecution knew of the testimony which Hawley, the ex-reporter, threw as a bombshell into their camp in his attempted establishment of an alibi for Becker at the time of the interview with Webber and his crew after the murder, Rose in his confession had told of calling up Becker on the telephone and learning from him that Becker had already received the news from a newspaper man who was a friend of his. And then later along came Hawley, Becker's own witness, of whom Rose had not known, and testified that he had, indeed, been the first to tell Becker of the murder over the telephone. Such bits of corroborative evidence, trivial as in themselves they were, gave the case of the prosecution a quality of truthfulness and accuracy that the jurors could not fail to see and appreciate.

Another matter connected with their deliberations was learned yesterday, much to the satisfaction of the prosecuting attorneys. The attack by Mr. McIntyre, it was said, on the character and actions of Mr. Whitman in his conduct of the case greatly helped the prosecution, the jurors feeling that if it was necessary for the defense to make the District Attorney also seem a conspirator, on a par with the underworld characters with whom he dealt, the case of the defense must indeed be a sorry one.

Informers Want to Get Out.

Many efforts were made to learn from District Attorney Whitman the status of the informers—Rose, Webber, Vallon, and Schepps—now that their work in the Becker case was done, and what disposition would be made of them. He refused absolutely to discuss the matter. As a matter of fact, the informers are all now most eager to get out on bail—light bail. But it is not likely that any of them will be released, except under the heaviest possible bail, until the trials of all the gunmen are concluded.

James Sullivan, counsel for Jack Rose, showed the nervousness of the imprisoned "squealers" yesterday when he said of his client:

"We have kept our agreement with the District Attorney in every particular. Rose told not only the truth, but the whole truth. I have not yet discussed with Mr. Whitman what will be his attitude toward Rose. I expect fulfillment of our agreement in the same spirit in which we have upheld our part of it. I expect fair dealing, and no evasion through technicalities. We shall be satisfied if the precedents set in all such cases are followed. District Attorneys do not give their promises lightly, and they are not to be lightly set aside. The asking of a prohibitive bail would in my opinion be a breach of faith."

Rose, in his attorney's opinion, has performed his contract in testifying against Becker, and should be permitted by the District Attorney to get away to some place where he may remain in touch with the authorities but yet remain concealed from other pursuit or vengeance arising out of the part he played in the Becker trial. At the West Side Prison, his attorney holds, Rose is undergoing great hardships through his confinement, being now under the care of two physicians and on the verge of a collapse after his strenuous ordeal. The interests both of the State and of Rose, the lawyer thinks, demand his removal to the country.

Rose does not care to leave the country itself, his lawyer explained, nor would he have the means to do so if he did. He is resigned to living in the United States and making the best of his situation. Mr. Sullivan added that not only Rose, but all the other informers in the West Side Prison, were greatly depressed yesterday, showing no trace of exultation over the success their testimony had achieved for the District Attorney. They are anxious now to achieve a little bit of success for themselves.

Most uncomfortable of all, perhaps, was the dapper little Sam Schepps. His lawyer, Bernard Sandler, declared yesterday that he was going to confer with District Attorney Whitman to-day, with a view to having Schepps removed from the prison to some hotel, as was done with Thomas Coupe, the other material witness of the prosecution, whom the State brought from England and is taking care of now.

Schepps, and Rose, too, it was reported yesterday, had been the recipients of underground tips that their heads would be cracked and their souls translated to other spheres if ever they walked the streets of the outer world again. Their lawyers knew nothing of such threats, but admitted that their clients were uneasy.

Whatever disposition he may decide to make of the informers, the District Attorney will not, it is safe to say, let any one of them get beyond his easy reach if he needs them for the subsequent trials in connection with the Rosenthal murder.

Mr. McIntyre declared yesterday that he had discovered since the trial that while the law required the consent of the court before any stipulation such as those made between the District Attorney and counsel for the informers could be made, it was only in the case of one of them, that of Rose, that Judge Mulqueen's consent had been obtained. This, however, was denied at the Criminal Court Building. It was also denied that any stipulations other than the four thus put into evidence had been made, or that terms of any sort had been offered the other men connected with the murder trials.

In the face of the verdict, Jack Sullivan remained grim and uncommunicative in his cell.

"The verdict is an outrage," said Sullivan. "Becker has been railroaded and should get another trial."

Sullivan had apparently better reason for his outward show of composure than his friend, Becker, for outside of the Criminal Courts building the opinion was generally expressed that little in the testimony so far adduced would connect him directly with the murder plot or the crime itself, inasmuch as he had simply been shown to have been at the scene of the crime and to have recognized Rosenthal as he lay dead in front of the Metropole.

Becker himself, however, though he maintained an outward show of composure, gave way time and again to the deep anger that smouldered within him as he discussed briefly his conviction and his prospects. He had slept well during the night, almost from within half an hour after he returned from hearing the verdict against him and from bidding his wife good-bye. He ate a hearty breakfast of coffee and rolls, smoked his usual black cigar, and took his usual exercise in the corridor. In the morning he conferred with his lawyer, and Mr. McIntyre himself, on leaving Becker, referred to his client as "very stolid" and composed.

In the afternoon Mrs. Becker visited him, practically in a state of collapse, and spent an hour with him. Becker could not conceal his emotion as she reached the cell, staggered against it, and pressed her face against the bars as she spoke to him in broken sobs. She had spent a sleepless night, and her condition had been alarming to Becker even before. She is soon to become a mother.

Between her sobs Mrs. Becker kept assuring her husband in a disconsolate tone of voice that it would "all end well yet, all come out," but her anguish belied her words of comfort. Becker himself tried to reassure her by repeating them to her. After she had left him he broke forth angrily:

"They have convicted an innocent man. I can prove this and I will do it when I get another chance.

"There is not the slightest question but those men who testified on the stand against me were all liars, the basest of prejurers. They perjured their souls black and I can prove it. These men perjured themselves to save themselves, and because of their acquaintance with me, an acquaintance forced upon me because I had to associate with such men to get evidence, they were able to place the blame upon me when they found themselves in a tight place.

"Those rats would swear to anything to save themselves. They would be willing to hang anybody to get out of a scrape.

"I don't want to criticise anybody, but there was no question in the minds of 70 or 80 per cent of those who heard the testimony of Sam Schepps that his story was a full and complete tissue of lies and that he was an accomplice.

"He was the murder paymaster. I am positive of that. He was the biggest liar of all these rats, and yet it was his story which I feel convinced the jury that this awful charge was true.

"I am not through yet—the case is not over. I will get out and show the people of this city that there is not the slightest truth in the charge of which I have been convicted. My vindication will be complete. I feel certain that there will be a new trial and a different verdict."

Becker devoted a part of last night to writing letters, and retired about 11 o'clock. According to the Tombs authorities he was in a cheerful mood, and smoked several cigars during the evening.

Becker Dismissed from Force.

Becker's dismissal from the Police Department was announced by Commissioner Waldo yesterday, although the Commissioner refused absolutely to comment on the trial of his former lieutenant or on the verdict. The conviction of a police officer, it was explained, works automatically under Section 302 of the Charter to dismiss him instantly from the department. Becker was relieved from command of the Strong-Arm Squad on July 22 and sent to the Bathgate Avenue Station in the Bronx.

It was on July 29, while he was doing desk duty at that station, that he was arrested by Detectives Russo and Raynes of the District Attorney's staff. He was suspended the following day.

Becker will pay one more visit to Police Headquarters. On his way to Sing Sing Prison he will stop there and be taken to the Bureau of Criminal Identification. His photograph will be taken and his finger prints made, and he will give his pedigree to be entered in the records of the department.

Becker's lawyer, Mr. McIntyre, admitted yesterday that there was no way of preventing Becker's removal to Sing Sing and the death house there. His notice of appeal will serve as a stay of execution only, and may be served at any time between now and the date set for his execution. Justice Goff will probably set the date of the execution for the first or second week in December, and Mr. McIntyre said yesterday that he might not serve notice of appeal until a few days before that date. For the present, the lawyer feels he must rest and recuperate.

Sam Schepps, who was produced in the West Side Court at the request of his attorney, yesterday, was remanded to prison by Magistrate Herbert until Monday morning. Schepps was very angry at being led back to prison, and was loud in his demand for hotel accommodations.

The Becker trial was one of the speediest on record in this country, considering the magnitude of the case and the many influences at work to clog the wheels of the law. Rosenthal was murdered on July 16, and Becker was convicted of his murder on Oct. 24, a period of 100 days intervening. The jury was chosen in two and a half days, and only seventeen days were consumed in the trial itself. Compared to this, the Molineux case was tried in two months and twenty-six days, and 408 days elapsed between the crime and the verdict. The second trial of the Molineux case took twenty-seven days, and its verdict came 1,413 days, or nearly four years, after the crime. The Patrick case was tried in two months and six days, resulting in a verdict 560 days after the crime. Thaw's first trial, consumed two months and twenty days, and resulted in a disagreement. His second trial required twenty-five days, and resulted in a verdict 535 days after the crime. The Beattie case was tried in fourteen days, and a verdict brought in in fifty-one days after the crime.

Despite the dispatch with which the trial was pushed, however, the Becker case cost the State dearly—about $700 a day. Each juror received $3 a day, and his board cost $10. The same compensation and board was allowed the six attendants who took care of the jurors. The trip of Assistant District Attorney De Ford to England to fetch Thomas Coupe, the reluctant witness, back to the trial, cost $2,000. The cost of taking the testimony amounted to about $1,100, each 100 words costing 20 cents. An agreement was made that if Becker was found guilty $500 would be charged for each of the two copies of the record Mr. McIntyre was furnished with. The cost of appealing the case, however, will be borne by the State, following the precedent set in the Molineux case.

District Attorney Whitman was unwilling yesterday to comment on the effect of the verdict in the Becker case on the general investigation and prosecution of charges arising out of police graft, and the operations of the "system." It was announced that Justice Goff's extraordinary term of the Supreme Court would be continued until next Summer, however, if necessary, to dispose of all the homicide cases growing out of the Rosenthal murder. Jack Sullivan and William Shapiro will probably be the last of the list of seven named in the indictment for murder to be put on trial.

DIFFERED ONLY ON DEGREE.

No Discussion Needed to Convince Jurors of Becker's Guilt.

The twelve men who brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against Lieut. Charles Becker were disinclined yesterday to discuss their deliberations in the jury room. They had agreed before being dismissed not to discuss the case, for the present, at least. They were willing to discuss politics, the weather, or any subject of current interest, but when the trial was mentioned their faces became stern, and they retreated hastily from the interviewer. Several of them declared that they had not so much as mentioned the case to their wives, and when their wives were appealed to for information they declared disappointedly that they could learn nothing about the trial from their husbands.

It was learned, however, that after Justice Goff's charge the majority of the jurors retired greatly impressed with the strength of the case the State had built up. The confession of Jack Rose and the testimony of many witnesses corroborating it had made a serious impression on their minds. In the jury room the jurors first held an informal discussion, which showed that their differences of opinion were merely as to the degree of guilt of the defendant.

Three ballots were taken to decide the fate of Becker. On the first eight were for a verdict of murder in the first degree and four for a verdict of murder in the second degree. On the second ballot ten voted for a first degree verdict and two for the second degree, and on the third ballot all voted guilty of murder in the first degree.

Though the jurors were impressed by the strength of the case as presented by District Attorney Whitman, they were likewise impressed with Mr. McIntyre's admirable handling of the defense, and throughout the early stages of the trial they were constantly doubtful of the innocence or guilt of the defendant. There were days when they left the box feeling that Mr. McIntyre had scored heavily for Becker.

The strain of the trial and its swiftness quite tired out the majority of the jurors. They believe Justice Goff to be a remarkable old man. One of them remarked yesterday that at the end of the trial Justice Goff looked as fresh as a daisy, while the jurors, all of them strong, vigorous men, felt pretty tired and sleepy.

Juror Edward C. Soule of 559 West 149th Street contracted a severe cold in the progress of the trial, and as a result he was confined to his home yesterday and was not able to see anybody. Mrs. Soule declared that her husband had not told her anything about the case.

Mrs. Charles Rauchfuss of 453 West 155th Street, wife of another juror, declared her husband was thoroughly tired out and had slept late into the morning. She declared he had not mentioned the case to her.

Robert C. Purcell of 589 West 178th Street said yesterday that he felt pretty tired. He refused to discuss the case. "Justice Goff," he said, "instructed us that we were not obliged to make public our deliberations, and at present I do not feel I should talk about the case."

Paul T. Kammerer of 157 East Forty-sixth Street, declared he was glad to get home, as he was feeling tired.

Several of the jurors were late in getting to their business offices yesterday, and others remained at home to rest. Those who did go to work refused to discuss the case even with their associates.

SCHEPPS DENIES THREATS.

Other Prisoners Refuse to Discuss Becker's Conviction.

The threats reported yesterday to have been sent to the four informers, Jack Rose, Harry Vallon, "Bridgey" Webber, and Sam Schepps, came in a letter through one of the other prisoners, it was said, while another rumor had it that Schepps had been summoned to the telephone by an unknown person, who represented himself as Schepps's attorney, and when Schepps asked what was wanted he was warned that his life would not be worth much when he stepped outside the protecting walls of the prison. Another version of the receipt of the threatening message was to the effect that it had been conveyed verbally by another prisoner discharged in court yesterday.

"Nothing of the kind happened," declared Schepps last night, when a keeper took a message to him in his cell. "No threatening word has reached us, and I did not go to a telephone to answer any call."

Schepps, who had been asleep, turned over on his cot and went to sleep again. Rose, Vallon, and Webber refused to discuss the Becker case at all, asserting they were acting under instructions of District Attorney Whitman.

BETS ON BECKER VERDICT.

Prince Pignatelli Told of Having Won a Good Sum—Hotels Interested.

The verdict in the Becker case was the one thing talked about in the hotels yesterday. Patrons, clerks, waiters, all were discussing the verdict, and some hotel detectives who have been exhibiting a very keen interest during the course of the trial shook their heads, and said they were surprised.

It was said that there had ben considerable betting on the result, though on the quiet. Prince Pignatelli told friends at the Ritz-Carlton he had won a good sum of money. He was anxious Thursday night, and spent a good deal of time watching the news ticker.

The celerity with which the trial proceeded, compared with many other celebrated trials in recent years, brought out a great many tributes to Judge Goff and the District Attorney. All sorts of speculation were being made as to the sentence that Becker would get, and as to whether he would be able to get a new trial. Judging from the comments heard, the outcome of the case seems to meet general approval, though some still insist that the former head of the Strong Arm Squad was the victim of a conspiracy.

WON'T REORGANIZE POLICE.

Not a Governor's Business, but He Has Removal Power, Says Hedges.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Job Hedges, Republican candidate for Governor, in his speech here this evening answered a question as to what would be his attitude in regard to the New York police, in view of the conviction of Becker and what it implied. He said:

"The two candidates for Governor—that is, myself and the other two candidates—were asked this question some days ago. Straus said he did not know the law. Sulzer said he never crossed a bridge until he came to it. I said what I am about to say now. I do not believe in a State constabulary; I do believe in home rule. I do believe New York is able and should be made to take care of itself.

"If the Penal Code is not enforced, and people are not protected and human life is in jeopardy, there is no other option for a Governor, if he is a Governor, but to see that the law is enforced.

"I said before, and I say now, I would be prepared to act when I took office, and, if human life was in jeopardy, there would be one less Police Commissioner.

"Will I try to reorganize the police force of New York?

"I will not. That is not the business of a Governor. The police force, generally speaking, is made up of as brave a lot of men as can be found anywhere. The trouble in New York is that decent members of the force are subject to suspension when notorious crooks in process of arrest made complaint against them."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Gov. Dix would not discuss the police situation in New York to-day or say whether he would take steps to inaugurate reforms in the force.

TEST DAVIDSON'S SANITY.

Doctors Find Zelig's Slayer Hysterical, but Not Insane.

"Red Phil" Davidson, who shot and killed "Big Jack" Zelig, the gunman and gang leader, was brought over to the District Attorney's office yesterday and tested as to his sanity.

Davidson has become a physical coward since his arrest for murder, and when brought from the Tombs yesterday he cringed by the side of Detective Thomas of the District Attorney's office and trembled from head to foot when any one looked at him. He was brought before Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Asylum; Dr. William S. Gregory, head of the psychopathic ward at Bellevue, and Dr. Frank A. McGuire, the Tombs physician. After a short examination the doctors left, and it was announced that they had found Davidson sane but extremely hysterical. His counsel, James W. Osborne, said:

"This man is suffering from a weak mind and is a great mystery. He is such a physical coward that it is hard to believe that he could kill any one, let alone the most dangerous gangman in New York. Why, his very actions before the shooting showed what a coward he was. He let Zelig take his $400 and then went after it, and without as much as offering to fight permitted Zelig to beat him with a blackjack. He then got the revolver and shot the gunman. How he ever did it I am at a loss to understand."

Miss Inez Milholland, the suffrage leader, who is studying law in Mr. Osborne's office, was present at the Criminal Court Building during the examination of Davidson, and will occupy a seat at the counsel's table during the trial, which will start next Wednesday.

CHOOSE 4½% AND SAFETY

The expense and loss of time often attached to making investments reduce materially their earning capacity.

Our Tax Exempt Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates yield 4½% income clear, and, what is also important, you can invest without expense any amount, at any time.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus . $9,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

English-made Topcoats for American Men

¶ Swagger Topcoats from London.

¶ Visions of bleak and sightless mornings on Fleet Street and the Strand, such as befogged the High Court of Chancery and the litigants in the celebrated case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce.

¶ No wonder that the English know how to make overcoats—and no wonder that they run to colorful fabrics to offset the baneful influence of foggy, boggy, soggy, groggy mornings.

¶ Blue is a strong favorite in English Warmth-without-weight coatings this Fall, but it cannot supersede those famous English browns and greens on which the gayest blues and reds and helios and what-not-else have been showered from the pepper-box of color.

¶ Belted models, of course; for England has been putting belts on her military greatcoats so long that this feature is as familiar to her tailors as a lapel or a sleeve.

¶ Smart, swagger, practical garments, capacious, yet draping naturally; all of them in belted designs, and all of them standard London productions for workmanship and style—above the belt and below it!

English Topcoats,
25.00 to 60.00

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Resinol puts an end to eczema

EVEN the worst cases of eczema or other itching skin eruption quickly yield to Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. Every druggist sells them.

An exceptionally high standard—so high that higher prices would be justified. But we always give more than money's worth in

Young's Hats

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3 & $4

FOUNDED 1827 **Arnold. Constable & Co.** FOUNDED 1827

Prices Quoted are for Saturday Only.

Special Saturday Sales

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Store open till 6 p.m.

Special Sale 100 Domestic Axminster Rugs

Of standard grade, in designs and colors made expressly for and confined to us and adapted to all requirements at the following very special prices for Saturday only.

4.6x7.6. Regularly $9.00 **7.00** 6.0x9.0. Regularly $15.00 **12.00** 8.3x10.6. Regularly $22.50 **17.75** 9.0x12.0. Regularly $25.00 **19.75**

EXTRA SPECIAL

Reversible Velour Portieres

250 PAIRS SELF-COLORED FIGURED BORDERS AND CENTERS. Also plain centers. Regular price $25.00. Very special. *Saturday only* **13.95**

EXTRA SPECIAL

300 Oriental Rugs

MOUSSOULS AND ANATOLIANS, silky texture, soft colorings; sizes 3.6x6.0 to 4.6x8.0. Regular prices $22.50 to $50.00. Very special. *Saturday only* **15.00** to **35.00**

CARABAGHS—30x33. **5.50** to **9.00**

RAINCOATS—For women and misses. Priestley's celebrated English Roseberry—contains no rubber, absolutely rainproof; tan, navy, black. Reg. price $12.50. *Saturday only* **8.25**

RAINCOATS—"The Pall Mall," for women and misses; superior rubberized English poplin; extremely light weight; tan only. Regular price $8.50. *Saturday only* **4.95**

Broadway & 19th Street

GAYNOR TO BLAME, CORRIGAN WRITES

In Magazine Article He Says Rosenthal Case Grew from Police Policy.

VICE ON COMMERCIAL BASIS

Calls Informers Captains of Criminal Industry and the Four Gunmen Apprentices.

City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, who has frequently been engaged with Mayor Gaynor in controversies over police administration, has an article in the November McClure's, out yesterday, in which he discusses the Rosenthal murder. Magistrate Corrigan portrays the murder of Rosenthal as the logical outcome of leniency toward professional criminals who have organized gambling and other vices on a commercial basis. He depicts "Bridgey" Webber, Jack Rose, and Harry Vallon, as captains of criminal industry, and the four gunmen who did the actual slaying as "apprentices."

Magistrate Corrigan was sitting in the Men's Night Court in West Fifty-fourth Street, within a stone's throw of the West Side Prison, where Schepps, Webber, Rose, and Vallon were confined last night. He said he would add nothing to his magazine article in discussing the conviction of Becker. In this article Magistrate Corrigan declared that, sitting on the police bench of this city, he had observed the increasing audacity of the professional criminals of New York as the result of Mayor Gaynor's theories on police policy. In this article he declared:

"There was a Judge of the Supreme Court, located in Brooklyn, named William J. Gaynor, who for years had promulgated in public utterances and in essays in high-class periodicals extreme views on the question of individual liberty, and the constant interference of the police of New York with personal rights. Lawyers for the proprietors of enterprises of commercial vice in lower New York had, in many instances, found it good practice—ignoring their own Justices on Manhattan Island—to cross the East River and secure legal stays from this Justice. Many of his decisions and obiter dicta became famous in the administration of the criminal law; and some of his decisions caused astonishment among those who were close to the development of commercial vice in New York.

"In January, 1910, Judge Gaynor became Mayor of New York City. He immediately began an administration dominated to a most unusual degree by its head, and his important appointees were generally men who had been in close personal relations with him. Charles H. Hyde was made City Chamberlain, an office dealing largely with the financial operations of the city, from which he later retired, following an indictment for bribery. William F. Baker, a young Brooklyn man, who had been a deputy under Commissioner Bingham, was kept at the head of the Police Department, and one of the Deputy Commissioners was Mr. Reynolds, the Brooklyn lawyer, who was counsel in the Hertz case. Later this man was advanced by the Mayor's appointment to be a Magistrate in the courts of Brooklyn.

"It is curious how quickly a man whose business concerns the enforcement of the criminal law feels the results of a change of policy in its administration. In the beginning of 1910 I could sense the growth of confidence and courage in the professional criminal class which is responsible for the great body of our more serious crimes. The policy of repression had been lifted and transferred to the police force. And through the underworld of America, from one end to the other, ran the whisper, 'New York is wide open.'

"The fact was that the policemen of the city were confused and stunned by this campaign of repression. Instead of being used as formerly, to anticipate and prevent the commission of crime, they found that they must wait until the crime was actually committed, or themselves run the risk of having serious charges preferred. Their punishment in any case was a serious matter to them, for a fine of any size means not only the loss of so much money, but it generally means also that the officer will remain forever without advancement on the force. For his 'marks' under the civil service law largely determine his promotion. The criminal classes of the city 'had the drop' on the police and held it. And commercial crime and vice flourished in New York as it had not done for years."

McCORMICK MONEY RETURNED

Hardvester Head Withdrew Contribution for Wilson's Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 25.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson issued a statement to-night in which he confirmed the report that the $12,500 contributed by Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company, to his pre-convention campaign had been returned. The contribution was made through Cleveland H. Dodge, a banker and Trustee of Princeton University, who obtained a fund to aid Gov. Wilson in his fight to get the Presidential nomination.

When William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was called before the Senate sub-committee investigating campaign contributions he gave a list of contributors to the Wilson campaign fund. Mr. McCombs testified that the men who contributed did so in the same spirit that they would have given money to Princeton University when Gov. Wilson was President. Mr. Dodge and Mr. McCormick were both classmates of Gov. Wilson at Princeton.

It was also announced to-night that the Governor had decided to resume his campaign and that he would speak at two meetings in Philadelphia on Monday. Gov. Wilson did not reach the decision to go on the stump again until he had received reports to-day that Col. Roosevelt was also preparing to take an active part in the campaign by addressing a meeting at Madison Square Garden in New York on Oct. 30.

The Governor will speak at a meeting in Madison Square Garden on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 31, and may speak in the Bronx also on that night, as he promised Representative Ayres the other day that he would go into the Bronx if he resumed campaigning. After that, the Governor said to-night, no definite plans have been made for him. He would probably wind up the campaign in New York State, he declared. He believed he would not have time to go into Maine or any of the other New England States, he said.

Herman Ridder called upon the Governor this afternoon to discuss matters connected with the campaign, and returned early in the evening. He brought encouraging news as to the New York State situation, the Governor said:

NO SUFFRAGE COOKS.

Not a Single Cake, Pie or Salad for the Booth at Food Show.

Can't the woman suffragists cook or don't they care for money for their campaign expenses? That is what the members of the Margaret Tucker Club, exhibiting at the Pure Food Exhibition, are asking. Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the club, sent out invitations to between thirty and forty suffrage organizations and to hundreds of individual suffragists asking them to send in salads and puddings for a suffrage cooking competition last night, prizes to be given and the puddings and salads to be sold for the benefit of the cause.

Invitations were sent to Mrs. Belmont's suffragists, to Mrs. Mackay's Club, the State Women Suffragists, the Woman Suffrage Party organized in the sixty-three districts of the city, and to Mrs. Stanton Blatch's Woman's Political Union. There was not one answer received, and for suffrage night, last night, not a salad or a pudding had been sent in. The Margaret Tucker booth looked lonesome. There was nothing in it but a magnificent flower and fruit centrepiece of sugar sent by the chef of the Hotel Manhattan and a lonesome little mold of wine jelly.

The President of the Margaret Tucker Club, Miss Charity Manning, and Mrs. Robinson were in the booth looking unhappy. They promise a big exhibit tonight, for the children of the industrial schools of the city are to send biscuit and molasses cake.

Easy to Take and Stop the Stuffy. Red Cross Cough Drops, 5c. per box. Adv.

CZAREVITCH BETTER; TERRORIST HURT HIM

Continued from Page 1.

to mislead the public by circulating different versions of the Czarevitch's trouble, but concealed the fact of the attempt on the Standart."

According to a St. Petersburg dispatch the latest version circulated of the suicide of Admiral Chagin attributes it to a love affair with a girl student, Helen Sokoloff, who yesterday unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide at the house of the Admiral. The girl's assertion that the Admiral was a mere friend of the family appears to be contradicted by the fact that in his will he left her $25,000.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—A dispatch received here to-day from Gen. Baron Fredericks, Minister of the Russian Imperial household and ald de camp of Emperor Nicholas, says that the injury from which the Russian Czarevitch is suffering was caused by a fall from his pony. The dispatch adds that the heir to the Russian throne is improving.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—It was announced to-night that the Czarevitch had passed a good day. He slept three hours and his appetite was better than on previous days. His temperature this evening was 100.2 and pulse 122.

The attempted suicide of the woman friend of Rear Admiral Chagin was not successful, as at first reported. After hearing of the Rear Admiral's death she drove to his flat, where she was barred out. She then tried to drink acetic acid from a bottle she had brought with her, but the housekeeper knocked it out of her hand, and she only slightly burned her mouth. She then tried to cut her throat with the broken bottle, but inflicted only a slight wound.

THE CZAREVITCH OF RUSSIA.

Heir to the Throne in Cossack Costume.

Photograph Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Neely's Bond Canceled.

The bond of F. Tennyson Neely, who was one of those indicted with Jared Flagg for having used the mails to defraud, was canceled yesterday in the Federal District Court by Judge Mayer, with the consent of the Government. Neely, who described himself when arrested as a publisher, may be used as a witness by the Government at the trial of Flagg.

WOULD FIGHT DISCRIMINATION

Wilson Answers Adler and Explains His Passport Attitude.

Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia wrote to Gov. Wilson a few days ago, and suggested that the Governor comment publicly on the passport question, "indicating that you would not permit the negotiation of any treaty which discriminated between citizens of the United States on account of creed or religion." In reply Gov. Wilson wrote to Mr. Adler as follows:

"I feel that there is a certain impropriety in my expressing opinions regarding pending bills in Congress so long as there is an 'if' connected with my election, but I need not hesitate on that account to say that I am in substantial agreement with you about the immigration policy which the country ought to observe. I think this country can afford to use and ought to give opportunity to every man and woman of sound morals, sound mind, and sound body, who comes in good faith to spend his or her energies in our life, and I should certainly be inclined, so far as I am concerned, to scrutinize very jealously any restrictions that would limit that principle in practice.

"I, moreover, beg to assure you that I should never consent to any treaty with a foreign country which made any discriminations whatever among American citizens on the ground of creed or race or religion. I put myself very squarely on record to that effect at the Carnegie Hall meeting, and of course did so with the greatest pleasure."

TRADE MARK BILL URGED.

Taft Tells Redmond He Hopes for Its Passage Next Winter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Letters have been exchanged between President Taft and John Redmond on the question of registering Irish trade marks in America. The President has informed Mr. Redmond that a bill to amend the trade mark law is now before a Senate committee, and that he hopes that action will be had at the session of Congress beginning in December.

Mr. Redmond, in reply, said that the progress of the bill would be followed with great interest in Ireland, as the registration of Irish trade marks in the United States was felt to be essential to the further development of the trade between the two countries.

HOTEL MEN TO FIGHT.

Will Close Restaurants Before Contracting with Waiters, They Say.

The committee of hotel proprietors and managers in charge of the training school for waiters, butlers and others established after the last strike of hotel employes in this city met yesterday afternoon.

George W. Sweeney, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel and Vice President of the Hotel Men's Association, said that the meeting had no connection with the strike threatened by the International Hotel Workers' Union.

"No preparations have been made by the association as a body for a possible strike," Mr. Sweeney said, "but the hotel proprietors individually will be prepared to meet any conteingency. Under no circumstances will the employers recognize or enter into any contract with the Hotel Employes' Union. We would close our restaurants first. In that case, of course, the wants of the guests of the hotels would be attended to."

Charles Etzel, Secretary of the Waiters' Union, said last night that the union was an independent industrial organization and would have no affiliation with either the American Federation of Labor or the Industrial Workers of the World. He said that the threatened strike would come suddenly without warning, and at the busiest time of the day.

DOWRY BACK TO WIDOW.

Mrs. Siegfried Hayman's Claim Is Allowed by Surrogate Fowler.

Surrogate Fowler ruled yesterday that a wife, upon the death of her husband, could claim legally from his estate the amount of dowry she brought to him at their marriage. The case was that of Mrs. Margaret H. Hayman, widow of Siegfried Hayman, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange. When Mr. Hayman died, practically the only estate he left was his seat upon the Exchange. This was sold for $50,000, and arrangements were made to pay all the claimants upon the estate in proportion to the residuary fortune.

The claim of Mrs. Hayman was $40,000. On the stand she was reluctant [illegible] to tell exactly in what way her husband owed her that amount. The testimony of her father, Emanuel Heller, that he had given Mr. Hayman a check for $40,000 for his daughter's dower furnished the explanation. Of this sum, Mrs. Hayman invested $10,000 and loaned the remainder to her husband toward the purchase of a seat upon the Stock Exchange.

The Surrogate was advised that the other claimants would not combat the widow's contention and he allowed her claim.

DENY THEIR PRIMARY VOTES.

Men Recorded for the Third Party Swear They Never Cast Their Ballots.

Over 120 registered voters in the Second and Third Election Districts of the Eighth Assembly District appeared yesterday before Assistant District Attorney Medale and made affidavit that they had not voted at all at the primaries last Spring, when the whole district was returned as having voted in favor of the Progressive candidate.

It was also announced that an examination of the poll books disclosed that in many instances the names of the voters on the enrollment book and in The City Record differed in spelling. In such cases it was observed that the spelling in the poll book corresponded with the spelling in the enrollment book. This fact is taken to show that the books were manipulated by somebody having access to the enrollment book.

Mr. Medale hopes to finish his investigation by Tuesday, as only the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Districts are affected by the allegations of fraud. This is the district in which Louis Friedel was Republican leader. He is now the Progressive leader of the district.

POOR WORK

In our judgment a General Contractor has no place on a building operation unless he himself is able to prevent poor work without waiting for the Architect to condemn it.

If an Architect has to devote his time to condemning poor work, he might as well dispense with the services of a contractor and save money for his client.

In maintaining a corps of inspectors on all our work in preparation, our object is to deserve the unqualified approval of the Architect as to the quality of the finished building.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Prevents hair falling.

Liggett's
AMERICA'S GREATEST DRUG STORES

Extraordinary Values in Highgrade
DRUG STORE GOODS

Patent Medicines

$1.00 Wampole's Cod Liver Oil.59c
$1.00 Father John's Medicine...85c
35c Humyadi Janos 23c
$1.00 Scott's Emulsion 63c
50c Hay's Hair Health.....27c
50c Canthrox Shampoo.....29c
50c Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets...35c
$1.00 Listerine 59c
$1.00 Pinkham's Compound.....63c
$1.50 Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphates 96c
50c Antiphlogistine 35c
$1.00 Bromo Seltzer.....69c
50c Milk of Magnesia.....34c
35c Castoria 18c
50c Syrup Figs 33c

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25c Hydrogen Peroxide, pint.....17c
90c Imported Olive Oil, full qt....74c
10c Pure Epsom Salts.....5c
75c Beef, Iron and Wine.....59c
35c Rochelle Salts, 1 lb.....25c
10c Bicarbonate of Soda..... 6c
Full pint Glycerine and Rose Water 25c
$1.00 Syrup Hypophosphites, W. S. P., pint.....74c
Full Quart Cod Liver Oil.....69c
1 lb. Sodium Phosphate.....12c
1 lb. Sugar of Milk.....18c
1 lb. Boric Acid 19c

Extra Special!
Genuine Congress Playing Cards in Leather Case
38c

Rubber Goods

$1.25 Roxbury Seamless Hot Water Bottle, guaranteed 1 year.98c
2-Quart Maroon Fountain Syringe, guaranteed 2 years....$2.25
$2.50 Chamois Vests, all sizes..$1.75
50c Paper Vests 39c

Toilet Articles

50c Pebeco Tooth Paste.....30c
25c Lyon's Tooth Powder.....14c
25c Colgate's Dental Cream.....20c
25c Sheffield Dentifrice.....14c
25c Sanitol Tooth Powder.....14c
25c Calox Tooth Powder.....15c
50c Java Rice Powder.....23c
25c Houbigant's Rice Powder.....18c
50c La Blache Face Powder.....32c
Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream, 23c., 34c., and.....38c
25c Kolynos Tooth Paste.....15c
25c Woodbury's Face Soap.....18c
25c Resinol Soap.....19c
25c Packer's Tar Soap.....15c
10c Physicians' and Surgeons' Soap, 7c.; 4 for.....25c

Extra Special!
10c Turkish Wash Cloths; large size
4 for 25c

Candy Special

2,500 Pounds Fresh Jordan Almonds; regular 60c quality; pound 39c
50c Chocolate Covered Peanut Burrs, pound 29c
50c Chocolate Covered Parisian Creams; pound 29c
Fresh Shipment Barr's Saturday Candy; pound.....29c

Extra Special!
Halloween Novelties
5 to 50c

Cigar Special

5,000 Manila Cigars, Bonita Filipina; regular 10c quality; 4 for 25c; box of 25.....$1.50

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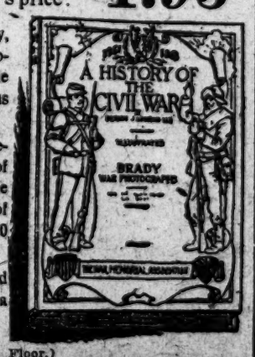

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Round $1,000,000 Expected, All Told, Before Books Close—Expenses, So Far, $677,421—Debts $55,000.

The Democratic National Committee filed at Washington yesterday, under the requirements of the new campaign publicity law, the list of campaign contributions received by the Democratic Party up to Oct. 24, as well as a report of expenditures. The list was prepared by Treasurer Rolla Wells and Henry Morganthau, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and is interesting in many particulars.

The total number of contributors was 53,303, and the total amount received was $678,364. Of this amount $28,525 was received as surplus from the Baltimore Convention fund. There were 52,246 persons who contributed under $100. The largest contributor was Justice James W. Gerard, who handed in $13,000. Gov. Dix gave $100. Only seven persons contributed $10,000 each. There were 1,057 persons who contributed $100 and more. The amount of contributions under $100 was $236,456, and the amount of contributions of $100 and over is $441,905.

The total expenditures for the New York headquarters amounted to $570,039, and for the Chicago headquarters $107,421. Outstanding obligations in New York amount to $49,047, and in Chicago to $6,101. This is the list of contributors and amounts they gave:

The Big Gifts.

$13,000—Judge J. W. Gerard, New York City.

$10,000—Henry Goldman, Jacob Schiff, Henry Morgenthau, Samuel Untermyer, James Speyer, New York City; Charles R. Crane, Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Penfield, Germantown, Penn.

$5,000—Abram I. Elkus, Cleveland H. Dodge, C. A. Spreckles, S. Harris, A. S. White, John L. de Saulles, Nathan Straus, D. M. Hyman, New York City; Hugh Wallace, Tacoma, Wash.; Rolla Wells, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles R. Smith, Monasha, Wis.; J. C. Mayo, Paintsville, Ky.; C. W. Watson, Fairmont, West Va.; Roger C. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill.; William A. Clark, Butte, Mon.; J. F. Camden, Versailles, Ky.

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$150—A. J. Shipman, Edward D. Page, New York.

$125—Franklin Pettitt.

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The Amounts by States.

Here are the amounts contributed by States:

New York	$219,362	Mississippi	4,251
Pennsylvania	49,858	Oregon	4,036
Illinois	37,398	Oklahoma	3,015
Texas	30,934	Colorado	2,988
Massachusetts	29,458	Minnesota	$2,763
Kentucky	28,174	Indiana	2,665
Missouri	22,752	Kansas	2,244
New Jersey	20,008	Arizona	2,092
Virginia	18,211	Connecticut	1,903
North Carolina	14,427	Vermont	1,326
South Carolina	12,944	North Dakota	1,315
Michigan	11,029	Wyoming	1,284
Tennessee	10,906	New Hampshire	1,175
Alabama	10,823	Rhode Island	1,082
Louisiana	9,746	Delaware	1,057
Georgia	9,703	New Mexico	1,012
Arkansas	9,280	Maine	790
Wisconsin	9,146	Nevada	521
Washington	8,496	South Dakota	483
West Virginia	7,834	Idaho	285
Montana	7,754	Utah	270
Nebraska	7,210	Porto Rico	133
Ohio	6,109	Hawaii	60
California	5,914	Philippine Isl'ds	25
Iowa	5,844	Unknown	$86
Maryland	5,631	Canada	175
Florida	4,792	Former Treas.	85
Dist. of Columbia	4,713	Alaska	60
Panama	52	Honduras	5
China	30	Baltimore Conv.	28,825
Ireland	25		
Mexico	12	Total	$678,364

The Expenses.

These are the main expenditures up to and including Oct. 15:

Rent	$8,728	Photog., litho-	
Pay roll	48,033	graphs, and	
Furniture	8,679	buttons	$11,663
Office supplies	17,872	Postage	30,496
Telegrams and		Woman's organ-	
telephones	6,483	ization	3,476
Stationery	11,547	Traveling and	
Pamphlets	67,453	speakers	130,870
Advertising	27,102	Amount sent to	
Expressage	8,699	various States.	121,489

Mr. Morgenthau said yesterday that neither Thomas F. Ryan nor August Belmont had contributed a cent, and that they hadn't been asked to contribute.

"It is the most remarkable list of campaign contributions on record," said Mr. Morgenthau. "Every person was asked to contribute only what he could afford, and corporation money was not received. There were no obligations implied, and money was accepted from no one with axes to grind. We could easily have obtained much more if we had desired, but Gov. Wilson let it be known early in the campaign that he wanted only popular subscriptions in small amounts. We wanted to accept only $10,000 from Justice Gerard, for instance, but Mr. Gerard said he thought it would be lucky to contribute $13,000.

"We need still more money, and we expect to get enough to make up about $1,000,000 by election. Only the utmost economy and business management has made it possible for us to keep expenses so low."

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES LOW.

All Parties Together Spending About What Republicans Had in 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The statement of receipts and expenditures of the Democratic National Committee made public in New York was filed officially with the Clerk of the House of Representatives to-day to comply with the recent act of Congress in regard to the publicity of campaign funds. The statement of the Progressive National Committee, made public in New York also, was received by the Clerk of the House to-day and placed on file. The statement of the Republican National Committee has not been filed.

With these statements at hand it is possible to give the approximate figures of the cost of the contest for the Presidency this year up to within two weeks of election day. Taking the amounts expended in behalf of candidates of the three major parties in the pre-convention contests, which were given under oath by witnesses before the Senate Committee investigating campaign funds, and the amounts expended by the Democratic and Republican National Committees, the following result is shown:

Democratic National Committee	$625,188
Progressive National Committee	333,682
Roosevelt pre-convention expense	836,005
Taft pre-convention expense	378,000
Wilson pre-convention expense	215,365
Harmon pre-convention expense	150,964
Underwood pre-convention expense	51,351
Clark pre-convention expense	45,948

Total expenditures and obligations contracted to date.....$2,687,303

How much will be added to this total when the statement of the Republican National Committee is made public is not known. The significant feature of the known total is that it is only about $357,000 more than the campaign fund of the Republican National Committee alone in the campaign of 1904. The Republican National Committee must file or mail its statement by to-morrow in order to comply with the law of Congress.

SULZER IN SUFFRAGE MARCH.

Announces Intention of Joining Big Parade Nov. 9.

Congressman William Sulzer, the Gubernatorial candidate on the Democratic ticket, is to march in the big suffrage torchlight parade of Saturday evening, Nov. 9. All the Gubernatorial candidates have been asked to march and Sulzer is the only one who has responded so far. He telephoned James Lees Laidlaw of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage yesterday:

"Will be glad to join in the parade. I take deep interest in the cause."

The line of march will be from Fifty-ninth Street to Union Square, where a big meeting will be held. This will finish a week of woman suffrage work.

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Fifth Avenue

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Two or three button English sack models of exclusive imported fabrics in all desirable colors, including grey or brown cheviot, herringbone, and Scotch Tweed; also navy serge. Sizes 32 to 40 chest. Value $20.00

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Young Men's Chinchilla Overcoats 19.75

English Guard model, with cuffs, in navy blue, Oxford or brown chinchilla with plaid back. Yoke and sleeves Venetian lined. 32 to 40 chest. Value $27.50

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SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY.

Men's Pure Thread Silk Sox .28

Fine quality thread silk in black, tan and all colors; double cotton heel, sole and toe. Heretofore 50c

Men's Silk Lisle Sox .25

Extra quality silk lisle, black, tan and all colors; spliced heel, sole and toe. Heretofore 50c

Young Men's Negligee Shirts 1.65

Of imported madras and Russian cords; neat colored stripes (color guaranteed); attached cuffs. Sizes 12½ to 15½. Regular price $2.75

Young Men's Shirts 1.10

Plaited or negligee shirts of woven or printed madras, neat colored stripes; laundered or soft cuffs. Sizes 12½ to 15½. Regular price $2.00

Domet Flannel Pajamas .95

Of Domet Flannel in combinations of desirable colors. Military collar and silk frogs. Regular price $1.45

Young Men's Knitted Silk Ties 1.00

In plain colors or bright combination stripes. Regular price $1.75

French Faille Square Ties .85

French Faille Open End Squares in changeable colors and glace effects. Regular price $1.45

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To celebrate this anniversary a feast of bargains will be tendered to the public, the greatest values ever offered in a department store, and that's saying a great deal, for we are just about to complete a year which has been one continual series of value-giving.

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Fabrics are in the quiet grays, the rich blues, the warm browns, and the handsome mixtures and plain blue serge that lift Gimbel Suits above the common run of ready-to-wear. Distinguished, in a word.

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Also Men's FALL OVERCOATS
$25 to $30 Grades at $18.50
Fourth Floor

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That's what it will do if you deposit it in the average bank at this time.

For no interest will be credited, in most cases, until after January 1.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, *Bankers*

will credit interest on January 1, for TWO MONTHS from November 1, on all deposits made in our Interest Department, before November 10.

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Comfortably arranged, quiet offices, with absence of formality and red tape.

$1 will open an Interest Account.

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for requisite cash balances, giving you all the advantages of paying your household and personal bills by checks, cashing checks, etc.

Let us give you full information.

Main Floor, Rear Balcony

Men's Shirts at $1.50 Increase In Variety

Newest arrivals are of woven madras in the favorite "candy" or seersucker stripes—black, blue or lavender, equally spaced with white. They enrich an already fine collection of about 50 patterns of the best Shirts for men that the price—$1.50—will buy.

And we know; because these $1.50 Shirts are the result of keen competition among the best shirtmakers, to secure the large Gimbel orders.

Printed percales, of fine count, in handsome patterns, with plaited bosoms; and woven-striped madras with plain bosoms—all coat style with attached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17, in various sleeve-lengths. And a special group at $1.50 of SHIRTS IN EXTRA SIZES 16 to 20 FOR LARGE MEN.

Showing of New Scarfs at $1

We intend to have our collection of Men's Neckties at $1 the most comprehensive in the city—and it's "arriving." New designs in open-end rep silk four-in-hands have just joined it—styles that well-dressed men are wearing. Bias stripes or all-over effects in rich colorings—see them! Main Floor

Men's Paris Soft Hats Belated—Hence $3

We expected them several weeks earlier, but their distinguished French maker was behind in his shipment. Therefore, to dispose of them quickly, we have marked them $3, instead of the $4 they are entitled to sell for.

Light in weight, of soft fur felt, with a high velour lustre, with hand-flanged brim, which will keep its shape, and handsome taffeta band. In a conservative though smart shape, and five excellent colors—olive, Oxford gray, pearl gray, brown and black.

$3 each—if you have put off buying a Soft Hat, this news is for *you*. Fourth Floor

Men's Fall Derbies at $1.95

Intended to be sold at $3, $4 and $5, but kept out of the "perfect" class by almost imperceptible defects in thier bodies. All black, in the season's best shapes and handsomely trimmed. A few self-conforming hats in the lot. To all intents a saving of a third or more at their price—$1.95 each.

Also a group of *Imported Soft Hats*—samples of $3 qualities—at the same price, $1.95. Fourth Floor

Savings On Two Lots of Men's Winter Underwear

We had these savings all planned out for you last June, when a large American mill decided it had too many of two particular styles of Underwear in stock. It took a big purchase—even for GIMBELS—to secure such fine economies, but here they are:

$2 Shirts and Drawers, $1.50 a Garment

Of pure Australian wool, heavy weight, in natural color; the shirts with tailored seams, sateen bands and pearl buttons; the drawers in regular sizes, twilled sateen waistband, taped seams and double gussets.

$2.50 Union Suits, at $1.50

Of pure worsted, in natural color, woven of soft Australian wool. Derby ribbed, glove-fitting and hand-finished. All sizes. Main Floor

In the First Rank---Men's GIMBEL Cape Gloves at $1

They will prove up in every detail that men demand in Gloves at $1.50. The soft, firm skins are carefully chosen for good service and are of right weight to keep the hands comfortable in tingling weather. Plenty of room in the fingers, across the back and the wrists. Even, strong stitching and handsome spear point embroidery on the backs.

English hand-sewed Gloves at the same price, $1.50, for men who prefer their distinctive appearance. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
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HARPERS BOOKS

The Net
By Rex Beach

Big, buoyant, bracing, this new story surges along through stormy seas of excitement to its final anchorage in the placid depths of love. Yes, love is here—the strong, passionate love of a man for his heart's desire. Revenge is here—the hot, reeking revenge of the Sicilian Mafia. Corruption is here — political corruption which leads to riot. And through all these scenes of violence and bloodshed there flows a steady stream of the genuine Rex Beach humor—the humor of brilliant phrase and ludicrous situation.

Like his other books of the lawless North, this new novel will quicken every heart that pumps red blood, and while in real life one does not care for overmuch slaughter, yet in fiction the guns boom softly, and we remember only the tenderness of the meetings of lovers as we close the book.

Beauty and the Jacobin
By Booth Tarkington

A brilliant story-drama, told almost exclusively in dialogue, with the incisive wit and sentimentally audacious appeal of the famous tale, "Monsieur Beaucaire."

The plot shows an ingenuity worthy of a French dramatist; character is portrayed through dialogue with a dazzling cleverness that makes us think of Dumas—but always the traits of the author's own genius—his American sense of humor and genuine, untheatric feeling—are the most potent factors in the charm of this characteristic Tarkington tale. Illustrated.

Home Place
By G. W. Ogden

Unique in plot, fascinating in humor, dramatic in denouement, this new novel is delightfully refreshing in its departure from the ordinary type of current fiction.

Mr. Ogden shows the inter-relations of rich and poor. His graphic story pictures a cross-section of life—the workingman, the financier, the politician, the artist, contentment and intrigue, humor and tragedy, developing an outcome uncertain until the last.

It is a broad, rich, thoroughly American novel, revealing a sense of fun, a realization of character, an appreciation of the dramatic that will inevitably place it in the ranks of worth-while fiction. If it contained no other characters than the joyous, irrepressible, effervescent twins, Bolena and Bolona, the book would still be well worth reading.

Tangles
By Margaret Cameron

There is a wealth of humor in this new collection of stories—the kind of humor that starts a chuckle at the beginning and leaves you breathless at the end. Margaret Cameron has never written a dry line. Her books all teem with life and motion.

In this new one she has conceived a series of humorous situations so complicated that there seems no possible way out. Audacity, however, is the sword that cuts the Gordian knot in all of them. It is impossible to leave any one of these tales unfinished, for the author is a natural-born story-teller, with a unique talent for presenting the most laughable of plots. A very good book for curing the blues.

Paul Rundel
By Will N. Harben

This new story of Southern life stirs all the deepest emotions of the human heart. Its scene is in one of those Georgian villages that Mr. Harben knows so well and depicts with so much charm of homely realism. In connection with a thrilling plot involving the clash of violently opposing nature, he develops a sympathetic drama of the soul. A remarkable story.

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THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

AMERICAN BROUGHT PEACE IN TRIPOLI?

G. D. M. Peixotto, Artist, Now on His Way Here, Tells of Ending War fr Turkey.

PROMISED FUNDS FOR NAVY

Promising Turks These Would Be Available Here—Has Documents, He Says, to Show How He Did It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—On board the Red Star liner Zeeland there will arrive next week in New York a young American, George D. M. Peixotto, who asserts that he is the man who brought the war between Turkey and Italy to an end.

Mr. Peixotto is not a politician; he is a painter. His place of domicile in the past two or three years has been Berlin, where he became a great friend of the Young Turk leader, Major Enver Bey, who led the forlorn Ottoman hope in Tripoli.

Mr. Peixotto, it is said, out of friendship for Enver Bey, and a desire to bring him back to Europe at the earliest possible moment, conceived the idea last Summer of taking the matter of the Turko-Italian peace negotiations in his own hands, and made straightway for Constantinople with that end in view. After spending several more or less fruitful weeks in conferring at the Sublime Porte in an endeavor to induce the Government to agree to terms acceptable to the Italian victors, he journeyed to Rome for conferences with Signor Giolitti, the Italian Prime Minister, and obtained from him certain personal guarantees of concessions in case the Turks signed the peace preliminaries.

The next scene of Mr. Peixotto's activities, it is stated, was Paris, where he began negotiations with the Ottoman Ambassador to France. The argument which, Mr. Peixotto says, he used with the greatest effect was an assurance to the Turkish officials that American money would eventually be at their disposal for the creation of a new Ottoman navy. He says he advised the Turks to give way in Tripoli, no matter how their pride suffered or their prestige was diminished, and to try to regain everything they had lost in the unequal combats there in smashing victories against their enemies in the Balkans.

Mr. Peixotto declares that the unofficial private efforts which occupied him since July did more to end the hostilities between the Italians and the Turks than all the official diplomatic efforts which went on throughout the Summer and Autumn. He says he is in possession of documentary evidence of this from Emperors, Kings, and Prime Ministers, and even from the Pope, whom, he says, he also interviewed in the course of his peace peregrinations.

Mr. Peixotto is said to be a warm friend of Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin, who, it is stated, provided him with many credentials for his self-appointed mission.

George D. M. Peixotto is an American artist living in Paris. He was first mentioned in connection with the proposals to bring about peace on Aug. 16, when THE TIMES published a dispatch from its correspondent in London, which stated that Mr. Peixotto would probably succeed in ending hostilities, where diplomatic efforts to the same ends had repeatedly failed. The reference to the American artist in THE TIMES contained in the dispatch was this:

"While it is an admitted fact that the regular diplomatic efforts which have been made at various times to end the war have completely failed, it is no secret that unofficial negotiations are in progress, and in these, according to good authority, an American citizen is taking a rôle. He is George D. M. Peixotto. Naturally, the exact character of his mission and on whose behalf he is acting are shrouded in mystery, but it is shrewdly guessed that the Russian Government is not unaware of the efforts he is making to discover a basis on which the hostile powers may come to terms."

Mr. Peixotto is also well-known in this country. The mural paintings in the New Amsterdam Theatre here are his work, and a number of other examples exist in Washington, include a life size portrait of one of the Presidents. The artist was born in Kentucky, studied in Paris and during recent years has lived in Europe. His brother is the general agent in Paris of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. His father was a Consul General in Japan.

'THORIUM X.' CURES KAISERIN

Empress Said to Have Entirely Recovered by Aid of Radie Solution.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The Kaiserin went to Weimar to-day to attend the christenin gof the heir to the throne of Saxe-Weimar. Her Majesty's railway journey was intended to give public notice that there was no longer any cause for anxiety on her account.

The Empress owes her restoration to health, it is said, to the highly successful effects of a novel treatment for anemia, which she began with the utmost secrecy during the Summer. The treatment consisted of hypodermic injections of a new radio solution, "thorium X." This was discovered by a young Hungarian physician at the charity hospital in Berlin. To avoid public attention through her daily calls at the hospital, the Kaiserin, it is said, motored to Berlin nightly from Potsdam.

The Empress's attention to the possibilities of the thorium cure was attracted by the success with which it had been previously used by the Crown Princess.

Jacob E. Conklin, President of the Conklin & Foss Quarries Company, and a well-known resident of Haverstraw, N. Y., is dangerously ill from anemia at the Berlin Hospital. He is being attended by Prof. Bickel, the celebrated specialist of blood diseases at the University of Berlin; by his New York business partner, Wilson P. Foss, and his private physician, Dr. E. B. Laird. Mr. Conklin's progress has not been what had been hoped for, and his friends and physicians fear it may be too late to save his life.

Prof. A. Bickel of the University of Berlin came to this country on Sept. 14 to treat Mrs. Adolphus W. Green, wife of the President of the National Biscuit Company. He was rushed to her home in Greenwich, where he immediately administered thorium. She at first seemed to improve, but the disease was too far advanced, and she died on Oct. 18. Prof. Bickel remained in constant attendance on her until the end.

In an interview published in the Sunday TIMES Prof. Bickel said that it was only within the last half year that he had begun to treat anemia with thorium. He said that he and his colleagues hoped that they had at last found something that had a beneficial effect. In describing the effect of the remedy he said it really attacked the bone marrow where it exercised an almost stimulative effect upon the production of red corpuscles. His first cure was the case of a man who had been sick for many months, and was in an apparently hopeless condition. This man started treatment on May 1 of this year, and a given quantity of his blood showed 960,000 red corpuscles on that day. Ten days later he had 1,600,000, and on June 12 the number had increased to 4,610,000. At that time the grave accompaniments of pernicous anemia had disappeared.

MISS ELKINS NOT MARRIED.

Mr. Hitt's Horses, However, Are at Her West Virginia Home.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The report published in Paris that Miss Katherine Elkins and William Hitt had been married here was absolutely unfounded. No such marriage was celebrated before the American Consul or in the American Church or Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

ELKINS, W. Va., Oct. 25.—The report of marriage of Miss Katherine Elkins to William Hitt was denied for the Elkins family to-day by Mrs. Elkins's secretary. Mr. Hitt was here for a few days and was constantly in the company of Miss Elkins. He has gone East, but will return to-morrow. His horses are at the Elkins stables.

FEAR LOSS OF OIL FOR SHIPS.

German Naval Men Disturbed by Possible Results of State Monopoly.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—German military and naval circles are expressing misgivings in regard to the effect of the proposed State petroleum monopoly on the defensive establishment of the empire.

The naval men especially are said to be somewhat alarmed owing to the increasing use they expect to make of oil fuel in the fleet. They declare that inasmuch as Germany, under even the best circumstances, will need to buy large quantities of oil from the Standard Oil Company, it is very necessary to contract for such supplies for a long term of years ahead. Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Washington, during his recent visit to Berlin is said to have made strong representations in this direction and called attention to the fact that favorable contracts with the Standard were much in doubt if a controversy arose.

'The situation, as depicted by the military and naval authorities, is all the more interesting in view of the fact that Herr Vengwinner, Managing Director of the Deutsche Bank, who won the Kaiser over to the monopoly project, has made special use of the argument that the German Navy could not afford to be dependent for all its fuel on the grasping American monopoly.

NEW STRAUSS OPERA A MIDDLING SUCCESS

But Opening Performance Receipts of "Ariadne on Naxos" Break All German Records.

TILT AT MUSIC CONDITIONS

Strauss Himself Pictured in Role of Young Composer—Otto H. Kahn In the Audience.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STUTTGART, Oct. 25.—The first performance of the new Richard Strauss opera, "Ariadne on Naxos," libretto by Hoffmansthal, and produced by Max Reinhardt at the Royal Theatre to-night, was a rather middling success. Strauss conducted and the audience was dazzled by the composer's new style, which is different from his other work. It was admitted that "Ariadne" was very clever, but it shows the continual effort of the composer fighting against his own temperament. The opera will satisfy the dilettanti, but will hardly suit the general public.

The performance was splendid and the scenery effects by Reinhardt were gorgeously brilliant. The triumvirate, composer, librettist, and producer, provided the opera with the greatest all-star cast available in Germany at the present moment. Ariadne was sung by Fraulein Jeriska, and Zerbinetta by Fraulein Siems of the Dresden Royal Opera. Bacchus was assigned to Herman Jadlowker, late of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, and a dancing rôle, a tailor's apprentice, was done by Fraulein Greta Wiesenthal, the graceful young Viennese, who appeared in New York last season. Jadlowker sang Bacchus admirably, and Fraulein Siems also scored a triumph.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has already been told that Strauss has emulated the example set by Richard Wagner and has placed a thinly veiled impersonation of himself among the characters of "Ariadne." His counterfeit is a young composer who has a speaking rôle, and in a specially created scene expresses certain cynical views on present day music conditions. One of the typical sallies which the pseudo Strauss hurls at the pretensions of culture on the part of the modern rich is "Tacy pay us well, and nowadays that's more indispensable to our arts than anything else."

The latest Strauss work differs from his preceding efforts in not being an independent organism like the music dramas, "Salome" and "Electra," but a parasitic growth attached to Molière's comedy, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

As originally planned Strauss was to write "Ariadne on Naxos" to supplant the big ballet of nations wherewith Molière brought his comedy to a close, but the composer eventually extended the scope of his work until it became a running musical commentary on the entire action. In the case of the banquet scene the piece becomes an outstanding musical episode with the menu given in diversified tone pictures. By clever assimilation and interpolation on the part of Strauss and the librettist the interest of the audience is focused upon the young composer, who has been brought to the attention of the rich Jourdain and who composed the opera, "Ariadne on Naxos." Jourdain commands it to be performed at a soiree he is giving in honor of the lovely Marquise Dorimene. The young composer has written a serio-classic tragedy based upon the mournful episode of Ariadne's lament for the faithless Thesus, to be followed by an intermezzo dealing with the mercurial affection of Zerbinetta, the Columbine. Jourdain with a fine disdain for the unities arbitrarily decides that the Ariadne episode is too lachrymose and orders the simultaneous presentation of the intermezzo.

Out of this arises one of those intricate musical situations wherewith only the versatile genius of a Richard Strauss could successfully cope. The house for to-night's performance was sold out despite the fact that the seats cost $15. The audience included all the leading musicians, critics, and singers of Europe, and many people in society, including Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Nathan Rothschild of New York. The financial results of the first three performances of "Ariadne" at Stuttgart are said to represent an unapproached record for Germany. The total receipts for seat sales aggregated $22,500. The cost of the production is also understood to be unprecedented, each performance representing an outlay of $5,750.

Messrs. Fürstner, the Strauss publishers, inform THE TIMES correspondent that contracts have already been closed for the production of "Ariadne" in practically all the leading opera houses of Europe. A production in New York depends largely upon the impression made upon Otto H. Kahn, who was present to-night.

PREY OF DEFAMERS, ASSERTS CARUSO

Tenor Tells of Signorina Giachetti's Excuse of Taking New Sweetheart to Save Caruso.

SAID SOCIETY DOOMED HIM

Newspaper Man Admits In the Milan Court That He Circulated a False Story About Singer for Pay.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MILAN, Oct. 25.—At the trial to-day of the suit for defamation of character, brought by Signor Enrico Caruso, the tenor, against Signorina Giachetti, the operatic singer; Loris, a theatrical agent; Micalissi, a newspaper man, and Romati, a chauffeur, Signor Caruso was a witness.

The tenor told the story of his life with Signorina Giachetti, by whom he had four children, two of whom are living. After ten years of happy life together she changed and became spiteful and quarrelsome. When he returned from New York, he said, he found in the home a monkey that Signorina Giachetti had bought to tease him about the monkey house incident.

"I discovered," continued Signor Caruso, "that Romati was not only her sweetheart but the real master of the house. He lived with the aid of my money. Signorina Giachetti admitted it, but impudently excused herself, saying that she had given herself to Romati in order to save me because she knew that Romati had been chosen by a secret society to murder me."

Romati denied having lived on Caruso's money, and said that Signorina Giachetti had great expenses. She even paid £1,000 ($5,000) for a quarter's rent of a house in London.

"Yes," interrupted Signor Caruso, "even my cellars were dried up, though I had paid £80 ($400) for wine in three months."

The tenor denied that he had intercepted a letter from an American manager to Signorina Giachetti, engaging her to sing in New York. Micalissi, the journalist, who had said so, came on the tribunal and confessed that this statement was a lie, which he was induced to spread at the suggestion of Romati, who gave him money. This caused a scene in the tribunal between Romati and the journalist.

Signor Caruso in concluding said that he always treated Signorina Giachetti generously, but could not endure any longer her lies and calumnies.

He ridiculed the accusation that he appropriated $60,000 worth of jewels belonging to Signorina Giachetti.

"I am here only to defend myself," he said, "not to accuse anybody."

The absence of Signorina Giachetti diminishes the interest in the case, which may last another three or four days.

EXTORTION FROM ANNA GOULD

Note Given in Berlin to Threatening Company Declared Void.

LEIPSIC, Oct. 25.—An attempt to obtain from the Duchesse de Talleyrand (Anna Gould) $106,500 was declared yesterday to be founded on extortion and usury by the Imperial Supreme Court here.

A real estate company having claims against the Duc de Talleyrand sent a representative to the Duc and Duchesse when they were staying at a Berlin hotel in 1911, and forced the Duchesse to sign a note for the amount by threatening her with arrest. The court decided that the note was not valid.

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Other features of interest to Women

Several sparkling articles on "The Unmarried Woman" will be features of *The Century* for 1913, and there will also be reports of Woman's Progress the world over. In the November number alone there are three articles that no progressive woman will want to miss.

What Pierre Loti of the French Academy thinks of America

The great poet and novelist will recount his impressions of America in *The Century* for 1913. Arthur Christopher Benson, another foreigner, the author of "From a College Window," will contribute.

The Century in Art

Joseph Pennell, whose recently printed lithographs of the Panama Canal have attracted wide attention, will contribute to *The Century* for 1913 four new groups of pictures including Philadelphia, the Yosemite, San Francisco and the Grand Cañon. Timothy Cole, foremost of the world's wood engravers, will continue to show his exquisite reproductions of the old masters.

Castaigne, Arthur Rackham, Du Mond, Keller, Brangwyn, Bernard de Monvel, Berger, and Birch are a few of the artists whose work will appear in *The Century* for 1913.

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EVEN ST. LAWRENCE SCARES REPUBLICANS

Bull Moose Call in the Wilderness Has Forced Them to Make a Real Campaign.

DEMOCRATS ARE NOT HURT

Power Grab and Bossism Issues Used Effectively Against Merritt, Heir to Malby's Power.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 25.—For the first time in the memory of living politicians in St. Lawrence the Republicans here have been reduced to the necessity of conducting a real campaign. For the first time, also, the Republican campaign managers, ten days before election, are not able to predict to a nicety what the Republican vote will be.

This year it is very apparent that things are not as they were in the old days when no political bull moose was roaming the North Woods. Republican speakers are traversing the 150 miles of St. Lawrence wilderness making frantic appeals to the voters. The Democrats, trusting to the Bull Moose defection from the ranks of their Republican rivals to give them a fighting chance, have nominated good candidates and are conducting a hustling campaign. In all probability they will not win, but the Republican majorities that have become a tradition in St. Lawrence will make the prospective Republican plurality this year look like Mr. Perkins's plugged nickel.

Four years ago William H. Taft carried St. Lawrence by a majority of 8,253. One of the Republican leaders today told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent behind hermetically sealed doors and after exacting a pledge of secrecy that Taft might carry the county by 5,000 this year, but that almost anything was likely to happen.

The Republicans are in the midst of their canvass. It is slow work. The county is 75 miles across and 150 miles lengthwise. Most of it is wilderness, with scattered settlements. Since the canvass began bad news, supposed to travel faster than good news, has reached the Republicans from many remote sections of this wilderness. The Bull Moose call, apparently, has fallen on willing ears in Madrid, for it was admitted by the Republican worker who had canvassed that district that 75 per cent. of the vote in that town will go to the Progressives. And Madrid, to render Republican grief more poignant, is the banner Republican district in St. Lawrence.

In Hammond, another outlying district—and this emanates from a Republican source—the Bull Moose will capture 40 per cent. or more of the Republican vote.

"But, of course," said the Republican informant, "these communities are exceptions; there is district upon district where the Progressives will not get a single vote."

Democrats Find Foes Weaker.

The Democrats have concluded their canvass of the county. They have had less difficulty than their rivals. Deserting Republicans do not care to have the fact known to their own leaders any sooner than they can help, but they have no reason for concealing good news from the Democrats. Many Democratic district workers have told their leaders that throughout the outlying sections of the county the Republican defection will average 50 per cent.

The fight in St. Lawrence centres on Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., Republican candidate for Congress, to succeed George R. Malby, who died last Summer. Mr. Merritt has succeeded Malby as the Republican boss of St. Lawrence and the adjoining counties of Clinton, Essex, and Franklin, which make up the Congressional district. His Democratic opponent is Dennis B. Lucey, who was the law partner of Senator Malby. The Progressive candidate is John B. Burnham, a former magazine editor, who resides in Essex County.

In this three-cornered fight Mr. Merritt finds himself between two fires. Mr. Lucey, the Democratic candidate, has been put on his mettle by a charge advanced by the Progressives that he and Mr. Merritt really are combined in an effort to defeat the Progressive candidate and that both are the candidates of interests which have been notorious in promoting water grabs and depredations in the State's forest lands. The charge is hotly resented by the Democrats, who, as evidence of good faith, are bitterly assailing Mr. Merritt. But not more hotly than is Mr. Burnham, the Progressive candidate. As a result, echoes of long-forgotten scandals are ringing through the North Woods.

Mr. Merritt has fathered many measures during his legislative career which have been attacked, as in favor of the predatory interests. The long-sought development grab, involving 500,000 horse power on the St. Lawrence River, which Mr. Merritt and his friends, after "putting it over" on Gov. Hughes, got from the State for a song, is being heavily featured.

Reciprocity and Boss Issues.

Reciprocity is the issue with the farmers, and boss rule is the issue everywhere with the Progressives. There is a ready response to both on both issues. The farmers along the Canadian border are naturally opposed to reciprocity. St. Lawrence has had some pretty bad bosses, and nobody loves a bad boss. The Republicans are making their campaign on the issue that neither Roosevelt nor Straus can be elected and that a vote for either means a vote for free trade and Tammany Hall.

SULZER WINS ELMIRANS.

A Big Crowd Enjoys His Speech Dealing with Labor Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Congressman Sulzer and Martin Glynn reached Elmira at 8:40 o'clock to-night in a special train from Binghamton, and were met by Mayor Sheehan, Alexander C. Eustace, and Frank Gannett. The party was escorted to the Colonial Theatre, where more than 2,000 persons had assembled. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Assemblyman Bush presided, and Mr. Glynn spoke first.

When Mr. Sulzer arose to speak he was greeted with applause lasting several minutes. Tired when reaching Elmira, after a half dozen speeches between Albany and Binghamton and an hour's talk at Binghamton, he was aroused by the Elmira welcome, and throughout his address he was magnetic. It was a happy crowd. One notable feature was the presence of fully as many women as attended the Straus meeting, when a special effort was made to secure their attendance.

The assemblage seemed to fancy such assertions as "I am a Democrat unafraid," "I am no hypocrite," "I dare tell the truth," "Yes, they say I am a commoner, and I am proud of that." He dwelt much upon the rights of labor, of the artisan, and the farmer.

After the theatre meeting an informal reception was held at the Rathbun House, where the party spent the night. On Saturday speeches will be made at Ithaca, Freeville, Cortland, and Syracuse.

WANTS NO VOTES FOR TAFT.

His Leader in California Asks Republicans to Rebuke Disfranchisement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Senator Edward I. Wolfe, Chairman of the Taft Republican Convention, published to-day a statement to Taft Republicans throughout the State, warning them that they could not use stickers to place the names of Taft Electors on the ballot, and that to write in the names of such Electors would do Mr. Taft's candidacy no good.

The statement explained that there are no Taft Electors nominated in California because of a decision of the State Supreme Court based upon "technical reasons."

"For the first time in the history of this State," it concluded, "the members of the great Republican Party of California are disfranchised. And it is within the power of Republicans to rebuke this action in no uncertain way on Nov. 5."

REAL GUNMAN COMING TO GUARD ROOSEVELT

Cranks Are at Oyster Bay, and Frank Tyree, His Shadow as President, Called.

FORMERLY IN SECRET SERVICE

Now United States Marshal for West Virginia — The Colonel Works on That Speech—Sure to Make It.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Oct. 25.—All the cranks in the country seem to be headed for Oyster Bay, and the matter has grown so serious that a requisition was made to-day for the services of an experienced gunman. This is Frank Tyree, now United States Marshal for West Virginia, and formerly the Secret Service man who guarded Col. Roosevelt when he was President. Tyree is expected here to-morrow, and any gentleman who thinks he can perform a public duty by killing an ex-President of the United States will meet Tyree in the open.

The latest thing in the crank line was six feet high and wore a slouch hat and gave his name as John D. Archbold. He wanted to see the Colonel, and when he found he couldn't he wrote Mr. Roosevelt a rambling and incoherent letter.

Just before that Dr. George W. Faller, one of the Colonel's doctors, received a letter about Louis H. Molina, the crank who tried to see the Colonel at the Mercy Hospital in Chicago, and who subsequently announced his intention of getting after the Colonel when he got to New York. At that time Molina represented himself as an envoy with a secret mission from the Colombian Government, and talked wildly about the wrong the Colonel had done to his country in recognizing the Panama Republic.

The letter was from John A. Waldron, an appointment clerk in the Board of Prisons, and it said that Molina, while a convict in Clinton Prison, at Dannemora, had threatened the life of Col. Roosevelt, then President. Molina, according to the letter, was about to be pardoned when a letter was intercepted, written in Spanish by Molina, and announcing that because of the wrongs President Roosevelt had inflicted on Colombia, he, Molina, intended to kill him. "This man," wrote Waldron, "was pardoned by Gov. Higgins in June, 1906. Upon the Governor's learning of the statements that had been made by this prisoner in this letter, he revoked the pardon and Molina was compelled to serve out his entire term, less the commutation he earned, in Clinton Prison.

The Colonel did not seem particularly disturbed by the advent of the galaxy of cranks. He spent much of his time in reading a heavy work entitled "Morgan on Zoology," which was given to him yesterday and which he finished to-day. He is surely going to make that speech in Madison Square Garden on Oct. 30, though he has reluctantly agreed to do it inside half an hour. Mrs. Roosevelt is not at all pleased, but there are limits to what even she can accomplish. The Colonel dictated his notes for the speech this morning to John W. McGrath, his stenographer, who was specially summoned from New York for the purpose.

ROOSEVELT'S TREATY RECORD

Louis Marshall Recalls His Opposition to Action Against Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Louis Marshall of New York has written a letter to Louis Ginsburg of this city, in which he criticises the attitude of Col. Roosevelt on the abrogation of the Russian treaty last year.

"While the subject of the abrogation of the treaty was under discussion," he says, "the general arbitration treaties between the United States, England, and France were also under consideration by the United States Senate. President Taft was strongly in favor of those treaties. Mr. Roosevelt took strong grounds against a general arbitration treaty. Great was my surprise therefore, when, on Oct. 14, 1911, Mr. Roosevelt zealously urged that the question that had arisen under the Russian treaty of 1832 be submitted to the determination of the Hague International Tribunal.

"I immediately took issue with Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's answer, although I had been treating the subject from purely an American standpoint, was to call attention to my faith.

"President Taft acted, although it may have been reluctantly, when he was convinced it was right to act. Mr. Roosevelt, on the contrary, insultingly denounced those who, with the courage of their convictions, were unwilling to accept the remedy he prescribed. It was exceedingly fortunate that Mr. Roosevelt was not President of the United States in December, 1911."

HEDGES REFERS TO BRANDT.

Tells Swedes He Will Decide Case on Its Merits If Called Upon.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Job E. Hedges delivered an even dozen speechs to-day in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties. Although it rained all day, he was greeted by good crowds along the railway from Salamanca to Dunkirk, where he addressed an audience of workingmen at noon. A large meeting was held at Fredonia, and from there he traveled through the grape belt to Westfield by trolley, and thence through the Chautauqua Lake region to Jamestown, where he addressed the largest meeting of the campaign in this section. Assemblyman Charles J. Vert of Clinton County also spoke here.

In beginning his speech Mr. Hedges answered several published questions. He told the local Swedish-Americans that he would decide the Brandt case on its merits if it was brought before him, and that there would be no "closed incident" in his administration whatever might have been done by others.

In reply to a question about his attitude toward railway men, he declared that any man trying to improve his condition would have his friendly consideration as Governor.

A man from the audience asked about the liquor question, and Mr. Hedges said that was for the Legislature to settle, but that every decent law on the subject had come from the Republican Party.

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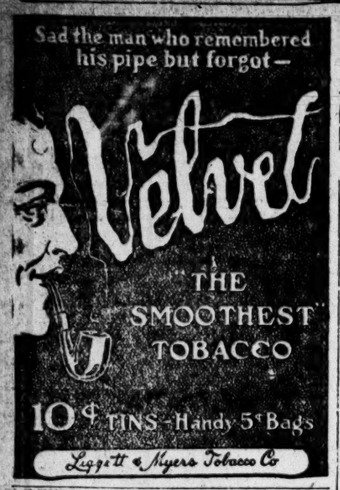
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ROOSEVELT SUING FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL

Intends to Settle, Once for All, the Charges That He Is Intemperate in Habit and Speech.

ACTION AGAINST AN EDITOR

He's George A. Newett of the Iron Ore, Ishpeming, Mich.—The Colonel Asks $10,000 Nominal Damages.

Newett Will Stand Trial.

In response to a message from THE TIMES, asking what defense he would make to Col. Roosevelt's suit for libel, George A. Newett, publisher of The Iron Ore, of Ispheming, Mich., sent this reply:

ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 25.—Roosevelt, through his Campaign Committee in this State, has, through Attorney Pound of Detroit, begun civil proceedings in this county for $10,000 damages for a publication in The Iron Ore charging that he lies and drinks. This replying to his general charge that all Taft men are rascals, liars and undesirables generally. I will be at the trial. GEORGE A. NEWETT.

Believing that he can end once for all the stories that come up from time to time that he is an excessive drinker of intoxicating liquors, Col. Roosevelt has brought criminal and civil actions for libel in the Circuit Court of Marquette, Mich., against George A. Newett, publisher of The Iron Ore, a weekly newspaper published at Ishpeming, Mich. On Saturday, Oct. 12, there was published in The Iron Ore an article headed "The Roosevelt Way," and contained among other things this paragraph:

"Roosevelt lies and curses in a most disgusting way. He gets drunk, too, and that not infrequently, and all his intimates know about it."

Word was received last night that Newett had been arrested in Detroit. His bail was fixed at $2,000.

The damages asked for in the suit are the nominal sum of $5,000, according to the statement given out at Progressive Headquarters, it being explained that Col. Roosevelt did not seek to recover money damages so much as he was anxious to set at rest for all time the stories that he was intemperate. Dispatches from Michigan, however, put the amount the Colonel sues for at $10,000, instead of $5,000.

Announcement that the action had been brought was made at the National Bull Moose Headquarters, in the Manhattan Hotel, yesterday and a statement given out at the same time said in part:

"It has been well known to Col. Roosevelt and his friends for a long time that his opponents were conducting an insidious campaign of slander against him and seeking by innuendo and covert suggestion to create the impression throughout the country that he is a heavy drinker and that he is frequently intoxicated. Knowing the cruel falsity of this charge, those who have been interested in circulating it have proceeded with characteristic craft under cover and in the dark.

"Col. Roosevelt has always been loth to give any recognition to this slander, or to take any positive action about it. Some weeks ago, however, it was presented to him in such a light that he decided to give some recognition to it and he then wrote the letter, which was widely printed, in which he disclosed fully his habit regarding all beverages, and said that he drank about as much as Dr. Lyman Abbott. As the campaign for the Presidency has continued, however, it has developed that Col. Roosevelt's political opponents were exerting themselves more and more to spread this outrageous falsehood about his personal habits.

"A friend has retained Judge James H. Pound of Detroit as counsel for Col. Roosevelt in the case. Judge Pound came to Chicago and had an extended conference with representatives of Col. Roosevelt and members of his family. The situation was thoroughly considered and Judge Pound was instructed to commence both criminal and civil actions. The actions are commenced because by the publication of this libel in his newspaper, Mr. Hewett has furnished the first opportunity that Col. Roosevelt or his friends have been able to find for the prompt and authoritative disproof of the charge that he is a drunkard."

Last Spring a Kansas newspaper published an editorial to the effect that Col. Roosevelt had been frequently seen drunk in public. The Colonel denied it when it was brought to his attention, and said that he did not drink any more than Dr. Lyman Abbott. Mr. Abbott, when interviewed, said that the Colonel's favorite beverage was milk.

ALLEGED LIBELER ARRESTED.

Bail Fixed, but He Is Virtually Paroled—Quite Wealthy.

Special to The New York Times.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 25.—George A. Newett, editor of The Ishpeming Iron Ore, who has been sued by Col. Theodore Roosevelt for criminal libel and damages of $10,000, was arrested here this afternoon. His bail was fixed at $2,000. The arrest was on a capias.

Attorney James Pound of Detroit, who is the Bull Moose candidate for Congress in the first Michigan District against Congressman Doremus, came here to-day and filed the papers in behalf of Col. Roosevelt in both actions.

Mr. Newett is quite wealthy, and he was released on his own recognizance on promising to appear to-morrow morning for arraignment. He has given no hint of what his defense will be. If Col. Roosevelt gets a judgment for $10,000 there will be no difficulty collecting it.

NEW CONCOURSE TO OPEN.

A Part of Grand Central Terminal to be Used for First Time To-night.

The suburban concourse at the new Grand Central Terminal will be opened to the public at midnight to-night. The object of opening the suburban concourse in advance of the main part of the terminal building is to provide a way for passengers using the lower level to go direct to the Subway and street, and vice versa, without leaving the station building.

The suburban concourse is a complete station in itself, providing ticket offices, men's and women's rooms, information bureau, telephone, parcel room, baggage checking facilities, and every convenience of a modern station.

WOULD BAR O'REILLY APPEAL.

District Attorney Whitman asked the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday to dismiss the appeal of Daniel O'Reilly, the disbarred lawyer, from a conviction for having received stolen property. The District Attorney declared that John F. McIntyre, counsel for O'Reilly, had failed to serve his printed copy of the case on appeal in time. The court reserved decision on the application.

Mr. McIntyre did not appear to oppose the motion, but sent Edward Weiss of his office staff to argue against it. Mr. Weiss put the blame for the delay on Mr. Whitman, and said the original draft had been served on Mr. Whitman in September, 1911, but that amendments had been requested, and that it was not until last July that the case on appeal was approved by Supreme Court Justice Davis.

O'Reilly was convicted of having been the go-between of the men who robbed an aged man named Bancroft of a bundle of securities in the lobby of a downtown bank. The thieves held the securities for ransom, and O'Reilly opened negotiations for their return. It was testified that he shared in the plunder received when the securities were returned.

Creditor's Settlement Sale

50¢ on the $ 50¢ on the $ 50¢ on the $ 50¢ on the $ 50¢ on the $ 50¢ on the $ 50¢ on the $

Sale Prices that Represent ½ Actual Worth

There's a simple way to test the values at the Hackett-Carhart Creditors' Settlement Sale today.

Go to the Hackett-Carhart store nearest you, and select a suit or an overcoat. You may choose among the finest garments that this season has produced.

Ask the salesman to lay aside your selection—and then go elsewhere and try to duplicate it at twice the Hackett-Carhart price.

Then you'll understand why thousands of the keenest clothes buyers in New York are securing wardrobes here for a year ahead.

The reason for today's rare values lies with the receivership—and the creditors' acceptance of 50 cents on the dollar. Their sacrifice is your saving.

Moreover, you'll find newer styles and fabrics here—clothing more recently from the tailors' hands—than many of the best New York stores are offering.

Yours to choose among at an average saving of

50c on the Dollar

$15, 18, 20 & 22.50 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats..... $10

$18, 20, 22.50, 25 & 28 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats.. $13.50

$22.50, 25, 28, 30 & 32.50 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats..... $17

$28, 30, 32.50, 35 & 37.50 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats..... $21

English Tweed and Rubberized Raincoats at the same Splendid Reductions

FURNISHING REDUCTIONS

50c & 75c Neckwear, new Fall shades.....25c
65c Knitted Neckwear, 3 for $1.....35c
$1 & $1.50 Imported Silk Neckwear.....45c
$1 & $1.50 Hand Frame Knitted Neckwear....55c
50c pure thread Esco Silk Hose.....25c
$1.50 and $2 Shirts, famous makes.....85c
$2 & $2.50 Shirts, custom and famous makes.....$1.35
$1.85 & $2.50 Imported English Walking and Arabian Mocha Gloves.....$1.15
$2.50 Imported Mocha Gloves.....$1.65
50c Egyptian Cotton Balbriggan Underwear..35c
$1 Non-Shrinkable Medium Weight Worsted Underwear.....65c
$1.50 Non-Shrinkable Medium Weight Worsted Underwear.....85c

American Hosiery Co., Underwear, Fall and Winter Weights:
$1.50 & $2 Ribbed Balbriggan and White Merino.....85c
$2.50 & $3 White Merino, lisle and worsted.....$1.35

HAT REDUCTIONS

Odd lots of Soft Hats, some foreign makes..$1.00
$2 and $2.50 Stiff Hats and Cloth Hats.....$1.35
$3 and $3.50 Soft and Stiff Hats, famous makes.....$1.75
$4 and $5 Soft and Stiff Hats.....$2.65
$5 Imported Velour Hats, made by J. Fisher's Sohne, Wien. Colors: Black, Brown, Green and Navy.....$2.95
$6 Silk and Opera Hats.....$4.00

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

$5 to $8 German Blanket Robes.....$2.75
$4 and $5 Sweater Coats, pure worsted.....$2.25
$6 and $7 Sweater Coats, pure worsted.....$2.75
$3 and $4 Umbrellas, close roll and all Silk..$1.75
$5 and $6 Umbrellas, Spitelfield Silk.....$2.75

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119 West 42d St., Near Broadway. Open Evenings.
154 East 125th St., Near 3rd Ave. Open Evenings.

Your Average Saving 50¢ on the Dollar

First Time Tomorrow!

New York Sunday American's
NOVEL SECTION
A Fascinating Novel will be presented hereafter every second Sunday with the Sunday American alternating with the Sundays on which appears the new TWICE-A-MONTH MAGAZINE Section. Last Sunday the TWICE-A-MONTH MAGAZINE was issued with the Sunday American; to-day this interesting NOVEL Section is given; next Sunday comes the TWICE-A-MONTH MAGAZINE again, and on the Sunday after next will be a new COMPLETE NOVEL. In this way the readers of the Sunday Americas are assured every Sunday of a fiction service never before offered by any newspaper.
VOL. I. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT 27, 1912. No. 1.
The Notorious Polly Mansfeldt—
By Lloyd Osbourne

A SPECIAL FICTION SECTION

Presented with To-morrow's SUNDAY AMERICAN in Greater New York, Revealing the Inside Life of

The "Rapid Set" in New York Society

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By LLOYD OSBOURNE

A Relentless Portrayal of Life, Love and Extravagant Amusements in a Multimillionaire's Fifth Ave. Home.

And 100 Other Features

In To-Morrow's Sunday American

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"This Beer Makes Me Feel Like a Different Man!"

As a Bracer when You're Tired,

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Bottled only by the Brewers, Beadleston & Woerz, New York. Order from any dealer.

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Phone 9576 Columbus

Before moving into our new home at 1692 Broadway

We Will Close Out

a few 1912 "Left Overs"

ABSOLUTELY NEW

Also Demonstrating Cars

VERY LOW PRICES

Automobile Exchange

If you wish to buy, to sell, or to rent an automobile, advertisements in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times obtain quick and satisfactory results.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

Advertising rates per agate line: One insertion, 30c.; three insertions in one week, including one on Sunday, 75c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.40.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

A Buick 1911 touring, $450; runs and looks like new car; has every possible equipment, magneto, top, &c.; four new shoes on car now; two new extra shoes and tubes and all other extras; car must be seen to be appreciated; act quickly; no dealers. Inquire for Mr. Leonard's car, Munich's Garage, 153d and Alexander Av. Telephone 55—Melrose.

A BUICK TOURING CAR, 1911.

A HUPMOBILE BUSINESS WAGON, 1912. Capacity 1,000 lbs., suitable for all light work and has a hand made body; both cars have every possible equipment on them and all new tires and all other extras; will be sold at your offer. Inquire Mr. Korner, 338 East 183d St., half block from 3d Av. "L" station. Tel., 1558—Melrose.

LIMOUSINE, 1912 Selden, 45 h. p., equipped with cab windows, slip cover, bumper, electric lights, oil lamps, Warner speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, and mirrorscope; excellent condition; ready to run; no reasonable offer refused. Telephone 7602 Schuyler, STEVENS, 2,156 Broadway.

A PEERLESS TOURING, $800; ideal for private owner; cost $4,300; has 1912 demountable, quick detachable rims and double ignition; new tires; will guarantee and loan man one week for a trial. Col. BELDING, 2,184 Broadway, corner 77th.

A LIGHT TOURING CAR, $390. Has selective gears; roomy 5-passenger body, magneto and battery, top, windshield; cost $4,500; ideal for private owner, HOLMES, 2,182 Broadway, corner 77th.

A LADY'S NEW LANDAULET, recent importation from Paris; exquisite trimming and equipment; sacrifice 50 per cent. of cost for quick sale. Lake, 2,182 Broadway, corner 77th.

Pierce-Arrow, 1909, seven-passenger touring, 6.66 perfect, $1,200. Mrs. C. Kleeman, 50 Siney St., east of Merrick Road, four blocks south of Fulton St., Jamaica.

For Sale.—45 horse power Mercedes car, first class; also 60 horse power Mercedes. Apply to Darrin Automobile Club of America.

National 1911 touring; every equipment; take small car exchange. W. A. Perry, 490 Riverside Drive. 'Phone 10 to 12, 9124 Col.

Packard, 1907, touring; overhauled, new top, tires; bargain; $500. 69 West 71st. 4692—Columbus.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.

PACKARD RENTING CO. Open and closed cars. BEST UP-TO-DATE SERVICE. $3-$5 hour, $360-$700 monthly. EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEURS. Murray Hill—91

Packards.—New cars, limousine and touring; by the hour or trip; cheap rates for monthly service; special rates for theatre calls. Universal Taximeter Cab Co., 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

Packards; $3 hour; theatres, $5; business and return, $1 passenger; $100-$400 monthly; ask our plan; cars, service excellent. 4692—Columbus.

Packard Riverside Garage, 305 West 79th; Fall reduction of prices; touring and limousines, $3 hour, $200 per month up. 8390 Schuyler.

HANSOM PACKARD LIMOUSINE. Seven passenger. Gillett-Johnson Co., 201 West 94th St. Telephone, 5754—Riverside.

For hire, monthly, Packard Landaulette, a classy appearance; owner drives. Weber. Telephone 8280 Schuyler.

Elegant 5-passenger Hudson; owners drive; weekly arrangements made; $2.50 per hour. Telephone 821 Melrose.

Packard seven-passenger touring; low rates; careful service; owner drives. 'Phone 3977 Morningside. Robbins.

For Hire.—Packard limousine, late model; newly painted; owner drives; monthly desired. Col. 5530.

Packard touring; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Follot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

Pierce Arrow, town car for rent monthly. Duford, 127 East 53d St.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

A RARE BARGAIN. ABSOLUTELY NEW

Up-to-date Silent 6 Matheson, fitted with Quinby Berline fore-door limousine. One of the finest equipped cars turned out. Three miles or sixty on high speed. Will be sold for $5,000. Regular price, $6,500.

J. M. QUINBY & CO., 1,849 Broadway, New York. Factory: Newark, N. J.

Transportation Advertising

The New York Times published in nine months this year 406,992 lines of advertisements of Railroad and Steamship companies, 59,959 lines more than in the corresponding period of 1911—and a greater volume by many thousand lines than any other New York newspaper.

The Times reaches a greater number of men and women with the means to travel than any other newspaper in the United States.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

Cadillac "30" —1910—	5 pass. touring, equipped with Top, windshield, speedometer, many other extras. Perfect condition.
Regal "35" —1912— Foredoor	5 pass. touring, A-1 running order. Every equipment. Bargain.
Abbott "44" —1912— Foredoor	Toy Tonneau. Used only for demonstrating purposes. Fully equipped. Guaranteed.
Lion "30" —1912— Foredoor	5 pass. touring with Top, windshield. Lots other extras.
Buick "19" —1911—	5 pass. touring. Top, windshield, speedometer. Good shoes. All around demonstration.
SIX Cylinder Cars	Chadwick, 7 pass., fully equipped. Keystone Toy Tonneau, classy outfit. Bargains.
Call and Look at these Bargains	Haynes 1910, Simplex '07, Lozier '09, Winton '07, Cleveland '07, De Dietrich '07, Allen Kingston '09, Elmore '10, Case '11, Interstate '10. All to be sold at sacrifice prices.

Abbott Detroit Motor Company

1,670 Broadway.

'Phones 7166-67 Columbus.

Locomobile

Guaranteed Rebuilt Cars.

5 pass. 1912 Torpedo 6-cyl. 48 h. p.
7 pass. 1912 Touring 6-cyl. 48 h. p.
5 pass. 1912 Touring 30 h. p.
7 pass. 1912 Landaulet 6-cyl. 38 h. p.
5 pass. 1911 Touring 30 h. p.
5 pass. 1910 Touring 30 h. p.

The Locomobile Company of America

Broadway & 76th St., New York

Telephone 7800 Schuyler

$1,000 SAVED

We offer a new 1913 latest model Series C, 6-cylinder, 50 H. P. Matheson Car, recently mounted by us with our latest style 7-passenger touring body, fully equipped with top, glass front, speedometer, Klaxon, baggage compartments, 2 suitcases, etc., etc. The body is made according to the highest standard of Quinby Art and workmanship. It embodies every new and modern feature known to the luxurious car. The regular price of this car is $4,800. It will be sold at $3,800 if sold forthwith.

J. M. QUINBY & CO., 1,849 Broadway, New York. FACTORY, NEWARK, N. J.

FOR SALE—A Five-passenger 1910 Sixty Horse Power Touring Car, Fully Equipped.

This car is in beautiful condition; will be overhauled thoroughly before delivery. Price, $700.00. A seven-passenger 1911 with touring and limousine bodies—limousine body alone cost $1,750. In absolutely first-class condition. Price complete $2,000.00

SELDEN MOTOR VEHICLE CO., 1,876 Broadway.

Bargain Sale of Used Cars.

J. M. QUINBY & CO.

1849 BROADWAY

One 40 De Luxe Limousine, $750.
One 25 Pennsylvania, new, $1,100.
One 50 Pennsylvania, demonstrated, $1,100.
One 45 Isotta, $1,800.
Isotta Voiturette $1,000.
35 Simplex Limousine $1,500.
35 Simplex Touring $600.
Several demi-Limousine and Touring Bodies Very Cheap.

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One of the small "24" Broughams, completely rebuilt, refinished, all tires new. Guaranteed. An ideal town car.

ELLIS MOTOR CO., 416 CENTRAL AVE., NEWARK. New Jersey Dealers in Pierce-Arrow Cars.

REBUILT PIERCE-ARROWS.

Open and closed bodies—fully guaranteed.

ELLIS MOTOR CO., 416 CENTRAL AVE., NEWARK. New Jersey Dealers in Pierce-Arrow Cars.

A.—Velie 1911 Touring, $600

cost $2,400; light 5-passenger foredoor model, Klaxon horn, windshield, extra shoes, robes, Presto tank; Speedometer, Clock, Trunk Rack, &c. Colonel Sprague, Hotel Marlborough. See my chauffeur at private garage, 142 West 57th.

STODDARD DAYTON.

We are offering the finest line of used cars in this city at a big reduction. They are fully guaranteed. We take cars in trade. Used Car Department. 4 West 62d St. 'Phone 7381 Columbus.

BRAND NEW LANDAULET BODY, $400; built to order by George Meyer; luxuriously equipped; cost $1,000; latest model; fit any standard chassis; pair of cinnamon bear robes, $80, new, cost $200. Dr. Holbrook, 142 West 57th St.

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Let us sell your car for cash—no sale no charge. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., 1,710 Broadway. 'Phone 7368 Col.

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Ready Reference for Buyers

ALL MAKES Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1,710 Broadway.

BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

AUTOCAR. Autocar Sales Co., 415 West 13th St. Tel. Chelsea 8958.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS.

Automobile Repairing "All that you have we do." Painting—Overhauling Upholstery, Tops, & Slip-covers. Foredoors. **52d St. Auto Repair Co.** 5981 Columbus. 351 W. 52d St.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small Shop Classes. Day and evening. Truck positions waiting. 317 W. 57th St. Phone 7230 Col.

HAVANA QUIET AFTER FACTION GUN FIGHT

Two Dead, Many Hurt, in Last Night's Battle Between Liberals and Conservatives.

BOTH SIDES ACCUSE POLICE

Government Also Charged with Bias in Presidential Campaign—Impartiality at Election Demanded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—The total results of last night's rioting were fifteen seriously wounded, of whom ten received bullet wounds, two having since died, while the injuries of the rest were bruises inflicted by canes and stones.

There is no foundation for reports that women were shot. The rioting did not last over fifteen minutes.

The Government had been forewarned of the likelihood of trouble and stationed rural guards where they could be called upon in case the police were unable to cope with the situation. The rurals put down the trouble almost instantly.

The rioting predicted to-day did not develop. Two or three unimportant clashes occurred this afternoon, one between medical students, when two were injured.

Reports that President Gomez was considering his resignation are viewed as ridiculous. The Government is confident that the disorders will not be repeated.

Owing to charges that Charles Aguirre, Chief of Police of Havana, was partisan and favored the Liberals, Secretary Sanguily of the State Department and Acting Secretary of the Government, has appointed Lieut. Col. Pujol Supervisor of the Havana police. The latter is a disciplined officer, who commanded the respect and confidence of both the Wood and Magoon governments, as well as the Palma and Gomez administrations.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—Havana is quiet to-night, but there is a strong undercurrent of excitement and dread of a repetition of the bloody scenes of last night, when a brisk battle between Conservatives and Liberals took place in Central Park at the close of a meeting held by the political supporters of Alfred Zayas, a candidate for the Presidency of the republic. The cavalry guard was withdrawn from Central Park to-day and replaced by a strong force of police, who would not permit any gatherings in groups.

The partisan newspapers are indulging in furious recriminations and threats, and both sides are declaring it to be their determination to appeal to force if their rights are not protected. Each side is alleging that favoritism is being shown their opponents by the Government.

In last night's battle between Conservatives and Liberals several hundred shots were fired.

The outdoor mass meeting of Zayas's supporters, to which the fight was a sequel, was conducted peacefully until the last speaker ascended the platform, when a number of shots were fired, apparently by a group of Conservatives gathered in front of a hotel. Instantly the crowd began to disperse and the fusillade became general, extending across Central Park and down the Prado. For ten minutes the firing was so brisk as to resemble the rattle of machine guns.

Strong forces of mounted police and cavalry charged repeatedly with drawn machetes and fired revolvers. The mob returned the fire from the windows and porches of the houses.

A crowd of adherents of Zayas halted in front of the Asbert Club, firing volleys at the windows. Then shots were returned from the balconies of the club by the supporters of Gen. Asbert, the Conservative candidate for the Governorship of Havana. Here occurred the hottest fighting. Several policemen's horses were shot under them. A number of bullets struck the American Club, opposite the Asbert Club.

Reinforcements of police, rural guards, and soldiers arrived and the mob, which was then composed of adherents of both parties, was driven from the park and gradually dispersed. Afterward the park was occupied by a strong force of cavalry for the remainder of the night.

The fronts of the hotels and cafés facing the park are riddled with bullet holes.

Immediately after the firing had ceased the police raided the Asbert Club and made a search for weapons. They arrested several members. This will probably intensify political animosity, as it is openly charged that the police and rural guards were acting under the orders of the authorities and actively assisting the followers of Zayas.

Another meeting held by the Conservatives in an outlying borough of the city also ended in a riot, in which many shots were fired.

One version of the start of the riot in Central Park is that the firing was begun by Conservatives returning from their meeting who were exasperated by an attack on them there.

Annie Peck to Talk for Wilson.

Miss Annie S. Peck, the mountain climber and author, has become a convert to the cause of Gov. Wilson, and will be the principal speaker this evening at two open-air meetings to be held at Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway, and at Forty-fourth Street and Broadway.

BLOW HOLE IN ROOF TO ROB.

Police Discover Burglar Pulling Up Furs to the Top of Building.

The chance finding of an open door led to the arrest early yesterday morning of two men whom the police charge with having used dynamite as a means of getting through the concrete roof of a modern loft building, every window of the upper floor being wired as a precaution against burglars. The police made two arrests, one prisoner, who said he was Frederick Eichner, having no home, was shot in the head, and the other, who described himself as Henry Lieberman of 238 East 23d Street, cut his hand in getting through a glass door. Eichner was followed by the trail of blood. He and his companion were found after a three-hour search, in which the police reserves joined.

Policeman Peter Beadle of the West Seventeenth Street Station was going off fixed post, at Twenty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, when, in passing the loft building at 153 West Twenty-fifth Street, he saw the open door. With Policeman Van Cott he ascended to the roof and found nothing amiss. Across on the roof of the twelve-story loft building at 134-144 West Twenty-sixth Street the policemen noticed a man crouched beside a jagged hole in the roof, busily engaged in pulling a bundle of goods up from the fur establishment of S. Weiner & Co.

Beadle covered the man with his revolver and shouted to him to stand where he was or he would fire.

"Fire," was the reply, the man being confident that the policeman would miss in the dim light and across the twenty-foot space that separated one roof from the other.

Beadle fired three shots at the man as he ran, and he saw the burglar stagger as he made for the door leading down into the building. Other policemen came with the sound of the shot, and while Beadle and Van Cott started down through the Twenty-fifth Street building to the rear entrance, and so to the building in Twenty-sixth Street, other policemen came, and within a short time the block was practically surrounded.

The policemen crossed the narrow court and climbed the fire escapes at the rear of the Twenty-sixth Street building. When they got to the roof they found beside the jagged hole in the roof $10,000 worth of fur goods bundled up, two storage batteries, two electric flashlights, two sticks of dynamite, two cans of powder, and a coil of rope.

Investigation showed, it was said, that the job was well planned, and that a hole barely large enough to admit a man had been blown in the concrete roof. The thieves got the fire hose from the top floor, evidently intending to use it to climb back through the hole in the roof.

TALE OF ROOSEVELT PLOT.

Sensational Minister Blames Shooting on Union League Members.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 25.—The Rev. Dr. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, created a sensation at a Bull Moose meeting attended by more than 1,500 persons in the Auditorium here to-night when he declared that the attempted assassination of Theodore Roosevelt was partly planned in the Union League Club, Philadelphia.

He prefaced his remarks with the declaration that thus far no newspaper had dared publish the remarks he had made several times before, and added that if he did not soon succeed in getting them into print he would publish them in a pamphlet of his own. He went on to explain that a month ago several "whisky-befuddled" members of the league were discussing Roosevelt, "who is hated in some places as much as was Jesus at one time in his life," when one of them exclaimed:

"'This man we should kill because he makes all men our brethren!'"

Dr. Richmond attracted much notoriety in August, 1911, by his sensational sermons in Philadelphia directed against the remarriage of the late John Jacob Astor. Bishop Mackay-Smith endeavored to restrain him, and there was an open conflict, in the course of which the Bishop gave out a letter he had written to Dr. Richmond, in which he said:

"I have had thirty-five years' experience in the clergy, and I never met anybody like you. Such vanity as yours may have its equal, but I never heard of it." The Bishop again spoke of his "horrible vanity" and "rage for self-advertising," and threatened discipline if there were further outbreaks. Dr. Richmond also had trouble because of the nature of his sermons in the Rochester diocese.

MATRONS' PAY STAYS $1,000.

Appellate Decision Is Against Their Try for $400 Increase.

The attempt of the police matrons to add $400 a year to their salaries on the strength of an act of the Legislature was defeated by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. The law which fixed the salaries of police matrons declared they should get the same salaries as doormen, $1,000 a year. At the last session, the doormen got through the Legislature a bill which abolished their rank and made patrolmen of them. Those who had been a certain number of years in the service immediately drew the highest salary paid to patrolmen, $1,400 a year. Matrons of similar seniority then applied to Controller Prendergast to raise their salaries. When he refused, they sought a writ of mandamus. The mandamus was granted in Special Term of the Supreme Court and the City took an appeals. Adele B. Priess, one of the matrons oldest in the service, brought the test case. In dismissing her plea, reversing the lower court, the Appellate Division said:

"The salary of a doorman, although the position has been abolished, is still preserved in the City Charter and this is the only thing which entitles him to any salary at all. The charter provides that a police matron shall receive the same salary as a doorman, not that of a patrolman. Unless this is still in force, there is no statute which entitles a matron to a salary.

AINSWORTH TO AIR GRIEVANCE IN BOOK

Col. Chaille-Long to Come to Defense of the Former Adjutant General.

MEANS RENEWAL OF FIGHT

Printed Attack on Stimson and Army to Precede Campaign for Restoration of Dignities.

The Army and Navy Journal, in its issue to-day, prints the following from its Washington correspondent:

"With great secrecy preparations are being made to publish former Adjt. Gen. Ainsworth's grievances against the Secretary of War and the army in a book. The book has been written by Col. Chaille-Long, formerly of the Egyptian army, but now residing at a country home near Washington. It is to be published from London, to give the book the appearance of being a criticism upon the Secretary of War and the army from a foreign source, for forcing Gen. Ainsworth into retirement.

"All the details are being arranged by a personal representative of the former Adjutant General. It is said that the General's agent is now in Europe for this purpose. At the psychological moment every member of Congress will be furnished with a copy of the book, fresh from the London press.

"This will all be preparatory to an attempt to reopen the Ainsworth case in Congress. An attempt will be made to convince the public that Gen. Ainsworth was 'Dreyfussed' out of the army. It will be urged that the injustice done him attracted the attention of foreign military authorities. The case will probably come up formally in the House by the introduction of a bill providing for the restoration of Gen. Ainsworth to the active list.

"This will be the second time that an officer has used a book to make a general attack upon the army. Major Armes did it openly, assuming authorship of his book. 'The Trials of an Army Officer,' which was the title of Major Armes's book, was profusely illustrated, and was a source of no end of amusement to the army and public in general. It was also a breeder of troube ror Major Armes. But it is hardly to be expected that Gen. Ainsworth will make his move in the open. His plan of attack has always been to ambush his enemies."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—If the statement of The Army and Navy Journal that an effort is to be made to restore Major Gen. Ainsworth to the active list of the army is correct, there is bound to be the liveliest kind of contest that will stir military circles in this country as they have not been stirred for many a day. Gen. Ainsworth has a determined disposition and is noted for a bulldog tenacity of purpose. He possesses great influence in Congress, and it is safe to say that if he starts a campaign for restoration there will be a stormy period in army history, with Gen. Ainsworth, Secretary of War Stimson, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of the Army General Staff, as the storm centres.

It is asserted that Gen. Ainsworth has cherished the ambition of rounding out his military career by being assigned to a command in the field. Like Gen. Wood, he entered the army as an assistant surgeon, and was called to the War Department by Secretary Endicott in the first Cleveland Administration, to take up the task of classifying the records of the so-called record and pension division of the War Department. His proficiency in this work gave him great influence with Senators and Representatives, and he was gradually advanced by legislative promotion from one grade to another, and finally Congress created the office of Military Secretary, to which Gen. Ainsworth was appointed. Later this office was converted to that of Adjutant General of the Army, and the incumbent received the rank of Major General.

THREATENS EDISON; IN CELL.

Harry Mitchell Is Probably the Same Man Who Once Threatened McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—Harry Mitchell was arrested at the Levering House, 100 North Front Street, this afternoon, by Detective Harry Hammersla, on the charge of sending threatening letters to Thomas A. Edison.

For several months past the inventor has been annoyed by letters mailed from various parts of the country, and the writer invariably demanded large sums of money under pain of death. Mr. Edison had the matter placed in the hands of the postal authorities.

The police learned that a man named Harry Mitchell had been arrested in 1899 by the Washington authorities on a charge of threatening the life of President McKinley. This Mitchell, who is said to have come from Virginia, was accused by Secret Service men of having come to Washington for the purpose of carrying out his threats. He was tried and found guilty of threatening assassination, but on being examined by eminent alienists was found to be insane. He was sent to the Virginia State Hospital for the insane at Staunton, Va., where he was confined until the assassination of McKinley by Czolgosz at Buffalo in the Fall of 1901. For several months prior to this Mitchell had begged for an examination by alienists, declaring that he had recovered.

Delos Holden, who is the patent attorney for Thomas A. Edison, was informed of the arrest of Harry Mitchell over the telephone last night at his home in East Orange, N. J. Mr. Holden expressed surprise that Mitchell had been arrested, saying that it had only been Mr. Edison's desire to have the man warned not to write any more letters or him."

SLAIN WOMAN KNOWN HERE.

Mrs. Rachel Was Daughter of the Late Dr. Lilienthal, Socialist Leader.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25.—The police are said to be in possession of facts which may lead to the early apprehension of the murderer of Mrs. Marie Rachel, whose body was found yesterday in the house she occupied alone in the southeast section of the city. From the testimony of neighbors it is believed that the woman was killed on Monday night. The interior of the house, in which nearly every room was wrecked, indicated that she did not succumb without a struggle.

It was learned last night that Mrs. Rachel, who was 55 years old, was the widow of an army surgeon.

Mrs. Marie Rachel was a daughter of the late Dr. Frederick W. Lilienthal, a prominent German physician of this city, one of the pioneers of the Socialist Party and a founder of the New Yorker Volks-Zeitung and of the Free Thinkers' Society. He died at his country estate in the Catskills in July, 1910.

It was incorrectly stated in a Los Angeles paper that the murdered woman was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lilienthal of 625 West 156th Street. Mr. Lilienthal said yesterday that he was only distantly related to Mrs. Rachel, her father having been his great uncle.

A. G. VANDERBILT COMING.

Rooms at His Hotel Being Put In Order by His Servants.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt's new quarters on the eighteenth floor of the Vanderbilt Hotel, which have never been occupied though the hotel was opened about ten months ago, were taken possession of yesterday by some of Mr. Vanderbilt's servants. The butler and the valet arrived from Europe Thursday, and they are getting the rooms in apple-pie order for the coming of their master and mistress, who are due about Nov. 1.

Mr. Vanderbilt has not been in this country since his hotel was opened. He had booked last Spring on the Titanic, but gave up his suite at the last moment before the boat train left the railway station in London.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood Is 82.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Belva Ann Lockwood, veteran champion of women's rights, candidate of the Equal Rights Party for President of the United States in 1884, and leading advocate of the bill permitting women attorneys to practice in the Supreme Court, under the terms of which she was the first woman admitted to the bar of the country's highest tribunal, celebrated her eighty-second birthday to-day. She is a militant in the cause of equal franchise and received the good wishes of admirers the country over.

DIAMOND JIM BRADY'S GIFT TO A HOSPITAL

Endows Urological Institute of Johns Hopkins of Baltimore with Fund of $200,000.

MAY AMOUNT TO $500,000

Donor Was Recently Restored to Health by Johns Hopkins Surgeons—His Abstinence.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—The Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins Hospital has accepted from "Diamond Jim" Brady of New York a gift of $200,000 for the founding of the James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute, as a special unit of the hospital, and of $15,000 a year in addition, to be paid during Mr. Brady's life, for the maintenance of the institute. Mr. Brady says in the letter in which he makes the offer of the gift that he has also made provision in his will to give a substantial sum to the institute.

This means that Johns Hopkins Hospital will possess the first institute of urology in America. It will probably be a six-story building, with special laboratories, rooms for private patients, and accommodations for fifty public patients. It is said that the gift is the first of three or four which may be announced soon, establishing special units for the treatment of special diseases within the general hospital organization.

The gift was made through a letter submitted on Oct. 14 by Dr. Hugh Young, Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery in the Medical School, whose patient the donor was last Spring. The letter follows:

Dear Dr. Young: Confirming the various conversations we have had, and pursuant to the intention heretofore expressed by me, I beg to advise you that it is my purpose, commencing on or about the first day of April next, to supply the money from time to time, as it may be required, the total not to exceed the sum of $200,000, with which to erect and complete a building as a part of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in the City of Baltimore, to be devoted to the advancement of the science and practice of urology and to be known as the James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute.

This building is to be constructed and organized in general accordance with the plans shown me last Spring by you, providing for a building with a distinct front on Monument Street and connecting with the surgical building and out-patient genito-urinary dispensary.

Upon the completion of the said building I will contribute $15,000 annually during my life to its support and maintenance. I have also made a provision in my will leaving a substantial sum to the institute.

In speaking of his gift to a TIMES reporter yesterday Mr. Brady confirmed the statement made public by Dr. Young in Baltimore, and said that altogether it would amount to over $500,000 in time, and that he had made arrangements in his will for the maintenance of the hospital extension at an estimate of $20,000 a year.

"I feel very much better in health," said he, "and enjoy my food. I am pleased to say. It was not my stomach, as the papers said, but kidney trouble, for which I went to Johns Hopkins Hospital. I am a bachelor, and I was only too glad to do what I could with my money for the benefit of humanity.

"I have been amused at the description of the banquets with choice wines, cigars, liquors, coffee, &c., that I am supposed to have partaken of since I returned from Baltimore, because I never drink champagne or liquor or tea or coffee or smoke cigars."

Mr. Brady added that he sent the first check to Dr. Young about a week ago.

GOOD-BYE TO HORSE CARS.

Road in Canal Street Gets Permission to Electrify.

The Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Co. received permission yesterday from the Public Service Commission to electrify its street railway in Canal Street, between the east side of the Bowery and the west side of Centre Street, a stretch still operated by horse cars.

It is believed this electrification is undertaken at this time in preparation for the establishment of the service of the Brooklyn & North River Co. across Canal Street to the North River. It is proposed to use the tracks of the Dry Dock Company as far as Centre Street, and, beyond, the tracks of the New York Railways Co., as soon as the legal obstacles in the way of this company have been removed. The street railway route in Canal Street west of Centre Street is the property of various subsidiaries of the New York Railways Co.

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These articles will be supervised by an advisory board consisting of Ida M. Tarbell, Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Julian Heath, Mary L. Read, Miss Agnes Irwin, Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mrs. M. Irwin MacDonald, and Anne Rittenhouse.

Two of these important articles will appear to-morrow:

"What Women Can Do Toward Keeping Their Cities Clean."
By William H. Edwards, Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New York.

"Trying to Save 50,000 a Year—Not Dollars, but Souls."
By Orin C. Baker, General Secretary of the Travelers' Aid Society.

IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Seven Notable Interviews With Distinguished Persons

HENRY ATTERBURY SMITH says that model tenements in New York are failures.

REPRESENTATIVE DAVID J. LEWIS contends that the Postal Express will reduce the cost of Living.

CLAUDE CASIMIR-PERIER, son of France's late President, asserts that "America and France are the least hypocritical of Nations."

MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE tells how England is solving some of her vital problems.

DR. SIEGMUND AUERBACH of Frankfort-on-Main talks of the intense American life.

ROBERT R. REED declares that the doctrines of the Progressives lead straight to benevolent despotism.

DR. LUIGI PAGLIANI of Turin speaks of the Hygiene of American Life, especially in our cities.

IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Geographical Conditions Big Factor in Balkan War

Illustrated by a remarkable map showing elevations of mountains and intricate problems which call for strategy rather than tactics.

IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Mr. Dooley on the Crisis of the Campaign

The average citizen votes against some one, not for some one, he says.

IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Other notable articles include

Famous South American Sacred Lake Gives Up Its Treasure.

An American Woman's Conquest of the Court of Napoleon III.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1912.

THE POLICE.

A police officer of considerable rank, intrusted with the special duty of suppressing gambling, is convicted of the murder of a gambler who was on the point of revealing the police officer's partnership with him in the gains of his illegal business. The murder was deliberately planned; assassins, whom it is no exaggeration to call professionals, were hired; the deed was done in a lighted street, in front of a thronged hotel, with policemen near, and the murderers escaped. Everything indicated a well-laid plot, the abuse of police power, reliance on criminals, and control of their actions. The series of events and the outcome will produce upon the public mind an impression most unfavorable to the police system of this great city.

It would be easy, however, to be extreme and unjust in blaming the police. Since Lieut. BECKER was charged with the execution of the law against gambling, he had the power to sell indulgence and the power to punish, even with death, one who betrayed or sought to betray him. No police force is exempt absolutely from the danger that such a scoundrel may become one of its members. But in the light of what has happened, it will be, it must be, asked: How was it practicable for such a man, without detection, without suspicion, to carry out his corrupt scheme, to give the protection he sold, to promise immunity, and have his promise accepted, for the murderers he hired, and to come so very near as he did to fulfilling his promise? The answer to the question cannot be reassuring. It is highly improbable, if the detective and inspection work of the force had been honest and efficient, that the traces of BECKER's corruption would not have been disclosed or that he would not have been stripped of his power for evil before he had made so horrible a use of it. We do not question that the great body of the police, of whatever rank, regard his crime with detestation and will rejoice that he has been convicted and will be duly punished. But it remains true that his offense was of such a nature that only negligence or worse somewhere in the force can explain his success.

In one sense, the necessity for asking the question is significant. Granted that there has been negligence or worse, no one, apparently, in present conditions, can say just where it has been, or who was guilty of it, or who can be punished for it, or how its recurrence can be prevented. The police system of New York is totally lacking in organized responsibility. There is no one man accountable for its administration. The Commissioner, who nominally is so, is appointed and removed at discretion by the Mayor. The Mayor can and sometimes does influence the action of the Commissioner, lays down more or less vague rules for his conduct, intervenes directly or indirectly in the disposal and management of the force—in a word, can and does weaken and practically annul the responsibility of the Commissioner while assuming no serious responsibility himself. There being no definite and enforceable responsibility in the head of the force, there can be none in the successive grades of rank and power. When a dreadful crime like the murder of ROSENTHAL is committed no one can say promptly and with certainty who is to blame.

This, we submit, is the central fact in the situation. It can be dealt with permanently only by legislation, and any plan of legislation should be carefully matured, with the aid of the best counsel, but with the aim of establishing effective responsibility clearly and constantly kept in view. Probably such a plan would have to deal also with the tenure of the police. A life tenure has obvious advantages, but some serious drawbacks. Enlistment for a term of years, with re-enlistment carefully guarded, would secure the former and remove the latter.

Meanwhile the position in which his Honor the Mayor finds himself is a very serious one. He has paid much attention to the police and to the reform of what he regards as its abuses. While he has been—he must pardon the word—pottering with these a shocking crime has disgraced the force. He [illegible] is Commissioner, who have given much time to pleading that the system is not at fault, stand utterly helpless before the stern inquiry, "How could it be?" and the still more pressing inquiry, "How shall its recurrence be provided against?" Every intelligent citizen feels deeply the shame of the city at this moment. What must, or should, be the feeling of the Chief Magistrate on whom rests more responsibility, imposed by law or voluntarily assumed, than on any one else?

"BRONX COUNTY."

A referendum vote will be had on Nov. 5 upon the question whether the people of the Bronx are to bear the expense of a new County Government. The passage of the bill through the Legislature was a "job" of unscrupulous politicians, as shown by its method. After the public hearing on the bill, and without consulting the committee of citizens organized to advocate a countyship, mandatory provisions were inserted, providing an enormous payroll. The Citizens' Union, after analyzing the bill, declared:

> County officers are to be elected who will, under mandatory provisions, appoint numerous subordinates at large salaries, creating what undoubtedly will be the most extravagant county payroll in the State.

The subordinates' salaries in the Sheriff's office, for example, would cost considerably more than in Kings County, which is nearly four times as populous as the Bronx. The salaries in the County Clerk's office would cost almost as much as in Kings County, and over 80 per cent. as much as in New York County, to which the Bronx now pays hardly more than 10 per cent. of the cost of administration. In the Register's office the payroll would nearly equal that of Kings, and almost three-fourths of that in New York. Then there are provisions for expensive new administrative buildings.

These "jobs" alone are sufficient to condemn the bill and to warrant THE TIMES in advising a vote of "No." A graver objection is that the creation of a county within the limits of Greater New York is directly contrary to the spirit of its Government. The splitting up of the city by counties is a distinct detriment; an attempt to remedy it was made in 1899 by amending the Constitution, depriving the counties of important powers. They are not real counties, they serve merely to tangle and involve the affairs of government, and their running is expensive. The Citizens' Union has recommended that they be abolished. Then why have a new Bronx County, the Government of which would serve only to line the pockets of politicians?

THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

Never probably were more words spoken or printed in any Presidential campaign than in the present, nor were more subjects ever compressed into the various platforms. It is, therefore, odd that there should be even one man in the United States who imagines that there is a conspiracy of silence on anything. If there should be such a conspiracy proved, as well as alleged, it would not prove that the candidates were the conspirators. The issues which the votes will decide are selected by the voters themselves. They are the true conspirators, if they is any conspiracy. In this matter candidates and conventions may propose, but the people dispose. The most strenuous of the candidates is the one who has most conspicuously failed in imposing his preferences as the issues of the campaign. The more he has talked about what was uppermost in his mind the more his prospects have waned, unless all signs fail that the voters are thinking about something else. Nor have his rivals for popular favor been successful in impressing exactly their views upon the electorate. Campaigns are for the purpose of learning what voters think rather than for learning what candidates think, and candidates rather spread their sails to the favoring breeze than impel themselves by their own individual bellows.

It would be easy to pick out among the thousand and one issues of the campaign many upon which the candidates have been silent, whether by conspiracy or by chance, but finance is not one of those subjects. It is true that none of the candidates has been as advanced or as courageous as public and banking opinion have shown themselves to be. Mr. ROOSEVELT has said least, perhaps, because of the embarrassment of his platform, which calls for a revival of Government issues of money. Nothing could be said in defense of a proposal which was rejected with the thrice-rejected Democratic leader. If that were the issue it would be rejected again under any candidate. Neither Mr. WILSON nor Mr. TAFT has the same reason for silence, and both of them have expressed themselves not exactly freely, but sufficiently so to relieve them of any suspicion as conspirators. At Princeton Mr. WILSON said:

> The banking and currency system of this country is not ready for the expansion of business, and if the business begins to expand rapidly we may find ourselves in the grip of one of the most tremendous crises we have ever had, unless in the meantime we correct our currency system.

At Boston President TAFT said:

> We have a system of banking and currency that no man can defend, but it seems to be the last subject that Congress is willing to take up. It is a subject affecting every one, the humblest and the poorest, but it ought to be disposed of in a scientific way.

It would be easy to make other quotations, and possibly more from Mr. WILSON's speeches than from Mr. TAFT's. That they should be unwilling to connect themselves with any one plan, even the one which it is alleged was to be "put over" by a fund of $1,000,000, is not singular. The fact that the suggestion is generally printed is further proof that there is no conspiracy among editors at least. If there should be such a conspiracy the notice is ample for the people to defeat it by manifesting their overwhelming interest in the subject. If they simply laugh at the idea, and shrug their shoulders, and show inattention to all that is spoken or written, then the people will have themselves to blame if the next crisis is met and passed in the same manner as in 1907.

THE JURY.

The gratitude of all good citizens is due to the twelve jurors who sat in the Becker case. It is not likely that a more intelligent, earnest, or conscientious jury ever served in a criminal trial in New York. Their lot during the nineteen days of the trial was not enviable. They were separated from their families, forced to neglect their business, and watched and guarded like a flock of sheep by a shepherd. The most interesting columns of the newspapers were cut out before they received them. They ate, drank, and slept in confinement and were almost cut off from the outside world. This is the extreme of jury duty, but it is the duty of every citizen to perform it when he is called. These twelve good men did no more than their duty, but they did that with zeal and courage. That their verdict was just there can be no doubt, and it was not reached without careful deliberation.

The trial of BECKER was in gratifying contrast to some other recent criminal trials in this city. The beginning was not unduly delayed, and it was conducted with dignity and celerity. This should be true of all criminal trials. Perhaps a new era is dawning in our criminal courts.

MR. SULZER AND ANCIENT HISTORY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you state for the information of your readers just what was Mr. SULZER's relation to the affair of years ago which involved the robbery, as I recall the matter, of a Senator from Dutchess and the subsequent promotion to the Supreme Court of one who was involved in the fraud? Some of us cannot accurately recall the details of the affair, but we remember well the part we had in overthrowing the great majority of the Democracy the following year as a rebuke to one of the most glaring frauds that we recall. I think a brief statement in your paper would help some of us in determining our relation to Mr. SULZER's candidacy.

INQUIRER.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1912.

This is the Maynard affair away back in '91 and '92. Mr. SULZER was in nowise concerned in it or with it.

In 1891 DEANE was the Republican candidate for Senator in the Dutchess district, OSBORNE the Democratic candidate. DEANE had a small plurality, but he died a few days after the election. On the face of the returns from the entire State the Republicans had a small majority in the Senate. The Dutchess district and one or two others were required by the Democrats to obtain safe control. There was an active contest, and several court orders. A scandal arose over the return of the election sent to the State Controller by STORM EMANS, County Clerk of Dutchess, which was taken from the Controller's mail by ISAAC H. MAYNARD and returned unopened to EMANS. The State Board of Canvassers, acting upon another return, declared OSBORNE, the Democratic candidate, elected. Certificates were given to the Democratic contestants in two other districts, and so the Democrats got control of the Senate. One of Gov. FLOWER'S first acts was to appoint MAYNARD a Justice of the Court of Appeals in place of ROBERT EARL, appointed Chief Judge.

There was a Legislative investigation. The Democratic majority of the committee found MAYNARD blameless, and praised Gov. FLOWER for appointing him to the Court of Appeals bench. The Republican minority members of the committee in their report declared that Judge MAYNARD "was guilty of a statutory crime." The following year, in 1893, the Democrats had the hardihood to nominate MAYNARD for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The people of the State resented that piece of impudence by giving the exemplary majority of 101,064 to his Republican opponent, Judge BARTLETT.

It was a great and memorable scandal. But it in nowise involved Mr. SULZER, who was not even Speaker at that time, only a member of the Assembly. The blame rested upon MAYNARD and upon the State Board of Canvassers, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Controller, the Attorney General, the State Treasurer, and the State Engineer and Surveyor. We understand that some newspapers up the State have been foolish enough to make an attempt to connect Mr. SULZER with this matter. A good memory or a little investigation would have shown the futility of the attempt.

POLITICS IN CUBA.

Cuba is having a hot political campaign. According to late dispatches from Havana twenty persons were wounded in the very heart of that city Thursday night by pistol shots fired in a street riot, and two have died. The trouble began after an outdoor meeting of the supporters of ZAYAS, the Liberal candidate. The charge is made that Conservatives fired into the crowd. The charge may or may not be true. It does not matter. Neither Liberals nor Conservatives who are earnestly in favor of self-government believe in conducting political campaigns with firearms. The hot-headed, lawless element among the Cubans always makes trouble in times of political excitement. Argument makes such Cubans angry, and when they are angry they shoot or stab.

The situation is, therefore, neither novel nor alarming. Neither ZAYAS nor MENOCAL can be elected by force of arms. It had been predicted that blood would flow freely in Cuba before election day, but it is likely that the worst is now over. Havana is strongly guarded and is quiet. The election will occur a week from to-day, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be fairly conducted. It is a pity that Havana must endure such outbreaks, and that life must be sacrificed for so little cause, but we have frequent outbreaks of violence in our own cities and should judge Cuba leniently.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Best Practice Still Is Not Followed.

According to The Scientific American the recent train wreck at Westport exactly duplicated that of fourteen months before at Bridgeport. The second, like the first, it ascribes to the fact that the New Haven Company persists in retaining its short cross-overs instead of following the best engineering practice, as does the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, and making them so long that even if a train does pass over them rapidly it will not be derailed.

With the plea of Vice President HORN that to lengthen these cross-overs would be to encourage violation of the rules as to slowing down when passing from one track to another, and would make the situation worse instead of better. The Scientific American has no patience whatever. Not a railroad engineer in the country, certainly not one intrusted with maintenance of way, it says, would agree with this view. For conditions like those at Westport the New York Central uses a curve with a radius of 2,521 feet, the Pennsylvania one of 3,442, and while the former road imposes a speed limit of forty miles an hour at these points, the other road finds it safe, so easy is its curve, to let its fastest trains pass over them at full speed.

The policy of the New Haven seems to be to maintain conditions that mean disaster whenever the human element of protection fails, and apparently it will resort only under compulsion to physical means for increasing safety. President MELLEN indignantly denied at the recent meeting of his stockholders that his company had ignored official recommendations as to the improvement of its tracks. The recommendation about which people had been talking had been made, he said, to the Public Service Commission, not by it. This was a most curious explanation of inaction—as curious, perhaps, as is the commission's delay in making any use of its investigator's report.

One does not have to be an engineer to know that long cross-overs are safer than short ones, since only a slight familiarity with the fundamental principles of mechanics is required for understanding which of the two is the more dangerous, and why. A train in rapid motion tends to continue in the direction of that motion, and it resists deflection—that is, brings weight to bear on the side of the deflecting rail in direct ratio to the sharpness of the curve. When the curve is long the margin of safety is large; when the curve is short the margin is small. Those propositions are beyond argument.

Home Again, and He's Glad of It.

Unlike not a few other distinguished visitors who have been in this country recently, the amiable French naval officer whom we know best as PIERRE LOTI, though we also know, when we stop to think, that he is really Capt. VIAUD, did not have a very good time while he was here. He admitted, indeed, that we had certain merits of a rather crude and vulgar kind, and that, on the whole, we were by no means a bad lot, but we worried his sensitive nerves by our noise and restlessness, and how could he credit us with even the beginnings of aesthetic taste and judgment when we couldn't see that his Chinese play amounted to much except as a spectacle?

Now the Captain is in France again for a brief stay until he can betake himself to that superior variety of peace and quiet which Turkey provides—sometimes. To be sure, the note of the Bulgar is at present somewhat interfering with that of the bulbul, but presumably the Captain, being almost as military as he is literary, can more easily endure the sounds of war than those of commerce. Perhaps, on the other hand, as he is retired from the navy, but not from letters, he is going to remain in France until his friends the Turks conquer their foes, and, by making a few more deserts, render the vicinity of the Sultan ACHMET'S tomb the congenial place of residence it used to be.

Meanwhile the Captain isn't talking. He said while he was over here a great many things that did not increase his reputation for wisdom with those of us who, though barbarians, have yet vaguely glimpsed the beauties of his style and bought great numbers of his books. He gave us, to be frank, the impression of being a strangely inaccurate observer, seeing little and understanding less. To the barbaric American mind, however, he was interestingly absurd, but not at all obnoxious, and doubtless we shall go on buying his books just the same. Of course we shall never trust him as we did before, for always the suspicion will remain that perhaps he saw the East as it is no more than he saw the West as it is. Nevertheless, it is dear of him to refrain from discussing his recent experiences. They were painful and irritating, and a man not good tempered and magnanimous would avenge his discomfitures by advertising our faults to his sympathetic countrymen. LOTI doesn't—he just keeps still and rests his poor feet.

Why Reward Only the Servants?

Certain German—or Germanic—housewives of this city have just presented formal recognition of merit in the shape of prizes to the domestic servants who have remained in their employment for from two to sixteen years.

The idea is a good one. According to some authorities, however, prolonged maintenance of the relation of mistress and maid is at least as much a matter of the mistress as of the maid, and if that be true, as it presumably is, somebody now should provide and present prizes to the housewives who proved their own superior virtue by having reason to devise this pretty ceremony.

Of none of them will it be said that "she can't keep a girl," for all of them have proved the possession of this high ability. They have known how to make at least tolerable a relation that at best can be little more, so anomalous is it, so full of just causes for discontent, and so abounding in opportunities for offense on both sides. Whenever in any kitchen new servants replace old in rapid succession, to a moral certainty there is something wrong up stairs. It may be incompetency, lack of consideration, a tendency to ruthless exploiting—what not.

Men, as a rule, get along well enough with "help" of just about the same grade of intelligence, probably by not expecting too much of it, and by realizing that the oftener it is changed the more it remains the same thing.

THE BRONX COUNTY BILL

Would Saddle a Huge Burden on the Residents of the Borough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The taxpayers of the Bronx are in imminent peril; within three weeks there will be foisted upon them one of the biggest political steals ever devised. I refer to the bill which will make Bronx Borough a county. Although the small home owners in the Bronx have seen their taxes leap and bound upward year by year; although they have been weighed down by enormous assessments, they seem dormant in the face of their present peril. For just so surely as they fail to come to life and oppose this bill with all their might it will become a law on Nov. 6, 1912.

The advocates of this bill prate about "home rule," "Manhattan oppression," "taxation without representation," and a number of other horrible and blood-curdling conditions, but they carefully hide their real purposes. These are disclosed by the contents of the circular issued by the Secretary of State and to be found in the various polling places. In this publication on Page 3 it is related that under the proposed arrangement there will be created 54 offices, the aggregate salaries for whose holders will be $193,000. This is exclusive of the clerks, stenographers, laborers, chauffeurs, keepers, attendants, &c.

This cost does not show the expense of building new court houses, jails, poor houses, and the many other administration buildings required by a county seat. But one single true reason is advanced for the tying of this needless millstone about our necks, and that is that at present those engaged in court litigation must travel to lower Manhattan for that purpose.

When it is considered that the great majority of our citizens are not engaged in litigation, and that fully 75 per cent. of our male population find it necessary to journey daily to Manhattan anyway, that argument seems silly. The real reason is that a horde of hungry politicians want the places and the money provided by this bill; for it must be remembered that the salaries range from $1,500 to $10,000. How many non-political taxpayers have studied this bill and still uphold it?

The Bronx papers will not publish the views of those opposed to this grab; it is hoped the Manhattan papers will be more kindly disposed. Any aid in defeating this unwholesome bill will be much appreciated by the little home providers, who find it such a present burden to keep a roof over their heads.

BRONXITE.

New York, Oct. 18, 1912.

LIBRARY EMPLOYES.

How Can They Be Efficient If Overworked and Underpaid?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Public Library requires of its assistants that they possess a high degree of intellectual ability; that they be familiar with three or four languages; that they must have read extensively; that their education must be "all around."

The Public Library requires of its assistants that they work seven hours a day and on all legal holidays except the Fourth of July and one or two others.

The Public Library pays it janitors, porters, and cleaners higher wages than the assistants of whom intellectual ability is required.

The Public Library pays its assistants, who are supposed to be men and women of rather unusual intelligence, $30 a month to begin with, then $40, and when one has been in the employ of the library about four years she or he may hope to be raised to the towering heights of $60 a month.

The public does not seem to be familiar with these disgraceful conditions. When it knows, it will also to some extent be able to account for the lack of enthusiasm and the inefficiency which it meets in this (externally great) institution.

P. ST. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1912.

Applied It to the Actors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am curious to know the meaning and purpose of the line on the curtain at the Manhattan Opera House:

"Not of an age, but for all time."

When attending a performance at the Manhattan Opera House last night, two ladies sitting behind me noticed this line on the curtain, and one of them said: "Don't you think it impertinent that Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe consider that they are 'not of an age but for all time? It is most incredible."

New York, Oct. 24, 1912. N. E. S.

Tardy Naturalization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to the way the Naturalization Bureau handles its applicants. I filed my application May 1, 1912, and I am still patiently waiting for a court order to be examined. I am somewhat puzzled at the length of time it requires, and would be pleased to hear from a reader better informed in the matter. U. A.

New Jersey, Oct. 23, 1912.

PAST AND PRESENT.

'Twas a beautiful thing, that fireplace wide,
Like a tropical spot in the mantel side,
And the great thick logs that crackled away
With a jolly old blaze on a wintry day!
Oh, I love to remember and dwell on that,
For now I live in a steam-warmed flat!

Oh, a cheery old dear was the Franklin stove,
Its bright sides glowed like the blush of love
When the fellows gathered around at night
And swapped their lies by its coal-fed light.
I love to recall the way we sat,
For now I live in a steam-warmed flat!

And next the furnace, which sent its glow
Up through the pipes that led below,
And filled the house with a summery cheer,
Though the weather outside was cold and drear.
I love to remember that furnace fat,
But now I dwell in a steam-warmed flat!

Yes, now I dwell in a steam-warmed flat;
No ashes to scrape from the hearthstone mat!
No logs to saw and to chop and carry,
No sifting of cinders my soul to harry!
No "George, have you shaken the furnace down?"
No fires to feed ere I start for town!
Though the price of coal mounts high in air,
Why should I worry? Not my affair!
I smile at my wife and remark: "Say, Hon',
They've boosted coal up to twelve a ton!"
Then we laugh and we chuckle and smile at that,
And I touch the bell,
Says the Janitor: "Well?"
"Send up more steam!" is the tale I tell
For, oh, we live in a steam-warmed flat!

PAUL WEST.

CITY'S DELAY CAUSES LACK OF LONG PIERS

Shipping Men Declare Board of Estimate's Inaction Is a Menace to the Port.

BIG LINES MAY GO ELSEWHERE

New Cunarders May Run to New London—Government Is Trying to Spur City On to Port Improvements.

The steamship agents of the big Atlantic lines do not believe that the New York Harbor Line Board, composed of United States Army engineers, will refuse to renew the permit for the extension of the White Star pier when it expires on June 30, 1913. They assert that the delay in the construction of piers long enough to dock the Olympic, Imperator, and other vessels over 800 feet long, which are now building, is due solely to the Board of Estimate.

"Dock Commissioner Tomkins," said the manager of one of the leading steamship concerns yesterday, "has devoted a great deal of his time and energy to making plans for the construction of new piers, and work on them could have been started long ago had not the Board of Estimate blocked the way. When the permit was granted by the Secretary of War a year ago last March to the White Star Line to accommodate the Olympic it was done with the idea of giving the city time to make permanent arrangements for the accommodation of these big ships without encroaching on the navigable fairway of the Hudson River.

"Nearly sixteen months of the two years granted in the permit have now passed, and nothing has been accomplished. The time has been wasted by the Board of Estimate, and if the New York Harbor Line Board has recommended the withdrawal of the permit it is probably because they realize that nothing will be done by the city toward improving the dock facilities until a crisis is reached. I have been informed that Commissioner Tomkins's plans for extending the Chelsea piers is to cut inland for 100 feet, and that permission of the Gansevoort Market people and others concerned has alureadv been obtained. All he needs is the appropriation to start work.

"Personally, I do not think that even the United States Army engineers will be allowed to drive the new big liners of the Imperator, Britannic, and Aquitania class away from New York, because the citizens and people of the State would be aroused by such an action. They would appeal to the President of the United States, and would also bring the question before Congress.

"There is a danger that the companies themselves may take the initiative and go to some other port, which would be less expensive and offer them greater facilities. The Cunard Line, in their petition regarding the Aquitania, which is to be put into the service in April, 1914, stated that the express service will be transferred to New London if their ships cannot be docked here. New London has deep water and excellent railroad connections, and is making every effort to get the Atlantic liners to go there, as J. P. Morgan, Jr., said a year ago on his return from Europe."

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which owns the White Star Line, said yesterday that it was no use discussing the report of the New York Harbor Line Board until it had been made public. He felt confident that the people of New York would insist upon the big ships docking here, and he had every confidence in the ability of Commissioner Tomkins to get the necessary plans put through if he was not held back by the Board of Estimate.

The Commissioner said that he believed the New York Harbor Line Board will try to prevent the White Star Line from having the permit extended from June 30, 1913, because the city has done nothing to remedy the existing conditions. Yet at the hearing before the board in the United States Army Building in Whitehall Street, where the permit was granted, a promise was made that something should be done.

"The announcement by Mr. Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line yesterday that his company intended to start a Boston-Hamburg service, shows the menace to the city in this delay in improving the harbor facilities. Every ship that leaves New York to trade from some other port in the United States means a serious loss of trade to the community, and I am astonished that this has not been generally realized."

The Dock Commissioner also expressed surprise that the New York Harbor Line Board had not considered the plans laid before it by the Inter-State Harbor Commission for the construction of 1,000-foot piers before deciding on the request made by the Hamburg-American Line for an extension to accommodate the Imperator.

PIERCE GETS NEW TRIAL.

Rycroft Suit Oil Man Lost by Default Reopened by Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held yesterday by a divided vote that Henry Clay Pierce was entitled to a new trial of Mrs. Alice G. Rycroft's suit against him. She obtained a judgment of $171,149.66 by default after two postponements. Justice Erlanger in the trial court held that Pierce had not attempted to appear to defend the suit, and that the trial must proceed. The majority of the Appellate Court decided there was enough dispute about the facts in the case to give Pierce a day in court.

Mrs. Rycroft sued Pierce for the recovery of the value of stocks and bonds she testified she had pledged with a brokerage house under Pierce's advice. She asserted that Pierce had transferred her account to his own name without authority. In ruling that Pierce should have a trial, the Appellate Division majority held:

"It is not necessary for us to hold at this time that Pierce has made out a complete defense to the whole cause of action; enough has been established to raise a strong presumption against the validity of Mrs. Rycroft's claim, at least in its entirety. Under such circumstances we are unwilling to permit this judgment to stand. We think a real trial should be held in open court, where the conflicting stories may be tested according to the course of the common law."

As a condition of the new trial Pierce is compelled to sign an agreement that in case of his death the suit may be continued against his estate. He is also to pay the costs of the case to date and a $500 counsel fee to Mrs. Rycroft. The minority opinion by Justice Scott held:

"The undisputed facts compel the conclusion that Mr. Pierce's default was intentional and premeditated. I cannot doubt that he left the City of New York without the slightest intention of returning until it suited his convenience to do so. He simply relied upon the facility with which defaults have commonly been opened in this city, with no greater penalty than the imposition of a bill of costs. Mr. Pierce's deliberate default exhibited a clear contempt of the power or willingness of the court to assert its authority. He certainly has not established by satisfactory proof that he was unable to come to New York, and the prevailing opinion does not refer to any such proof. On the contrary, all the proof was to the effect that he could have returned if he had chosen, although perhaps at some personal inconvenience. Mr. Pierce neither has excused his non-appearance nor shown a good defense to the pleadings as they stand, and is not entitled to the favor of the court."

Gift from France for Quimby Fund.

The Municipal Council of Aix-les-Bains, France, has sent 100f. to Leslie's Weekly as a contribution to the fund it is raising for a monument to Harriet Quimby, who was the first woman to fly across the English Channel and met her death at the Boston aviation meet last July.

STOMACHS FOR WILSON

Should Turn Against Dr. Wiley's Foes, Mr. Finck Says

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Right you are in intimating that Mr. Wilson will not get the vote of the denaturers and sophisticators of our foodstuffs. But, for that same reason, it is a mystery how any man can have the intention of voting for any one but Mr. Wilson. Important as are some of the political questions under discussion, all of them, surely, fade into insignificance compared with the question of life and health. Without health all the blessings cease to be such.

One of our best-informed food experts, Alfred W. McCann, estimates that 8,000,000 persons in the United States were made ill by adulterated foods in 1911. Another distinguished expert, Gaston G. Netter of the International Pure Food Association, said last October that:

> If you took all the food in New York City to-day and put it in a big tent down in Texas, I would throw away 40 per cent. The people here in New York City are being hourly poisoned by food labeled as absolutely pure. I buy it and test it every day, and I know.

Gov. Wilson has shown by his action in New Jersey and by his admiration of Dr. Wiley that he would represent the people versus the food poisoners were he elected President. There can be no doubt that he will appoint Dr. Wiley Secretary of Agriculture. What that would mean in the way of saving the lives of invalids and infants only the most optimistic can imagine. Aided by a President and an Attorney General who would co-operate with him instead of antagonizing him, Dr. Wiley could promptly stampede our worst enemies.

Not everybody is an invalid or has the health or life of a child to safeguard, but if every normal voter could be made to realize how often his distressing indigestion, his headache, his inability to do a day's work with ease and pleasure are due to his having eaten food containing chemical preservatives such as borax, benzoate of soda, or saccharine, the vote for Mr. Wilson would be nearly unanimous.

By the election of either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft, on the other hand, the Nation's health would be menaced. The influence of both was hostile to the pure food law. By the creation of the Remsen Board Mr. Roosevelt brought about, to use Dr. Wiley's own words, "practical paralysis in all matters pertaining to the addition of benzoic acid, sulphurous acid, saccharines, sulphate of copper, and alum to food products. As it was the addition of these bodies which constituted 95 per cent. of the total adulteration practiced, it is easy to see that, so far as adulteration was concerned, the food law became practically a dead letter."

Everybody remembers how, under the protecting wings of the Remsen Board, things went from bad to worse till the climax was reached in the disgraceful conspiracy against Dr. Wiley which aroused the ire of the whole country. President Taft promised to reform the Department of Agriculture, but did not do a thing. His great loss of popularity is due to this more than he knows.

How bitterly the war against Dr. Wiley and pure-food legislation was carried on, not only at Washington but in various States with aid from Washington, is illustrated by the following extract from a letter written to Dr. Wiley by the Health Commissioner of Indiana:

> It is not necessary to recall to you the tremendous difficulties under which the State labored when it endeavored to prevent the overthrow of its pure food law because of the activities of the Department of Agriculture in behalf of the firms who were seeking that end; how we were refused the assistance of yourself and your chemists; how we had to compel the getting of testimony by an order of the court of the District of Columbia, and how, on the other hand, employes of the Government known to be in sympathy with the firms bringing suit against us were sent to Indianapolis to testify against the State at the expense of the Department of Agriculture.

With Woodrow Wilson as President and Dr. Wiley as Secretary of Agriculture, such action in the interest of wealthy manufacturers and dealers against the welfare of the whole American Nation will be a thing of the past.

HENRY T. FINCK.

New York, Oct. 25, 1912.

Hotel Clerks in Real Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a hotel clerk I should like to call attention to the ridiculous clerk in the show "Little Miss Brown," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. I know that some people have the impression that hotel clerks are grouchy, and that we think we have no faults, and this play tries to show that. But Mr. Bartholomae, the writer, is wrong in making people think that we are of that order. We have our faults like other people, and sometimes a clerk's conduct is not just what it should be. But the majority of us are hard working, and we do all we can to please our patrons. Mr. Sparks as the day clerk is funny, and I laughed at him, and the whole play is fine. Also the night clerk was exceptionally good, and I think the telephone operator must have followed that profession at some time. But we've got troubles enough standing on our feet for hours without having writers make us appear really worse than we are.

H. J. FLYNN.

Hotel Cumberland, New York, Oct. 25, 1912.

ITS 146TH BIRTHDAY.

American Methodism to Celebrate Tomorrow in John Street Church.

Methodism, representing in its following one-fifth of the total population of the country, began its American career in John Street, this city, in 1766. Its 146th anniversary will be appropriately celebrated at the John Street Methodist Church to-morrow by all-day services, beginning with a reproduction of an old-fashioned love feast. Bishop John C. Kilgo of North Carolina will bring greetings from the Methodist Episcopal Church South and preach the morning sermon. At a platform meeting in the afternoon the Bishop will preside and make an address, and greetings will also be presented by the following: In behalf of the John Street Church, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Hannan; the Episcopal Church, George Gordon Battle; the Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson; the Y. M. C. A., Richard C. Morse; New York City, President John H. Finley of the City College; John Street Noonday Meeting, W. D. Surdam; Trustees, James W. Pearsall; the Southland, Bishop Kilgo. In the evening there will be an Epworth League reception and social service, with a sermon on "Life an Increasing Joy," by the Rev. Dr. L. H. Murlin, President of the Boston University. Representatives from all affiliating denominations are expected.

Medals for Heroes of Panama Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Heroes in the work of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, were rewarded by the United States, according to the statement of Col. Goethals, engineer in charge of the work. According to Col. Goethals, 735 medals have been awarded to those who braved the dangers of the big work. There also will be a distribution of "service bars" for those who have served a certain number of years.

EFFICIENCY LEADERS TELL OF ITS ADVANCE

Men Prominent in Many Callings Gather to Hear of Improvements Due to New Science.

WILL OPEN A CLUBHOUSE

New Society to Spread Its Doctrines to All Parts of the Country and to All Industries.

Advocates of the new science of efficiency, who could be counted on the fingers of one hand three years ago, gathered at the Aldine Club last night several hundred strong to recount their experiences in installing their methods in large manufacturing, banking, and railroad concerns.

They had much trouble in getting the new idea started, and most of those who spoke last night told of stubborn foremen they had to discharge and stubborn Superintendents they had to convert before they could get a chance to demonstrate their theories. But, for all that, the reports agreed that scientific management was making strong headway and was now recognized as an important factor in the work of the world.

Those present at the experience meeting were for the most part Presidents, general managers, and leading officials of large industries. They heard how the National City Bank had brought the science of efficiency to its clerks, from James H. Carter, its general manager. They learned how the new science was progressing in railroading from Wilbur Fiske, general manager of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, and Walter C. Allen, Superintendent of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Conn., told how the new methods affected a large manufacturing plant.

It was decided that the "Efficiency Society," under whose auspices the meeting was held, had grown to such proportions in the few months of its existence and had such an assured career ahead of it that it needed a clubhouse with all conveniences, such as a restaurant, rest room, and dormitory. A house near the Grand Central Station was decided upon as the most convenient home for the club, and James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank and also of the club, was instructed to rent the house and prepare it for the club headquarters at once.

A general publicity plan was also decided on to send the doctrine of scientific management to all four corners of the continent. The publication of a monthly bulletin was authorized, and meetings were announced for Chicago, Boston, and other points, with a series of monthly meetings in this city.

In order to extend the work of the society and permit it to take in as many lines of endeavor as possible, the formation of ten committees was decided upon to handle labor problems, output, office methods, ways and means to avoid duplication, weights and measures, standardization of trade terms, efficiency methods in education and charities, transportation, and the extension of scientific management to Government works.

To illustrate the opportunities for scientific management in charity work H. J. Porter, Secretary of the club, held up a cartoon showing a banker handing $100 to a professional charity worker to relieve the wants of a poor widow, and showing the poor widow receiving from the charity worker a $1 bill as her share.

One efficiency advocate, Dean Joseph F. Johnson of New York University, has become so imbued with the doctrine of scientific efficiency that he deplored the unscientific way in which several of those present lingered over the dinner which preceded the speechmaking of the evening. He complained because the dinner, which was advertised to begin at 6:30 o'clock, was not served until much later. "I think efficiency should begin at home and in our dinner arrangements," he said, "and I make a motion that these hungry Fletcherites, when they come late, be not allowed to eat after the advertised hour for beginning the speeches. Hereafter let our dinners start at 6:30 o'clock on the dot and terminate at 8 o'clock on the dot, as become advocates of our plan of doing things." The motion was carried unanimously.

Schuyler S. Wheeler, who gave the first account of his experiences in advocating efficient standards of work, told of the need of revolutionizing the haphazard "trade customs" of many lines of industry.

"Why, I went into a wholesale liquor house and ordered a gross of quarts, meaning quart bottles of wine. And the clerk asked me whether I meant 'fours or fives.' I didn't know that he was driving at, but I finally found out it was the custom of all manufacturers save a single one to make a single gallon fill five so-called quart bottles." The whole system of weights and measures, he insisted, should be standardized.

To illustrate how the new science has revolutionized the business to which he has applied it, Mr. Allen, who has charge of several thousand workmen for the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, told of the way he had applied the new methods to the belting in the plant at Stamford.

"Really, it is all so simple it sounds foolish to talk about it," he said, "and, in fact, the whole efficiency system is so ridiculously simple I have to laugh when I think of the years and years the world went without it. When we got to really thinking about our belting, we found that a score or more of bosses and foremen handled the belting problems, each in his own shop. Some of the foremen did the job well, but others left it to a boy helper. The boy let a belt run till it broke, then slipped in a piece.

"When we ran over our belts we found most of the 500 in our plant were a collection of five or six short pieces. What did we do? Why we organized a belting squad who gave all their time to belts. Now every one is in perfect condition, every one is working all the time, from every one we get a maximum of use. And we know, by tests, exactly what kind of treatment suits a belt best. It has saved us so much money I hardly dare tell you the figures."

James C. Carter of the National City Bank said:

"When you start a new thing, you can never tell where it will lead you. We wanted to know how the man underneath felt about scientific efficiencies. The result was a regular luncheon for department heads at which, through full and free discussion, all little differences came up to be ironed out. We asked each department head to write out a paper telling all about his work. And these were put together for the study of all. Now each cog in the big machine knows, through the study of these papers, just what his relationship is to all the rest of the organization.

"We organized the City Bank Club, and that led to an annual minstrel show. Then President Stillman decided upon an investment fund. We pay more interest than a savings bank or our clerks who deposit with us for investment. A good fellowship was developed, and we considered that an asset. The club took up educational matters, and now a clerk can study while he works at penmanship, grammar, short hand, foreign languages, or any subject which he selects. Also we established a country club, where our clerks may spend their vacations, with baseball, tennis, boating, and fishing."

A straw vote taken on the Presidential preferences of the efficiency advocates showed that Wilson was a favorite with a lead of four votes over Roosevelt. Taft was third, and Debs had but one supporter.

Mabel Burnege Seeks Lost Purse.

Mabel Burnege, one of the English players in "The Merry Countess," is advertising the loss of a purse containing a large sum of money and some valuable jewelry. Miss Burnege went to supper Wednesday night after the performance with Jose Collins at the Hotel Cumberland, going from the theatre in a taxicab. From the Cumberland she started for the Somerset, where she lives, and it was then that she missed the purse. She thinks she may have dropped it either when she was entering or leaving the cab. The police were notified by her managers.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Cammann, Jr., of 234 West Seventy-fourth Street will introduce their daughter, Miss Cornelia De Lancey Cammann, at a reception on Monday, Nov. 25.

The Right Hon. Lord Milner, K. C. B., late Governor of South Africa, is expected here to-day and will be at the Belmont for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Marston, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Barbey of Tuxedo, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Carpenter of Ardsley are at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff and their family will come in from Babylon, L. I., to their town home, at 515 Madison Avenue, about Dec. 1. Mrs. Wagstaff is giving a dance for her daughter, Miss Margaret Wagstaff, at the Colony Club some time in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Guest, Miss Dodge, and John Bigelow Dodge are sailing to-day on the Megantic from Montreal to spend the Winter in England in their London house

Mrs. Edward Corning will introduce her débutante daughter, Miss Malgie Corning, at a reception on Dec. 7 at her home, 1 Lexington Avenue.

The wedding of Miss Josephine Clinedinst, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin West Clinedinst, to Harrison Elling of Boston will take place to-day at the bride's home, the Orchards, at Pawling, N. Y.

LORD TWEEDDALE ENGAGED

To Wed Miss Margaret Ralli, Cousin of His Brother's Wife.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The engagement has been announced of Lord Tweeddale and Miss Margaret Ralli, daughter of Mrs. Ernstein.

Miss Ralli is the first cousin of Lady Arthur Hay, who, as Menda Ralli, married Lord Tweeddale's brother, Lord Arthur Hay, last year. The marriage will be celebrated on Dec. 10.

CONSTANCE WARREN TO WED.

Her Engagement to Comte Guy de Lasteyrie Announced in Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The engagement is announced of Comte Guy de Lasteyrie, son of the Marquis and Marquise de Lasteyrie of Paris, to Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren of New York. The Count's mother, before her marriage to the Marquis, was Miss Goodlake.

Miss Constance Warren, who is a niece of Mrs. Robert Goelet, is one of the most popular young women in New York society, and at Newport, where she usually spends her Summers with her parents at their villa, she has been the leader of outdoor sports among the younger set.

In May Miss Warren accompanied her parents and brother, George H. Warren, Jr., abroad, and they have spent the Summer motoring in Europe, spending much time in Switzerland. They are expected back in New York about Nov. 15, and will open their town house at 924 Fifth Avenue.

During the Winter seasons Miss Warren is very active socially in New York, and her engagement has been reported upon several occasions. She usually attended the opera on Monday nights, Mr. and Mrs. Warren having box 14. She was introduced to society about six years ago.

During the Summers of 1910-11 Miss Warren accomplished some remarkable feats in swimming, and now holds the record for the swim from Bailey's Beach to Easton's, a distance of six miles. In August, 1910, she swam that distance by moonlight, and in July of the following year she swam three and a half miles in Newport waters in one hour and fifty-five minutes.

Swimming is not her only accomplishment. She rides equally well and is an enthusiast in making long walks. One hot Summer day at Newport she walked twenty-eight miles, accompanied by her favorite bull terrier, and was back in time to attend a dance.

The Warren family has long been distinguished in the history of New York and Connecticut. Mrs. Warren was formerly Miss Georgia Williams of Stonington, Conn. Mr. Warren is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the Metropolitan and Union Clubs. Lloyd Warren is a brother of Miss Warren, and Mrs. William Starr Miller is an aunt.

E. R. THOMAS TO MARRY.

His Engagement to Miss Elizabeth R. Finley Several Months Old.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 25.—That Edward R. Thomas, one-time banker, turfman, and auto driver, and Miss Elizabeth R. Finley, a young artist, and daughter of Mrs. Henry H. Finley of 325 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, are to be married in Newport in the near future, is generally credited here to-day. Friends in a position to know say the engagement has existed for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, sister and brother-in-law of Mr. Thomas, at whose residence the marriage, it is said, will take place, decline to give any particulars, but action all directed toward Newport to-day. Inquiries were made at the Marriage License Bureau at City Hall if such a paper had been asked for. The answer was in the negative. The laws of Rhode Island in such cases call for the prospective bride and bridegroom to apply for a license five days before the ceremony. Mr. Thomas and Miss Finley are not residents of Newport or Rhode Island.

Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, with Mrs. Henry H. Finley, Miss Finley and Mr. Thomas, according to general gossip in Newport, are expected very soon. As Mrs. Beeckman returned from New York to-day report has it she was in consultation with her mother and Miss Finley, who has long been a bosom friend of Mrs. Beeckman. Who will marry the couple is a matter of guessing, as Mr. Thomas is a divorced man. Clergymen here refuse to officiate under such conditions, but a marriage may be performed by justices of the higher courts, as in the case of Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., when he married Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

THOMAS DECREE SIGNED.

Miss Finley Silent on Reported Engagement to ex-Banker.

The final decree divorcing Mrs. Linda Lee Thomas from her husband, Edward R. Thomas, was signed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Justice Giegerich. No request for alimony was included in the final document, but the provision was entered that if Mrs. Thomas should change her mind an application for alimony would be in order at any date.

Miss Elizabeth R. Finley, the young artist, who resides with her mother, Mrs. Henry H. Finley, at 325 West Fifty-seventh Street, refused last night either to affirm or deny the report of her engagement to Mr. Thomas, who is, of course, free to marry in any State other than New York.

Mrs. Thomas obtained a confirmation of the referee's report of Phoenix Ingraham for a divorce last July. She named as co-respondent Theodora Gerard, who has the distinction of being the originator of the "vampire dance."

Mr. Thomas, who is sprung from an old Kentucky family, has had a spectacular career in this city. For many years he was known as a plunger in Wall Street, as a patron of the sports, and as an automobilist. In the panic of 1907, however, he was nearly wiped out, losing a fortune which is estimated at $3,000,000.

Miss Mary Krackowizer Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Parmelee Krackowizer, granddaughter of the late Dr. Ernest Krackowizer, to Lieut. Walter Kilshaw Dunn, U. S. A., eldest son of Col. Beverly W. Dunn, retired. No date has been set for the wedding.

Daughter Born to the Castellis.

The Baron and Baroness Castelli, who are at the Hotel Gotham for the Winter, are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Thursday evening. The child has been named Faustina Natalia Castelli. The Baroness was formerly Mrs. Anna Preston Chittenden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Frederick Preston of this city.

GOODMAN'S NEW PLAY HAS UNUSUAL MERIT

And, in Spite of Its Defects, Is an Exceptionally Interesting Work.

IT IS CHARMINGLY ACTED

Lucile Watson Superb, Emily Stevens Scores, and William Morris and Madge Kennedy Help a Lot.

THE POINT OF VIEW, a play in four acts, by Jules Eckert Goodman. Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Frances Lawton	Lucile Watson
Miss Prentice	Grace Griswold
Polly Gasford	Madge Kennedy
Myra Dimsley	Emily Stevens
Katie	May Malloy
Robert Lawton	Howard Estabrook
Howard Trennery	William Morris
Stephen Wright	Robert Kelly

Jules Eckert Goodman's poorly named play, "The Point of View," contains so much that is interesting and is, on the whole, such a good play, that its success with a general audience seems reasonably certain. It was shown for the first time at a special matinée in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre yesterday. Therein lay the advantage of an especially fine cast. And the opportunity, also, of discovering weaknesses of a kind that may be mended.

Of faults there are several, and they are of a sort that have been previously in evidence in Mr. Goodman's plays.

He has taken an interesting, if somewhat worn, theme, and handled it with a good many fresh and convincing touches. He has written much that is powerful and much that is genuinely amusing. And he has weakened the former by a resort to a convenient but ineffective climax and the latter by excess that changes character into caricature and possible reality into the positively unreal.

It is inconceivable that a woman of Frances Lawton's deep sympathies and quick intuition would be deceived by the false confession and self-abasement of Myra Dimsley, the girl whom Robert Lawton has wronged. It is equally unlikely that the latter would have accepted her hurriedly concocted story at its face value. And so the climacteric scene loses its main force.

The febrile, nervous, vital playing of Miss Emily Stevens helps to make it temporarily moving. But the girl's story will not wash, and when, in a subsequent act, Miss Lawton is presented in a continued state of resentment against her, the artificiality of the incident is emphasized.

A more easily amended fault is to be seen in such a scene as that in which the spinster authoress is made to go through a series of antics supposedly descriptive of a "sea-jag," and in the exaggerated effort at comic relief provided by a conventional stage domestic. But in this last case the fault is largely emphasized by overelaboration on the part of the actress who is allowed to take the centre of the stage and address herself to the audience as if she were a most important figure in the action. When in the final act, this domestic has a whole scene devoted to her coming matrimonial prospects one of Mr. Goodman's worst defects is disclosed. That apparently is a lack of self-confidence leading to the introduction of extraneous matter presumably intended to create a general theatrical appeal. "The Point of View" exhibits, however, a valuable and growing power. It is, in spite of its defects, one of the very best plays that has been produced here this season.

Several of the scenes, notably those in which Frances Lawton and her persistent wooer figure, are most charmingly written, and they are beautifully acted. It has been a long time, indeed, since any one has equaled Miss Lucile Watson's performance in this play. Hitherto, Miss Watson, one of the very best artistes on our stage, has been more or less identified with the rather shrewish type. Her range has seemed limited. But she proved yesterday that she has a most appealing softer note. And the result was a wonderfully sympathetic, varied, and ingratiating figure. Mr. William Morris provided, also, a genuine characterization and one that was most interesting and attractive.

Mr. Goodman's main theme is concerned with an effort to reconcile a condition and a point of view. His heroine has been taken from a maternity hospital into the home of the sister of the man who wronged her. But the sister, a society woman with philanthropic inclinations, is not aware of her brother's relation to the subject of her charitable endeavor. He, in the meantime, has become engaged to one of his sister's best friends. And it is the inevitable discovery of the relationships that brings about a climax. Fortunately for the happier conclusion, a really good man stands ready to "forget and forgive."

Briefly recited, this story conveys little enough sense of the variety of interests developed in the play in which a number of amusing characters are introduced and wherein the lines are not infrequently of rather unusual cleverness.

Miss Emily Stevens's performance was exceptionally brilliant, and revealed both the power to compose a rôle and to deliver it. It is gratifying, too, to discover that the actress has taken the pains to overcome mannerisms which in previous performances have marred her work. She no longer bites her lips at every opportunity to express complexity of thought. And though she still rustles overmuch in places, she has gained largely in repose. In fact, she is, on the whole, a young actress of fine gifts and beautiful power. And the varying moods of this rôle were splendidly expressed.

It is pleasant to find that the very charming Miss Madge Kennedy of "Little Miss Brown" has histrionic sense as well as an appealing personality. She was delightful. Grace Griswold acted the spinster capitally—its low comedy phases being the author's, not hers—and Howard Estabrook and Robert Kelly were both admirable.

"The Point of View" is worth working over.

MISS BARRYMORE'S PLAY.

New Piece by C. Haddon Chambers Chosen for Her.

Announcement was made yesterday by Charles Frohman that Ethel Barrymore would appear this season in a new play by C. Haddon Chambers. A cablegram was received from Mr. Chambers stating that he would arrive in New York on Dec. 4. He will bring with him the manuscript of the new piece, and Miss Barrymore, who is now appearing in vaudeville in J. M. Barrie's "The Twelve-Pound Look," will be recalled to New York to begin rehearsals at once.

The scenario of the play was read to Mr. Frohman last Spring when he was in London. The chief rôle is that of a young woman with a fondness for charming and then discarding admirers. She herself is charmed by one of them, however, and is almost discarded. Mr. Frohman originally announced for Miss Barrymore a new play by Henry Bernstein, to be written in English. The Chambers play was mentioned at that time as a second choice.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Yellow Domino" is the title selected for the new Louis N. Parker play in which Mme. Simone will appear. The first performance will be given at Wallack's Theatre on Monday evening, Nov. 18. Mr. Parker will have charge of the rehearsals.

"The Master of the House" will not move to Daly's Theatre after next week, as was first announced, but will go on tour, while the Bernhart photo-play of "Queen Elizabeth" will remain at Daly's.

The English company appearing in "The New Sin" at Wallack's Theatre will sail for London on Nov. 6 to play there again under the direction of Vedrenne and Eady.

William Sulzer, Democratic candidate for Governor, and a party of friends will occupy boxes at the New Amsterdam Theatre to-night to see "The Count of Luxembourg."

Five hundred Dartmouth College students will attend the performance at the Winter Garden to-night. They are in town to see the Dartmouth-Princeton football game.

FOUR PER CENT. ENOUGH.

Schwab Says He Considers That an Ample Corporation Dividend.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the French liner France from Havre was Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company. He said that he had spent seven weeks in Wiesbaden, Germany, where Mrs. Schwab was treated for rheumatism. When asked if it was true that he intended to put Bethlehem Steel stock on a 7 per cent. basis, Mr. Schwab replied:

"No. I have never taken a dollar out of my earnings in steel. I have put it all back to build up the plants. This I have done in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company. If Wilson is elected and he reduces the tariff on steel as his programme indicates he intends to do, it will seriously affect the steel industry in this country, because Belgian rails can be landed in New York as cheaply as I can send our rails from the works at Bethlehem."

Mr. Schwab went on to say that in his opinion 4 per cent. was enough for any corporation to pay in dividends. He said that the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company had paid 4 per cent. out of 14 per cent earned by the concern. The other 10 per cent was put into improving the plant, he declared.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company, who returned on the France, said that he could not say whether or not his company would meet the cut made by the Western Union Company in cable rates. He said that Mrs. Mackay would return to this country in November with their daughter, who had undergone an operation for appendicitis.

Prince Andre Poniatowski, President of the French Finance Corporation, who accompanied Mr. Mackay, when asked as to the effect of the war in the Balkans on securities in Europe, replied that France and Germany were standing together and would prevent any large powers from becoming involved in the present conflict.

Miss Anne Morgan, who was met at the pier by her father, J. P. Morgan, said that she had been to Spain to study social conditions there and had enjoyed the trip very much. Miss Elizabeth Marbury accompanied Miss Morgan.

Childs Frick, son of Henry C. Frick, returned on the liner from a year's hunting trip in Abyssinia. He brought with him many skins of rare birds and animals.

BOWERS ESTATE $332,286.

Friend of President Taft Once Talked Of for Supreme Court.

Solicitor General Lloyd W. Bowers, who died suddenly at the Touraine Hotel, Boston, Sept. 9, 1910, left an estate valued at $332,286, according to an appraisal of his New York property, valued at $42,445, which was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. His property was mostly personalty, including stocks and bonds, which were kept in Washington, D. C., where he spent most of his time, and in Boston.

Mr. Bowers was made Solicitor General Jan. 12, 1909, by President Taft. It was known that Mr. Bowers had been in the mind of the President for appointment to fill one of the vacancies in the United States Supreme Court bench. He was even under consideration for Chief Justice. He was general counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and it was this position he left to fill the appointment of the President.

A graduate of Yale in 1870, Mr. Bowers was a class behind Mr. Taft. It was said that it fell to the President to initiate him, and during the course of the programme he asked him what his greatest ambition was. Mr. Bowers said that he would like to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Under the terms of Mr. Bowers's will his estate was divided among his wife, who was Charlotte Josephine Davis, and two daughters, who reside in Washington, D. C. His first wife was Miss Louise Wilson of Winona, Minn.

CALL STRAUS FROM STUMP.

Hearings of Engineers' Troubles to be Resumed on Monday.

The Arbitration Committee of seven, to which the demands of the locomotive engineers on the Eastern railroads have been referred, will resume hearings on Monday at 10 A. M. in the office of Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who is a member of the committee. Mr. Willard said yesterday that the call for the meeting had been sent to all the members, including Oscar S. Straus, Bull Moose candidate for Governor.

A final decision on the demands of the engineers will be rendered after these hearings. The findings of a majority of the committee will be binding on both sides. As soon as the decision in the case of the engineers has been rendered the demands on behalf of the firemen on these roads will be taken up.

DECIDES AGAINST TAG DAY.

Polish Alliance in Chicago Fears Insult to Women Collectors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Members of the Polish National Alliance, who had planned to hold a "tag day" on Oct. 29, to raise funds for a college, have abandoned the plan because of the danger to which young women and girls are exposed in such an undertaking. Women who were to have taken charge of the affair said that reports had reached them to the effect that numerous insults and slights had been experienced by women workers while collecting funds for charitable institutions on a recent "tag day."

Resolutions were passed by the Polish Society deprecating the necessity of giving up the plan for such a reason, and thanking the Mayor for having granted his permission.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers on Eight Outgoing Liners—The Arrivals.

Eight transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA (Southampton)—Nawton C. Brooks, James M. Bush, Seth H. Collins, John D. De Witt, F. J. Lea, Mrs. A. Lewis, W. Prince, J. W. Taylor, and A. Yachell.

OROTAVA (Southampton via West Indies)—J. Allen, L. J. Arthur, C. Bignell, Mrs. J. H. Bryant, E. S. Conway, J. B. Duncan, Mrs. L. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Goodrich, Mrs. T. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ken, Mrs. J. T. Mills, the Rev. Enos Nuttall, Dr. J. W. Ross, and C. H. Wallace.

MAJESTIC (Southampton)—Miss E. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cameron, Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gillett, Charles Hanley, W. T. Hollingsworth, Miss A. K. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Robbs, T. H. Thomas, and Sir William Wiseman.

PRESIDENT GRANT (Hamburg)—S. H. Allen, F. W. Burrows, Roy M. Brewster, Miss A. S. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lewis, Miss Lathrop, Miss Constance Merwin, E. R. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stewart, E. Winter, and Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm S. Woodbury.

SANT' ANNA (Marseilles)—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Boyce, A. Bullard, Mrs. H. A. Ennis, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Harris, Miss E. L. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Newhouse, Mrs. G. W. Thompson, Miss Emily J. Valentine, and Miss Sarah N. Valentine.

TOURAINE (Havre)—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Beauchamp, Miss Anna Bender, Mrs. F. Musgrave Howell, Henry Huber, Mrs. Lamar Lyndon, Miss Moselle Lyndon, J. M. Raymond, and Dr. J. M. Ray.

MINNEHAHA (London)—C. L. Carter, Dr. E. G. Curry, A. B. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Hamilton, Miss Florence Jennings, A. M. McClure, the Rev. J. M. McGrath, Mrs. W. S. Overton, Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Peck, Dr. Daniel R. Robert, Elmer B. Russell, Mrs. H. A. Thayer, Mrs. Olive W. Thomas, and Mrs. R. C. Thomas.

COLUMBIA (Glasgow)—Miss M. L. Agnew, Col. J. F. Barry, Victor Coombs, Mrs. M. J. Hall, J. Bowman Lindsay, Archibald Stewart, and James Wilson.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the France from Havre were:

R. M. Bissell, Mrs. R. W. Bost, Mrs. C. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Bordey, Mrs. H. K. Browne, Mrs. C. L. Bartlett, Mrs. F. T. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Bishop, Alexander Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge, J. C. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Fuller, Miss M. C. Fisher, Mrs. Stanley Fleetwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Graves, John Hoagland, A. A. Irish, G. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Jackson, Count de Tuberna, Mrs. Lambart, Mrs. R. Mather, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. S. Marcy, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Nichols, Prince Poniatowski, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Ferris S. Thompson, and Clarence H. Mackay.

Miss Josephine Schiele's Betrothal.

Mrs. Anna Schiele of 18 East Sixtieth Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Josephine Schiele, to Walter Kops, son of Daniel Kops of 435 Riverside Drive. A reception will be held at Sherry's on Sunday, Nov. 3, from 3 to 6 P. M.

VICTORS HONORED BY BERMUDA CRICKETERS

Hamilton Club Gives Dinner to Australians — Gov. Bullock Among Many Guests.

WOMEN'S TENNIS TOURNEY

Water Carnival to be Held on Isle of White with Events Open to Visitors —Hamilton Hotel Arrivals.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 22.—The Australian Cricketers "came, saw, and conquered," but Bermuda was by no means disgraced. As a matter of fact, the showing they made may well be considered as splendid when one remembers that Bermuda has about 6,000 whites from which to get her material, while Australia has 6,000,000. The famous globe trotters who have run up such big scores in other countries were held down by the superb bowling of Gerald Conyers to the low score of 214 runs in the two days' playing. While some of Bermuda's strongest batters did not run up the large scores looked for, yet the very creditable showing of 157 runs was made, the largest individual score for the side being made by Conyers.

On the evening before their departure for New York a banquet was given the Australian Cricketers at the Hamilton Hotel by the Hamilton Cricket Club, covers being laid for 62. In addition to the members of the two teams, many distinguished guests were present, among them the Governor, Sir G. M. Bullock; Sir Thomas Wadson, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and the Hon. Reginald Gray, the Attorney General of the Bermuda Islands.

On Nov. 5 the Hamilton Hotel will close its doors for five weeks in order to put the house in first-class condition for the Winter season. On Dec. 9 it will reopen under the management of W. A. Barron, who has so successfully handled this property for the last three Winters.

A women's tennis tournament was held this week on the dirt courts of the Belmont Hotel, the prize being carried off by Miss Phoebe Kemp of Bermuda.

The Isle of White has just announced a water carnival to be held there on Friday, Nov. 1, prizes to be offered to the winners of events, which include swimming and diving contests, tub racing, and trapeze swinging. As both the Royal Mail Steam Packet Oruba and the Bermudian will be in port on that date, many contestants are expected in the events, which will be open to visitors as well as Bermudians.

The Bermudian reached the high water mark on her last trip for the number of passengers carried, 320 first cabin passengers arriving on Friday last. Among them were Lady Bullock and Miss Bullock, wife and daughter of Sir G. M. Bullock, Gov. Bullock was recently appointed in place of the late Gov. Kitchener, whose sudden death occurred last Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Stillman W. Eells of Cleveland and Mrs. Eells's sister, Miss Edna Waterman, arrived on the Bermudian and have opened their residence, The Casuarinas, for the Winter.

C. M. Johnson, connected until recently with the Laurel-in-the-Pines at Lakewood, N. J., will arrive on the Bermudian to take charge of the Inverurie. The new owners of this attractive hotel, situated in Paget-West, on the south shore of Hamilton Bay, directly opposite the Princess, have made extensive improvements since taking over the property. They have also bought several three to five room cottages near the hotel for those who want their own homes.

Among recent arrivals at the Hamilton Hotel from New York are: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Thursly, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyer, T. Charles Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George B. David, and Mrs. Hood Waters. Others to arrive include Mr. and Mrs. H. Schlichter, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Daily, and John C. Holme of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McKnight of Pittsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Heddinger of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Johnson of Worcester.

GOV. DIX ANSWERS DR. LUNN.

Leaves Free Speech Case to Courts—I. W. W. Active at Little Falls.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Gov. Dix has received a letter from Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady protesting against the "malicious prosecution" of Socialists for attempting to address the striking mill employes at Little Falls last week.

In his reply to Mayor Lunn, Gov. Dix says:

"I beg to say that there seems to have been a general misunderstanding of the right of free speech, and the incident which has brought this matter to the fore at Little Falls apparently is also misunderstood.

"It is true that the Constitution of our State grants the right of free speech, but it also carries a guarantee from molestation, providing the speech is not libelous, indecent, or manifestly criminal. It includes no right whatever that one shall speak in any particular place. The right of free speech carries the right absolutely as to the matter in the speech, and has no connection whatever with the place of the speech.

"The civil authority is paramount, and it necessarily must be so. If there is, however, any infraction of our Constitutional right, then the courts must decide. At Little Falls the meetings were held in a public place without permission of the civil authority charged with the care of that place, and the indictment was for disorderly conduct. The courts must decide the justice and equity of that case."

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The city was quiet this evening after minor conflicts during the day between pickets and people who tried to drive in front of the plants where the knitting mill strike is in progress. Benjamin Schrager, a Chicago Industrial Worker of the World, who was arrested to-day after an altercation with a driver, was taken to jail at Herkimer to-night in default of bail demanded for his appearance for examination tomorrow. Representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World say that the case against him is trumped up. He was arrested on the charge of hitting a horse that was being driven through the line of pickets in front of the Rex Knitting Mill.

The Industrial Workers of the World leaders say that they will try to organize the knit goods industry of the Mohawk Valley.

Several hundred strikers marched, carrying red flags, in front of the local mills as the employes were entering, and their bands played the Marseillaise. The native born workers, who have refused to go out, broke through the line of marchers at the mill gates and went to their work.

E. J. BERNHEIMER A HOST.

Entertains at Delmonico's for the Misses Schiffer and Seligman.

Edgar J. Bernheimer gave a theatre party last evening, followed by a supper and dance at Delmonico's in honor of Miss Evelyn Schiffer and her fiancé, Allan Lehman, and Miss Cecile Seligman and her fiancé, Harold Lehman, whose engagements have been announced simultaneously.

Miss Seligman's father is a member of the international banking house of J. & W. Seligman, of 1 William Street, her grandfather, James Seligman, who is now in the advanced eighties, being the present head of that firm. Miss Schiffer is a sister of Mrs. Hiram C. Bloomingdale, who chaperoned the party last night.

Allan and Harold Lehman, who are brothers, are both members of the banking firm of Lehman Brothers of 16 William Street. Allan Lehman and Miss Schiffer are to be married late in November and will make an extended wedding trip to Egypt, India, and the Orient.

Among others present last night were the Misses Edith Wormser, Helen Goodhart, Marjorie Walter, and Nathan Straus, Jr., Howard Goodhart, Herbert Spencer Martin, Julius Lewisohn, and Walter Sachs.

"BILLY" MACKIN DEAD.

Canfield's Successor Passes Away in Atlantic City After Long Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—"Billy" Mackin, the man who succeeded Canfield as a leader of the sporting fraternity of New York, died at his home here to-day after a prolonged illness.

Mackin retired from gambling and came here about a year ago, purchasing for $50,000 an imposing domicile at Atlantic and Plaza Place, Chelsea, one of the finest in that district.

Recently his condition became so alarming that attending specialists directed that Mackin be hurried to California as a final resort to prolong his days, but his condition grew worse so rapidly that this plan had to be abandoned.

A few days ago the handsome cottage was offered for sale when it became apparent the owner could not survive, and negotiations for a change of ownership were said to be pending when the New Yorker expired to-day.

INDIAN CHIEF DIES AT 120.

Pottawattomie Brave Lived in Michigan Hut Attended by Son.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Oct. 25.—Joe Manitou, Indian Chief, who was born on the banks of the Chicago River 120 years ago, died here last night. He came to Northern Michigan after the red men had been vanquished in their battle against the whites to gain the mastery of Illinois. For fifteen years he had lived in a hut at Cedar, his only surviving son attending him.

He belonged to the Pottawattomie tribe. His memory was clear until recently, and he could recall many details of early Indian wars in which he participated.

The Rev. John J. Crossey.

The Rev. John J. Crossey, assistant rector at the Church of the Sacred Heart in West Fifty-first Street, died yesterday from arterio-sclerosis. Father Crossey was born in New York City in 1874 and was graduated from St. Michael's School and from the College of St. Francis Xavier in West Sixteenth Street. He completed his theological studies at St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers. In 1901 he was ordained to the priesthood and shortly afterward was called to St. Mary's Church at Poughkeepsie, returning to New York in 1903 to assume the position which he held at the time of his death. Funeral services will be held on Monday morning at the Church of the Sacred Heart.

Enrique de la Balze.

Enrique de la Balze, for twenty-five years the foreign representative of the Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Company of New York, is dead in Paris. He was a member of the Paris Chamber of Commerce and of the Sphinx Club of this city. Mr. de la Balze leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

MAURITZ A. ERICSON, a well-known sculptor, died yesterday at his home in First Avenue, Pelham, N. Y., from heart disease. Mr. Ericson was 76 years old. One son, Emile Ericson, survives him.

MELINDA HARRIET VAN VORST HASBROUCK, widow of Frederick Hasbrouck, died yesterday at her home, 237 Central Park West. Mrs. Hasbrouck was a member of the New England Society, the Colonial Dames, and the Founders and Patriot's Society. For nine years she was Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mgr. J. P. O'MALLEY, one of the best known clergymen in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Scranton, Penn., is dead at his home in Pittston, aged 80 years.

LOUIS GRITTLEFIELD, retired from business and 81 years old, died on Wednesday at his home, 7 Willow Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN M. MOLLER, a member of the firm of Moller & Co. of Maspeth, L. I., fertilizer manufacturers, died on Wednesday at his home, 661 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 79 years.

AMBROSE DALY, a retired dry goods merchant, died on Wednesday at his home, 5 Parkside Court, Brooklyn, aged 75 years.

DANIEL SHUTTS, one of the best known farmers in Monmouth County, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in

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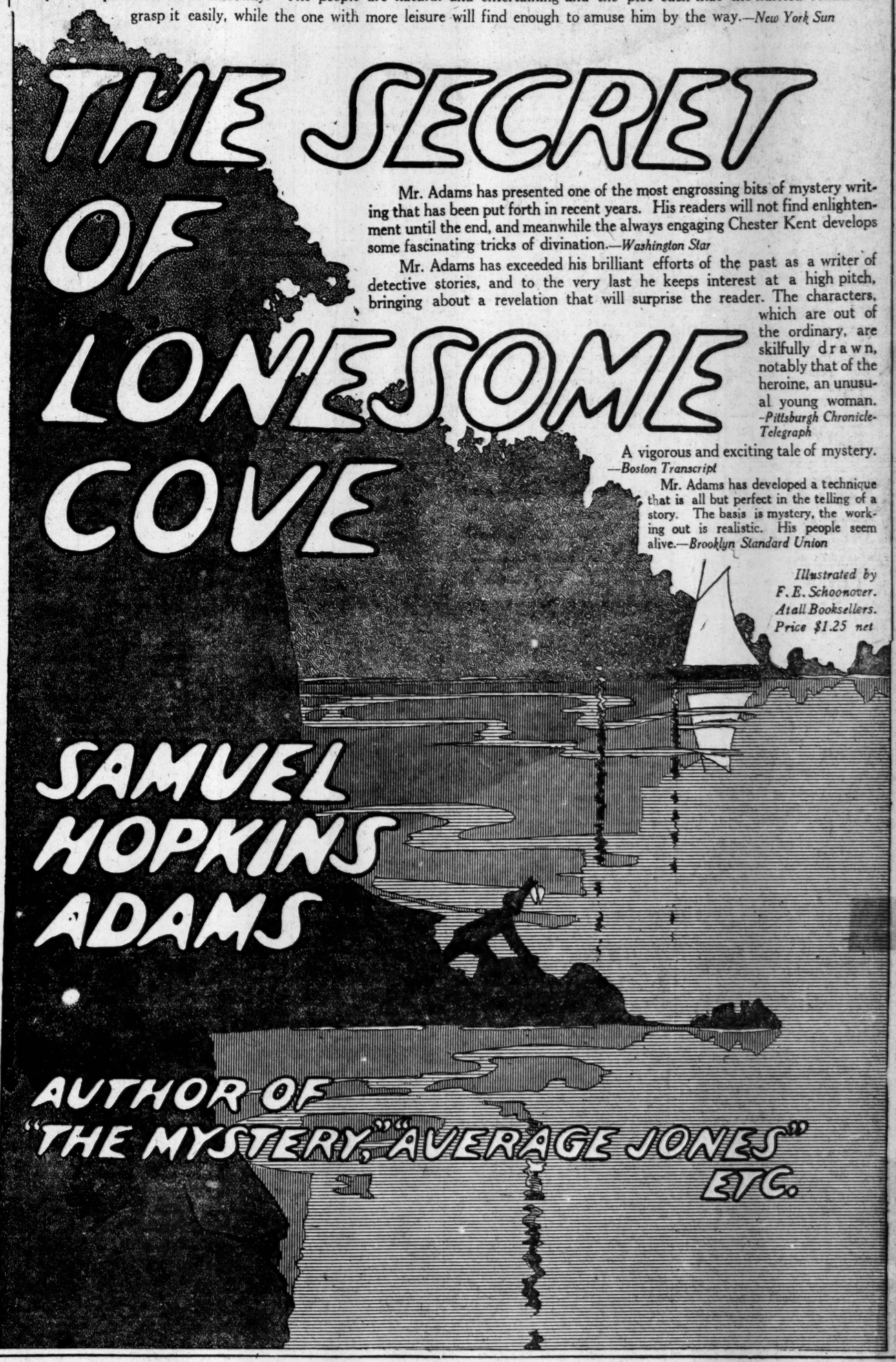

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TIGERS REST BEFORE FIRST BIG CONTEST

Princeton Feels Confident of Scoring a Victory Over Dartmouth To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Princeton had only a short signal drill this afternoon, in anticipation of their first game that will have a bearing on the 1912 championship. It was a strong contrast to the previous four days of the stiffest work that has ever been witnessed at Osborne Field. Everything is primed for the Dartmouth game to-morrow except the weather conditions, which are still threatening. Despite the storms the past fey days, Osborne Field presents a surprisingly solid appearance to-night, and, with the exception of a few soggy spots, is fit for a game.

The Princeton coaches would offer no prophecy following to-day's drill, but there is an air of assurance in the Tiger camp that leaves little doubt as to whether they expect to win. Though the work has been conducted with the greatest secrecy this week, the undergradutes are almost boiling over with an air of confidence far surpassing that of the coaches. As is often the case when Dartmouth comes to Princeton, betting is made conspicuous by its absence, and to-night there are few wagers on the game. The Tigers have lost to Dartmouth once in the last three years, and in the past two seasons have been held to 6—0 and 3—0 scores respectively. The game last year would have been a tie except for the freak field goal kicked by De Witt.

All the men are in fine fettle for the game to-morrow. This includes the return of Ed Trenkman at right tackle, and, though he has had scrimmage work for two weeks, he is unquestionably the strongest man for the berth. "Tal" Pendleton will lead his team from left half back, though he was relieved from scrimmage this week. He raced through the signal drill at lightning speed this afternoon, lifted his knees high, and seemed benefited by the lay-off he has had. The other men have had anything except a vacation, but no injuries have been sustained, and they all seem fit to work through the entire game, if this should be the coach's policy.

Streit will make his début as a 'Varsity, and early in the game to-morrow, though Andrews will start at the left wing, and those close to the situation seem to think that his play will be an eye-opener. Though "Hobe" Baker will not start the game, it is likely that he will play right half back, Earle Walter's place, and Walter will supplant De Witt at full back. In this event Walter would handle the kicking. The Princeton line-up: Andrews, left end; Phillips, left tackle; Schenk, left guard; Bleuthenthal, centre; Logan, right guard; E. Trenkman, right tackle; F. Trenkman, right end; S. Baker, quarter back; Pendleton, left half back; E. Walter, right half back; De Witt, full back.

DARTMOUTH TEAM HERE.

Hanoverians in Good Condition to Oppose Tigers at Princeton.

The Dartmouth football eleven, which will play Princeton on the Tigers' field to-day, arrived from Hanover, N. H., yesterday. The team, together with the Williams and Norwich University elevens, spent the night at the Cumberland Hotel, and this morning at 9:20 o'clock will be off for Princeton.

Head Coach Frank Cavanaugh has thirty players ready for the game, every man in good condition, with the possible exception of Capt. Bennett, the right guard. Bennett played in none of Dartmouth's preliminary games, but will start to-day, and is expected to last through the entire match.

Dartmouth will be heavier than the Tigers on the rush line, the Hanover forwards averaging about 185 pounds and the back field 172 pounds.

Accompanying the team are Assistant Coaches Bankhart, Elcock, and Dr. George Bowler, physical director of the college. The coaches are confident that the Dartmouth team can beat Princeton this year. The New Hampshire men beat the Tigers in 1908, played a tie game in 1909, and were beaten 6 to 0 in 1910 and 3 to 0 in 1911, last year's victory being secured by Princeton on a bounding drop kick. It was this kick that caused the rule makers to revise the code so that only a ball kicked over the cross bar of the goals on the fly shall count.

The Dartmouth line-up will be: Hogsett, left end; Englehorn, left tackle; Gibson, left guard; Whittemore, centre; Bennett, right guard; Estep, right tackle; Barends, right end; Llewylln, quarter back; Whitney, left half; Morey, right half back; Snow, full back.

The officials will be: William S. Langford, Trinity, referee; Dr. Carl S. Williams, University of Pennsylvania, umpire; Lieut. Nelly, U. S. A., linesman.

MICHIGAN AND SYRACUSE.

Western Team Comes East for First Intersectional Game.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Michigan and Syracuse play here to-morrow in the first intersectional football contest of the year, with the Westerners 10 to 8 favorites. The Michigan team and fourteen substitutes in charge of Coach Fielding H. Yost, arrived here this morning. The afternoon was spent in signal practice at the Syracuse Stadium.

Despite the poor showing of the local eleven so far this season, Syracuse is hopeful of a victory and is confident of holding their opponents well in check. Weaknesses of previous games have been corrected and a strong defense developed. Michigan is confidnt, expecting to win by three or four touchdowns. The members of both teams are in good condition.

The officials will be: Pendleton of Bowdoin, referee; Hinkey of Yale, umpire; Wright of Columbia, linesman.

A large number of Michigan students accompanied the team. There is unusual interest in the game, due to last year's 6 to 6 tie. This game probably will give a good line on the comparative strength of Eastern and Western teams under the new rules.

Norwich's First Game in City.

The Norwich University eleven from Vermont will make its first appearance in New York in its history when it plays the Fordham team this afternoon at Fordham Field. Local alumni will grasp the opportunity to see their favorites in action and have ordered a large section of the east stand to be reserved for them. The Green Mountain soldiers have a team of veterans with an exceptionally fast back field, and have defeated the Maroon's great rival, Holy Cross, and intend to fight hard to make an impression in this city.

Yesterday's practice was very light in comparison with the daily drills of the past week, in which the Maroon squad's grit and endurance was tried to its utmost. A long signal rehearsal and the formation of interference comprised the principal part of the drill. Jake Bellis, Fordham's trainer, is working hard to round Vin Kane and Dooling into shape for the game. The line-up for to-day's game, as announced by the coaches, will include Capt. Hinchliffe at right end, and that means much more ginger and zest will be displayed by the team; left end, Elliffe; left tackle, Finnegan; left guard, Sarrubbi; centre, Viviano; right guard, Meehan, right tackle, McCarthy; right end, Capt. Hinchliffe; quarter back, Schaffmeister; left half back, L. Hinchliffe; right half back, McNally; full back, Kane.

Good Things Expected of the Middies.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 25.—After a signal practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon Head Coach Howard announced the following line-up against Pittsburgh University for tomorrow afternoon's game: Left end, Overesch; left tackle, Vaughan; left guard, Howe; centre, Walker; right guard, Brown; right tackle, Redman; right end, Gilchrist; quarter back, Nichols; left half back, Cook; right half back, Ingeram; full back, H. Harrison.

The team is a very heavy team and has been playing in this form throughout the week. A marked improvement is expected in the playing of the team to-morrow over that exhibited against Lehigh and Swarthmore in the preceding games. Pittsburgh University is a new opponent of the midshipmen, no team representing any branch of athletics at that institution having played here before. A large crowd assembled on the side lines during practice this afternoon and cheered the team, and to-morrow's game is being anticipated with keen interest.

FOOTBALL GAMES TO-DAY.

Yale vs. Washington and Jefferson, at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Brown, at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Dartmouth, at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette, at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Bucknell, at Ithaca.
Army vs. Colgate, at West Point.
Navy vs. University of Pittsburgh, at Annapolis.
New York University vs. Williams, at New York.
Bowdoin vs. Colby, at Brunswick.
Carlisle vs. Georgetown, at Washington.
Johns Hopkins vs. Swarthmore, at Swarthmore.
Lehigh vs. Ursinus, at South Bethlehem.
Norwich vs. Fordham, at Fordham.
Penn State vs. Gettysburg, at Penn State.
Rutgers vs. Union, at Schenectady.
Syracuse vs. Michigan, at Syracuse.
Wesleyan vs. Tufts, at Medford.
Worcester Poly vs. Rhode Island State, at Kingston.
Amherst vs. Trinity, at Amherst.
Case vs. Ohio Western, at Delaware.
Dickinson vs. Mount St. Mary's, at Carlisle.
F. & M. vs. Haverford, at Haverford.
Hill School vs. Yale Freshmen, at Pottstown.
Iowa State vs. Grinnell, at Ames.
Massachusetts Agricultural vs. Holy Cross, at Worcester.
Northwestern University vs. Indiana, at Bloomington.
Notre Dame vs. Wabash, at Notre Dame.
Oberlin vs. Western Reserve, at Cleveland.
Phillips Exeter vs. Harvard Freshmen, at Exeter.
Rensselaer Poly vs. University of Rochester, at Troy.
St. John's vs. Maryland Agricultural, at Annapolis.
Chicago University vs. Purdue, at Chicago.
University of Cincinnati vs. Ohio State University, at Columbus.
University of Iowa vs. University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis.
University of Maine vs. Bates, at Lewiston.
University of Mississippi vs. Vanderbilt, at Nashville.
University of Vermont vs. Springfield T. S., at Burlington.
Catholic University vs. Washington, at Washington.
Lawrenceville vs. Peddie Institute, at Lawrenceville.
Illinois Western vs. University of Kentucky, at Lexington.

YALE DRILLS IN RAIN.

Perfecting of Signals Engages Elis Prior to W. and J. Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Slushing through an hour's signal work in the rain and over a muddy field, Yale's final rehearsal for the plays to be empolyed against Washington and Jefferson tomorrow was held this afternoon. To preserve the new turf on the 'Varsity gridiron, the squad played on the freshman field. Aside from the signal work, only handling of punts and a most painstaking drill in drop kicking and quick goals from placement were ordered. For the past week Yale's attention to these features has been closed, and the time devoted to them daily has easily been doubled.

The return of Hugh Harbison to the team has given it the most accurate placegoal kicker of the squad, and Harbison's chance of a permanent position on the eleven hinges largely upon his cleverness and success in this rôle to-morrow.

It was learned to-night that the injury of Sidney York, the Yale guard, has developed blood poisoning. He has been taken to the college infirmary, where an operation will be performed to-morrow. He will be out of the game for two weeks, it was stated to-night. His knee was injured last week, but only a severe bruise was suspected at the time.

No change from the playing order used in yesterday's practice and decided upon last night for the game to-morrow has been made, and there is keen interest in the showing of Nate Wheeler at quarter back and Pumpelly at half back. They have never started in a Yale game, and both are strong possibilities as first string choices in the remaining matches of the season. Harbison is a veteran, having been used in the Harvard game last year. He has had a year's experience on the second 'Varsity, while Pumpelly and Wheeler come direct from the freshmen, Wheeler without having even made his class team, except as a substitute.

Head Coach Howe said to-night that Yale was not worrying any about the playing of the ends, which was criticised at West Point. Howe laughed at the criticisms made of their work, and alluded to the fact that none of the critics seemed to notice that the Army coaches played two men against the Yale ends instead of one, naturally delaying their arrival down the field under punts.

Howe stated that Yale would leave the matter of interference with ends going down the field on forward passes wholly to the interpretation of the officials, and stated that this was done at West Point. He said that the length of the periods to-morrow had not been decided upon, but would be left until the nature of the weather was known. Yale has played fulltime periods in several of its recent games, and full time to-morrow is desired if it is a cool afternoon.

Yale has not played Washington and Jefferson for four years, when it rolled up a score of more than 30 points. It also played it five years ago, scoring 21 points. The fact that the team has held Carlisle to a tie score indicates that it is unusually strong this year.

CORNELL IS HOPEFUL.

Ithacans Anticipate Big Improvement in Game Against Bucknell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Cornell plays Bucknell to-morrow, and although the Pennsylvania eleven comes here with an unbroken string of victories, there is feeling that the improvement shown by the Cornell team this week will bear fruit in to-morrow's contest.

Several of the Cornell men who have appeared in the line-up regularly this Fall will be missing to-morrow because the coaches refuse to take chances at retarding their convalescence. These include Champaign, the veteran right guard, and O'Hearne at right end. Both of these players have been unable to get into togs this week. In addition to these two it is probable that Eyrich will be kept out of the game, though he may play part of the time. Guyer is to have a chance at left end, and Rees will be in O'Hearne's place at right end. The latter has done very good work in recent scrimmages. Weidenthal will hold Champaign's place at right guard.

Although Capt. Butler is anxious to get into the line-up, Coach Sharpe has decided to keep him out of the game until next week at least. It is probable that by that time he will begin playing in the scrimmages. The good showing of Smith at quarterback during this week's scrimmages has caused Coach Sharpe to pick him out to run the team to-morrow instead of Trainer or Tabor, and O'Connor is to play left halfback, Fritz right halfback, and Hill fullback.

The Cornell team held no outdoor practice to-day, Coach Sharpe giving them an hour's blackboard talk on the new plays to be used to-morrow.

Pennington Football Disappointing.

Special to The New York Times.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The football season at the Pennington School is about half ended and the results from the contests thus far played have not been as encouraging as was hoped for. The contest last Friday with the Sophomores of Princeton should not have been lost, but careless work in the first half allowed the visitors to score enough points to put the contest on ice. To-morrow the second team plays the Business College team of Trenton in the morning and in the afternoon the first team goes to Trenton to try out conclusions with the State School.

Results of Football Games.

At Norman, Okla.—Missouri, 14; Oklahoma, 0.
At Celtic Park—Cutler School, 20; Brunswick School of Greenwich, Conn., 0.

TWO HARVARD STARS OUT OF BROWN GAME

Wendell and Gardner Will Be Missed from Crimson's Attack To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—The Harvard football team in anticipation of the hardest game of its preliminary season to-morrow, when Brown comes to the stadium, worked on plays and signals until long after dark this afternoon.

The team is confident that it has an attack strong enough to gain much ground and to make a fairly large score against the eleven, which only a week ago beat University of Pennsylvania, 30 to 7, but so far this year the Crimson's defense has not had to stand much of a hammering, and if the Crimson coaches are worrying at all it is that Brown may be able to cross the Cambridge eleven's goal line.

Harvard will have two new men on its rushline to-morrow, and two substitutes in the backfield. The rushline changes seem to have been made for the better, but Wendell and Gardner both will be missed from Harvard's attack, which has been so strong all Fall.

Trumbull, who will go in at right guard, displacing Withington, who seemed to have the place, while Driscoll was out because of an injury, is now considered better than the original holder of the place. Trumbull weighs only 181 pounds, which is light for guard, but he is as aggressive a linemen as Harvard has, and on attack, particularly, carries out his charge and figures prominently in the style of open interference which has marked the Crimson's play this year.

Coolidge, is a 172-pound end. He is very fast and a sure tackler down the field, besides meeting the requirements on rushline defense. The presence of Trumbull and Coolidge on the rushline makes the Crimson forwards stronger than in any previous game.

Against Brown to-morrow Harvard's line will average 183 pounds, while the backfield will be about as heavy as if Wendell were to be in the game. Lingard, who will be at full back, weighs 10 pounds less than Wendell, but Bradley, who bids fair to fill Gardner's place at quarter back acceptably, is about 10 pounds heavier than the regular player.

Harvard has had no real test on the defensive this Fall except against forward pass. In the first game of the season University of Maine gained some ground for rushing, but was stopped short as soon as the Cambridge rushers got together. In the last three games Harvard has stopped all line attacks, but has met nothing so strong as Brown's offense is expected to be to-morrow.

Brown always has a good line, and numerous cleverly arranged open plays. Last Fall, although Harvard had an easy time, Brown crossed its goal line.

The line-up to-morrow for Harvard will be: Felton, left end; Storer, left tackle; Pennock, left guard; Parmenter, centre; Trumbull, right guard; Hitchcock, right tackle; Coolidge, right end; Bradley, quarter back; Hardwick, left half back; Brickley, right half back; Lingard, full back.

David Fultz, an old Brown half back, and who will officiate in many of the big games this Fall, will umpire the match in which Harvard and his old team engage.

ARMY AND NAVY SEATS.

Pennsy's Share to be Sold for $3 Each—Alumni Provided For.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Two changes in the sale and distribution of the University of Pennsylvania's share of the tickets for the Army-Navy football game here on Nov. 30 were announced to-day by the committee having charge of the arrangements for the game. One of the changes is that alumni of the university residing outside of Philadelphia will have their applications for seats honored this year for the first time. The other change is the raising of the price from $2.50 to $3, thus increasing the soldiers and sailors' relief fund.

The seating capacity of Franklin Field has been increased to 30,680, and the seats will be equally divided among the army, the navy and the university. The army and navy shares are not sold, but distributed free, while Pennsylvania's allotment is sold, the entire proceeds being divided between the organizations for the relief of dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the army and navy.

Carlisle Off for Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 25.—The Carlisle Indian football team left here this afternoon to play Georgetown University at Washington to-morrow and the first international contest against Toronto University at Toronto on Monday. The Indians leave Washington early tomorrow evening and lunch on Sunday in Toronto. An early morning signal practice was the feature of the last day's practice before these two big contests. Coach Warner gave his pupils an hour and a half of hard drill before entraining.

The Indian line-up against Georgetown will be: Left end, Large; left tackle, Guyon; left guard, Garlow; centre, Bergie; right guard, Busch; right tackle, Calac; right end, Williams; quarter back, Welch; left half back, Capt. Thorpe; right half back, Arcasa; full back, Powell. Hill may be substituted for Garlow in the Toronto game.

Coach Warner, when asked as to the probable outcome of Carlisle's imminent contests, would not predict a victory over Georgetown, but said that he had confidence in the "red skins' ability to defeat Toronto.

Mr. Thorpe also declined to prophesy an Indian victory at Washington, and he also said that he thought the American game of football would be demonstrated on Monday to be superior to the older Rugby game. Warner gave his braves a brief blackboard illustrated talk, after their morning signal practice, covering possibilities of play in the Georgetown and Toronto games.

Weight May Help Lafayette.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Lafayette will face Pennsylvania to-morrow on Franklin Field. The Easton team confidently expects a victory over the Red and Blue because of the poor showing that Penn has made in the last two games, and also because of the great advantage they will have in weight over the local eleven. From tackle to tackle the Lafayette line will average over 190 pounds. Two of these men, Capt. Benson and Wagonhurst, are 200-pounders, and both are recognized as real stars in their positions. Capt. Benson was chosen by many good critics last season as the All-American centre, and he will undoubtedly play any man that Penn has to put against him. Wagonhurst at right tackle is also a good player and one of the veterans on the team. His great weight and agility make him an ideal tackle, and he will no doubt give Penn forwards and backs much trouble to-morrow. The back field of the two teams will weigh just about the same, but Lafayette will probably be without the services of their starting full back, Fehr, whose place will have to be taken by one of the second string men, probably Hennesy. The latter is a fine plunging full back, and his weight, 192 pounds, makes him effective for the full back position. He lacks speed, however, and this may allow the Pennsylvania ends and tackle to get to him before he reaches the line.

Williams College Plays Here To-day.

The Williams eleven plays the New York University team at Ohio Field this afternoon in what promises to be one of the best games seen in this city in a long while. The Massachusetts College has a strong team and is coming down confident of carrying away a Violet scalp. The local boys are fast developing and have learned a great deal since the defeat by Wesleyan last Saturday. The usual practice period was held yesterday afternoon despite the fact that it was the day before a game. The inclement weather of the week has held the coaches back and they felt that the day could not be spared. A hard forty-minute signal drill was held with the scrubs attempting to block the plays without tackling. Huntley received individual attention in punting, a department in which New York is very weak. The line-up to-day will be: Left end, Dutcher; left tackle, Vesely; left guard, Dressler; centre, Torrence; right guard, Mackay; right tackle, Wiener; right end, Wheeler; quarter back, Huntley; right half, Mack; left half, Baldie; full back, McDermott.

HALPIN STORY DISBELIEVED.

Boston A. A. Manager Says Runner Did Not Ask for "Appearance" Money

The charge of professionalism made in England against "Tom" Halpin of the Boston Athletic Association, the quarter-mile champion of America, is viewed as absolutely untrue by those who know the athlete here, and met with prompt refutation yesterday from George V. Brown, of the Boston A. A., who accompanied the Unicorn team abroad last Summer.

Brown stated that on the day of the sports at which Halpin is accused of demanding "appearance" money, the runner sailed for home, and he further averred that he is confident that if Halpin had asked for "appearance" money he would have known all about the matter.

"I don't believe any such request was made," said Brown. "Halpin isn't that type of man. I think that in all likelihood some one must have some time prior to the games in question received Halpin's entry, and when he didn't turn up to run the North Manchester Harrier people became peeved and caused the supposed ban to be put upon him. That's a funny little way they have over there, and the matter gave certain of the English an opportunity to again show their animosity toward American athletes.

James E. Sullivan, who was the American commissioner to the Olympic games, inclined to the belief yesterday that an error had been made in the charge. He stated that he would demand of the English organization in control of the sport the proofs in their possession, and asserted that if they showed that Halpin had asked for "appearance" money and not expenses to the sports, the A. A. U. would promptly disqualify the Boston runner.

"There is no agreement between the associations of the two countries," said Mr. Sullivan, "but that will make no difference to the Amateur Athletic Union. We want to safeguard amateurism, Just before the Olympic games in 1908 in London we had occasion to disqualify Longboat for professionalism in sports under our dominion, but the English Olympic Committee in control of the sports overlooked our evidence, and the Indian was permitted to compete as an amateur.

"In the matter of expense money the receipt of such by an athlete, provided he makes an accounting to the association of the territory in which he resides, is legitimate, and well within the rules, both English and American. I only need to recount that the Oxford and Cambridge teams had all their expenses paid when they came here to compete against Yale and Harvard and others, and no one thought of calling them professionals because of such acceptance."

GOLF PUTTING TOURNEY.

Edwin H. Fitler and Miss Hancock Winners at Hot Springs, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 25.—Edwin H. Fitler of Philadelphia and Miss Dorothy Hancock of Texas to-day won the cup put up by Mrs. Frederick Kohl of San Francisco in the largest golf putting tournament of the season. Each entry approached from three corners of the green. The putting was done in pairs, the total of the team for each hole to count. The winning team's average for a hole-out was exactly three strokes. The scores:

	Gross.	H'dicap.	Net.
E. H. Fitler, Philadelphia, and Miss Dorothy Hancock, Texas,	6, 6,	6—18;	Harton Scott, Richmond, and Miss Mary Louise Emmet, New York, 6, 6, 7—19; G. M. Alexander, Chicago, and Mrs. William P. Nelson, Chicago, 6, 7, 6—19; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. McCann, New York, 7, 5, 7—19; Louis de Sibour, New York, and Miss Gladys Ingalls, Washington, 6, 6, 7—19; Ellis Hoffman, Baltimore, and Miss Julia Edey, New York, 7, 6, 7—20; J. B. Elwell, New York, and Mrs. Frederick Edey, New York, 8, 6, 6—20; W. Henry Lowe, New York, and Mrs. Robert A. Black, New York, 6, 6, 8—20; George Singer, Pittsburgh, and Mrs. George Carnegie, Pittsburgh, 6, 7, 8—21; Jarvis J. Geer, New York, and Miss Jennie Emmet, New York, 6, 5, 10—21; A. T. Southerland, New York, and Miss Alma Adams, New York, 9, 7, 5—21; Alfred Batchellor, Washington, and Mrs. J. R. Dilworth, New York, 7, 6, 8—21; Baron Rosenkrantz, London, and F. T. Gowan, Philadelphia, 6, 5, 10—21; Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Noel, New York, 7, 7, 8—22; Dr. Alexander Biddle, Philadelphia, and Miss Christine Biddle, Philadelphia, 7, 8, 7—22; A. W. Black, Pittsburgh, and Miss Josephine Patton, Washington, 8, 7, 8—23; Mr. Carr, Boston, and Miss W. Bartell, Boston, 7, 8, 8—23; Lemist Elsler, New York, and Miss Margaret Overton, New York, 8, 6, 9—23; Robert Batchellor, Washington, and Baroness Rosenkrantz, London, 8, 7, 8—23.			

WOMEN ON FOX HILLS LINKS.

Miss Marion Worth Best in All Competitions, but Lifts Only One Prize.

Women presented a novel sight on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday. They were all associate members of the organization and gathered there to compete for several prizes. Original conditions called for an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, but as the course was heavy from the recent storm the women reduced the round to eleven holes, playing the first nine, tenth, and eighteenth. Miss Marion Worth won easily with a card of 66—6—60, and she also led in the approaching and putting and the driving, but she refrained from taking more than one trophy.

In the approaching and putting, Miss Worth made a score of 8. Next came Miss Agnes Allaire, Mrs. Lester Ketcham, and Mrs. Mary Lowell in a triple tie at 13. These will play off for the prize at a later date. In the driving competition Miss Worth's effort of 168 yards was easily the best, her nearest opponent being Mrs. Lowell, with 150 yards, who was the winner. The scores:

	Gross.	H'dicap.	Net.
Miss Marion Worth	66	6	60
Miss Agnes Allaire	79	12	67
Mrs. Lester Ketcham	85	15	70
Mrs. Mary Lowell	80	0	80
Mrs. F. H. McCoun	125	25	100

Hedley Wins Cooper Golf Cup.

By the comfortable margin of 10 up and 9 to play in 36 holes, Albert Hedley defeated George F. Ralston in the final round for the Cooper Cup at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The Cooper Cup is offered for competition by the members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club, the donor being George L. Cooper. A few weeks ago the scribes took part in the qualifying round at Van Cortlandt, thirty-two earning the right to continue at match play. Hedley had to give Ralston an allowance of six strokes at certain holes, but he took a commanding lead early in the contest and had comparatively little difficulty in winning. A feature of Hedley's rounds was his holing a mashie shot at the ninth in the morning round.

Lehigh to Present Crippled Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 25.—Lehigh rested this afternoon after a most strenuous week of scrimmage work, more of which took place than in any week so far. In conjunction with the long signal rehearsal the men were taught how to break up the Ursinus team's charging, and especially the forward pass. The bucking strap came into play also to teach the backfield men to charge lower. Capt. Pazzetti was out in togs, and he and Hoban spent quite some time in placement and drop goal kicking. To-night the men heard a long talk in the gymnasium. It will be a crippled team that will line up against Ursinus to-morrow because of the numerous injuries that have befallen the 'Varsity the past week. But by heroic work the injured men have gotten into shape so that they will at least be able to start the game.

Cross-Country Championships.

Entries for the junior metropolitan cross-country championship, which is to be held at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 2, close next Monday, with Andrew F. Tully, Chairman of the Championship Committee. Prizes of solid gold, sterling silver, and bronze die medals, emblematic of the junior cross-country championship, will be awarded respectively to each member of the first, second, and third teams, and similar prizes will be given to the first three in the individual championships. In addition to the above, a banner will be given to the team scoring the lowest number of points. The senior championships will also be held at Van Cortlandt Park on Nov. 9.

White Plains Auto Races.

Four automobile races are scheduled for the White Plains Fair Grounds to-day. The events will be decided over the half-mile track, and among the prominent drivers are Ralph Mulford, Spencer Wishart, Montague Roberts, James Benedict, Thomas Costello, Paul Thebaud, L. A. Mitchell, and H. P. Stearns.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Los Angeles, 4; Oakland, 3.
At Los Angeles—Portland, 9; Vernon, 9, (darkness.)
At San Francisco—Sacramento-Seals [illegible]

GERRY BROTHERS AS AMATEUR TURFMEN

Their Colors Will Be Seen in United Hunts Racing at Belmont Park Terminal.

Two young men of social and financial prominence who have lately taken up amateur racing are Robert L. Gerry and his brother, Peter G. Gerry. The colors of the latter were seen for the first time at the Piping Rock racing, where Eadbald won, starting twice in his interest, winning each race and showing class that makes him a strong factor in future racing of this character. Eadbald is in the Combination Plate and the Marine Plate at the racing of the United Hunts Racing Association at Belmont Terminal The first named race will be run this afternoon and the Marine Plate the second day of the meeting, next Wednesday. Eadbald never raced before Piping Rock and it will be interesting in the light of his excellent showing there to see him pitted against such shifty horses as Reybourn, Culvert, Nosegay and others he will race with to-day.

Robert L. Gerry has on one or two occasions been represented at the hunt meetings by a hunter, but at the present time Silas Veitch is training a very promising steeplechaser, The Evader, for him. The Evader was a starter in the Oak Ridge Cup at Piping Rock and was a close second choice to Highbridge for the race. He did not race up to expectations and is almost sure to show to better advantage at the Terminal course. Mr. Gerry will also act as one of the stewards during the meeting, this being his first time to act in an official capacity.

Pam, who made W. A. Harriman's début on the turf auspicious by running a close second to Reybourn at Piping Rock, will run with Mr. Johnson's good campaigner in the Galloway Plate next Wednesday. Pam's race at the Locust Valley track was her first and was satisfactory from almost any viewpoint. As Wednesday's race is a handicap it may be assumed that Pam and Reybourn will meet on different terms than last time.

The entries for to-day are:

FIRST RACE.—The Queens Hurdle Race Plate; about one mile and a half over hurdles. Faultless, 168 pounds; Adventuress, 136; Little Nezzer, 130; Nottingham, 139; Norbitt, 158; Practical, 158; Plutocrat, 152; Pilot II., 158; Simon Dale, 152.

SECOND RACE.—The Hunt Cup Steeplechase; about three miles. Gold Plate, 166 pounds; Winkle, 160; Tillie D., 158; Duke of Duluth, 156; Cromarty, 146; Windrow, 143; Essex B., 140.

THIRD RACE.—The General Sheridan Army Officers' Plate; about two miles on the flat. Kyrat, 163 pounds; Roman Wig, 159; Night Dress, 152; Matabon, 163; Capt. Inglish, 152; Hannah Louise, 163; St. Angelo, 159; Zags, 157; Karl Decker, 157.

FOURTH RACE.—The Blemton Steeplechase; about two miles and a half. Highbridge, 162 pounds; O'Conner, 155; Rice Grain, 153; Bill Andrews, 150; Buckthorn, 150; Cherish, 142; Macedonian 155; Country Guy, 153; Referee, 142; Oreco, 150; The Evader, 147.

FIFTH RACE.—The Combination Plate; about seven furlongs. Killarney Rose, 152 pounds; Reybourn, 162; Eadbald, 155; John A. Munro, 152; Nosegay, 162; Chanida, 152; Lord Direct, 152; Petits Cheveaux, 159; Zellwood, 152; Bushmills, 152; Former, 152; Endymion, 152; Melville, 152; Culvert, 159; Fanatic, 152.

SIXTH RACE.—The Piping Rock Pony Race; about five furlongs. Tango, 175 pounds; Playboy, 175; Faugh-a-Ballagh, 170; Chance, 150; The White Hope, 170; Pimento, 170; Greased Lightning, 170; Long Shot, 170; Flashlight, 170; Number Twenty, 170.

Winners with the Cue.

The second round of elimination in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, was started last night with the deciding of two games. In both games the winners were scratch men, who allotted handicaps of four points to their opponents. The first game, between A. Schlater and William Kennedy, resulted in a victory for the former by the score of 20 to 6 in thirty innings. Kennedy was playing at sixteen points, while Schlater was at scratch, twenty points. The winner made a high run of 9 points. In the second game, J. Jeager, playing at twenty points, defeated E. Ottenger, who was handicapped at sixteen points, by the score of 20 to 14 in forty-two innings. Jeager's high run was 3, while his opponent's best efforts netted him 2.

In the continuation of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at Keeny's Billiard Academy, in Brooklyn, last night, Edward Milkman, playing thirty points, defeated Harry Millwood by the score of 30 to 23 in sixty-two innings. Millwood was playing at twenty-eight points. Both contestants made the high run of 3.

Rifle Club Elects Officers.

The Rifle Club of the Seventy-first Infantry held their annual meeting last night and elected officers and appointed a committee to draw up a schedule of matches for the coming season. Col. William G. Bates was re-elected President of the club. The other officers are as follows: Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, Capt. W. The Inquisitor, and Capt. Hindsman of the Veterans' Association, Vice Presidents; Lieut. L. W. Thompson, Secretary; Private R. H. Lummis, Assistant Secretary, and Capt. True, Treasurer. The season will open Nov. 15, and matches for both rifle and revolver will be held every week.

BASEBALL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Frank Chance, the deposed manager of the Cubs, will return to New York in a few days to consult with the surgeons who recently operated on him at a local hospital. The visit is not the result of a recurrence of the former trouble, but it was agreed upon when the operation was performed that Chance would return. He is now trying to dispose of his Chicago home, and he will leave for his Glendora, Cal., home in about two weeks.

Bobby Hart, the American League umpire, will spend the Winter as he has for the past ten years—playing water polo. Hart is a member of the Schenectady team of the Empire State League, which opened its season on Monday night last. For years Hart has ranked as the greatest goal getter at roller polo, being regarded the same in that sport as Ty Cobb is in baseball.

Charlie Murphy, before announcing Chance's successor by name, declared that the new Cub manager would take part in 154 games during the next season. This statement led a Chicago writer to remark that Johnnie Evers will have to wear a Maxim silencer while in proximity to the umpires. Most of the games that Johnnie has missed were without his presence because of his arguments with the umpires.

It begins to look as if Ebbets Field will be the only new ball park in Greater New York next season. The work on the proposed Farrel Field at 207th Street, has not progressed to any great extent, and it is now certain that the Yankees will play their schedule of games on the Hilltop in 1913.

The special meeting of the National League Directors to hear the case of Horace Fogel of Philadelphia, charged with making statements detrimental to baseball, may not be necessary after all. According to reports from Philadelphia the real owner of the Philadelphia Nationals has given Fogel a short time limit to fulfill obligations on the notes which put him in control of the club, and foreclosure will follow Fogel's failure. Indications point to a sale of the club before the time named for the special meeting.

Capt. Heinie Wagner, who did such valiant service for the Red Sox in the series with the Giants, goes outside of the Boston team to explain the success of his team. Wagner puts the credit of the victory up to Connie Mack, the astute leader of the Philadelphia Athletics. "Before the world's series," Wagner is quoted as saying, "Connie was asked to talk to us about the Giants and how we had to play to beat them. He told us more in ten minutes than all our scouts discovered by watching the team for several weeks, and more than we had learned ourselves in a year. I doubt if we could have beaten the Giants without the knowledge that Mack gave us."

Close followers of Manager John J. McGraw's dealings with his ball players are agreed that Snodgrass's costly error in the last world's series makes the latter's berth with the Giants a certainty. He helped Merkle outlive his famous mistake and made a pitcher out of Marquard when everybody else had given up hope. McGraw has declared that Snodgrass is one of the two brainiest ball players that he has ever developed. The remaining member of the pair is Arthur Devlin.

Although the 1912 season in the major leagues has hardly passed into history the dopesters are already picking winners for another year. For some strange reason the 1912 pennant winners are not the favorites in the selections already made. Pittsburgh is regarded strongly in the National League and the Philadelphia Athletics seem to have more supporters than the Red Sox in the junior organization.

EVERYTHING FOR BILLIARDS and BOWLING
Prices and Terms to Suit.
REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
[illegible] WEST 42d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

SCHOOLBOYS AT RANGES.

Bryant, Stuyvesant, and Morris, 2d, Winners of Matches.

The Bryant High School rifle team defeated the sharpshooters of the High School of Commerce in a closely contested match yesterday afternoon on the former's range by the score of 264 to 260. Three perfect scores of 35 points were made, two by members of the winning team and one by a Commerce man. The high men on the Bryant team were Genovese and Iorio, and on the Commerce team, Shapiro, the star shooter of the eight, who made a perfect score. The individual scores:

Bryant High School—Dornes, 31; Eliot, 33; McKeon, 31; Genovese, 35; Iorio, 35; McGraw, 33; Hebble, 32; Schmucker, 34. Total—264.

Commerce High School—Pullman, 33; Horton, 31; Grieco, 31; Camuti, 32; Ulmer, 33; Behman, 31; Suffield, 34; Shapiro, 35. Total—260.

The Stuyvesant High School rifle team won its first victory in the Public Schools Athletic League rifle tournament yesterday afternoon, when it defeated the Curtis High School representatives on the Curtis range by the score of 282 to 233. R. Eickl of the Curtis team made the only perfect score. Ratner, Layton, and Albertine came within one point of it. The scores:

Stuyvesant High School—Cetzel, 30; Ratner, 34; Layton, 34; Pfeiffer, 33; Blackman, 33; Neilson, 31; Albertine, 34; Benson, 33. Total—262.

Curtis High School—F. Eickl, 31; Snedeker, 33; Schwartz, 31; Moore, 30; Hicks, 31; Bell, 32; Bowles, 30; R. Eickl, 35. Total—253.

The Morris High School second team defeated the Eastern District High School second team in a sub-target match on the Morris range yesterday afternoon by the score of 160 to 125.

OLD MEN IN ROWING RACE.

Ten Eyck Defeats Riley Over Three-Mile Course at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—

GARY SAYS ELECTION WON'T AFFECT BOOM

Tells Foundry Men Prosperity Will Continue No Matter Who Becomes President.

PEOPLE THE REAL DICTATORS

They Bring About Conditions Satisfactory to Them, Even by Destructive Measures, He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 25.—Optimistic predictions of an extended period of industrial activity were made to-day by Judge Elbert H. Gary at the third general session of the American Iron and Steel Institute, at which about 400 members were present. His only allusion to politics was that, in his opinion, the business boom would not be affected by the election or defeat of any candidate. The present prosperity, Judge Gary said, did not exist because of an political policies or efforts, but in spite of them. After the meeting Judge Gary declined to say to whom he referred in this last phrase.

The speculation concerning what will ultimately be the steel centre of the United States was settled by the assertion by Judge Gary that "Pittsburgh, with its natural advantages and location, which tends to reduce the general cost of assembly, production, and distribution to the minimum, will continue to hold its commanding position as the steel centre."

Discussing the causes for the growth of business, Judge Gary said the individual was likely to lose sight, in the great commercial activity, of other questions more important than industrial development.

"Questions of great magnitude and concern are at present agitating the minds of the people throughout the world," he said. "We may be stubbornly oblivious to some of them, but we ought not to be. We refuse to consider, or at least postpone consideration of, many of them. The questions are international, National, and domestic; and they involve the welfare of every one. We are disposed to wrap around ourselves the cloak of self-righteousness; or we proclaim that we rely upon the stability of Government or the majesty of the law, and we consider ourselves safe, whether within our vision everything seems to be calm and tranquil or otherwise.

"We sometimes forget that it is the masses of the people who determine final results; that they may establish and abolish governments; that they may make and unmake constitutions. Sooner or later they bring about conditions satisfactory to them, even by resorting to destructive measures. They have the might and they can determine for themselves what is the right. They believe in the sentiment, to quote from a writer on French history, that 'there is a bigotry in politics as well as in religion, and it is the worst of bigotry to reject change as something which is inherently bad. Laws to be permanently useful must vary with the varying conditions of man.'

"Position, wealth, influence, laws are helpless as a means of establishing a rule for human conduct unless supported by principles of justice and righteousness. The unfair or unreasonable success of the man, whether in public life or private life, may succeed temporarily; but it is only a question of time when he will be discovered and overthrown. The members of this Institute have, and will continue to have in an increasing measure, great influence in the solution of the problems of to-day and the future, and you will give good account of yourselves. In our daily walk and conversation, in our attitude and demeanor toward all with whom we come in contact, each of use must be certain he is governed by motives which are honorable and just. You have made and are making great strides in the direction which I have indicated.

"We are in the midst of an era of prosperity never before surpassed so far as it affects our particular lines. These conditions have not resulted from the application of political policies or efforts, but exist in spite of them. They are here because nothing could prevent them. In the first place, for the last few years, following the bankers' panic of 1907, there has existed a feeling of uncertainty and a lack of confidence which have deterred the great purchasing public from entering the market, even to the extent of supplying their necessities. This has been especially true of the railroad companies, who are among our largest patrons. In consequence the necessities of the consumers have piled up to such an extent that they have lately been forced to increase their purchases materially. When therefore the railroad companies and others similarly situated commenced to buy the general influence and effect were immediately felt, and buying on a large scale has developed. Moreover, the bountiful crops and sound basic conditions of the country have made every one realize more clearly than ever before that prosperity in this splendid country of ours is to be the rule and not the exception, notwithstanding at times we may be surrounded by adverse influences and unwarrantable interference, which in any ordinary country would bring prolonged distress and suffering. So we are happy to-day in the knowledge that we have on our books orders which will keep our mills running to their full capacity for months to come."

The institute dined to-night at the Hotel Schenley. After dinner moving pictures were shown depicting the process of steelmaking from the mines to the finished article. To-morrow will be devoted to sightseeing and visiting the mills.

ERIE TRACTION COMMITTEE

Organized to Protect Interest of Bondholders.

Failure of the Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company to earn enough to meet its interest charges falling due Nov. 1 has resulted in the formation of a protective committee for the bondholders. Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, is Chairman of the committee, the other members of which are Arthur V. Morton, W. N. Ely, Harrison Nesbit, George R. Teller, and Rodman E. Griscom.

The bankers of the Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company, who are also the largest individual holders of the bonds, have been engaged for some months upon a plan of readjustment. Additional funds are said to be needed to handle the future business and to comply with some of the franchise requirements.

WOOD PULP CASE STAYED.

Customs Court Grants Government's Application for Postponement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Court of Customs Appeals has granted the Government's application for an indefinite postponement of the wood pulp and paper case involving the right of European countries under the "most favored nation" clause of their treaties with the United States to send into this country wood pulp and paper free of duty.

That privilege is now granted only to Canada under the Reciprocity act. The issue thus will be stayed for several months.

May Advance Shoe Prices Again.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Another increase in the price of shoes, owing to scarcity of leather, was predicted at the fourth annual conference of the American Association of Tanners here to-day unless more cattle were raised by farmers. John E. Wilder of Chicago, elected President to-day, said that the price of leather and leather findings has advanced owing to scarcity of hides.

Cotton Voiles Silk Ratine
Sea Island Mills
Tel. Franklin 561. 53 Worth Street.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

RETURNS WITHOUT REASON.

Dress Trimming Man Strengthens the Complaint of Wholesaler.

The returned merchandise evil is of greater proportions than generally supposed in the lace and dress trimmings trade, according to a statement made yesterday by a representative of one of the principal houses in the local market.

"Illegitimate returning of merchandise has grown to astonishing proportions in this trade," he said. "It is not at all unusual for the larger houses to have $10,000 worth of merchandise returned in a single month in the busy season, and the returns of several of them average $5,000 a month all the year 'round. It is nothing for a sizeable house to lose six per cent. of its gross business a year in this way. And added to this is the expense of return freight or expressage charges.

"The buyers are not entirely to olame for the evil, particularly those whose actions are governed largely by a merchandise man. The latter, unfortunately, has to work almost entirely from figures. He has, in the majority of cases, little opportunity to study conditions at close range, and because of this often handicaps his buyers. Many of our returns can be traced directly to him. Regardless of the popularity of a certain article and its scarcity, he often turns back shipments because the buyer's stock has reached the limit allowed. This is done because he is kept too busy to acquaint himself with real conditions. We often receive a returned package unopened, and two days later are asked to ship it again. That means that the buyer has probably convinced him of the demand for the article and the necessity of having it in stock. Frequently the merchandise man remains unconvinced, and it is then that we suffer.

"A trade association might eliminate this abuse, but in these days of close competition it is doubtful if such a body could be organized. It is still more doubtful if the agreements made would be adhered to strictly."

HARDWARE BUSINESS GOOD.

Henry R. Towne Says Trade Is Better Now Than Since 1907.

The hardware trade has been more active this Fall than at any time since the panic of 1907, according to Henry R. Towne, of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, 9 Murray Street.

"All the manufacturers have all the business they can comfortably handle," said Mr. Towne yesterday, "and in many cases deliveries are somewhat behind. One of the most gratifying conditions of the present market is that there is little, if any, speculative buying going on. The orders placed are needed apparently to cover the present requirements of the buyers. They are not abnormally large, or of a nature that indicates buying in anticipation of the future needs of the trade. This condition implies that the present activity will, in all probability, continue throughout the remainder of this year and well into next, excepting, of course, the usual lull around the holiday period.

"The cost of materials has advanced greatly this year, copper about 40 per cent. Operating expenses have also increased, and to meet this increase a pretty general advance, varying in different lines but averaging about 10 per cent. or more, has been made in prices. It is doubtful, however, if these advances cover fully the increased cost of production. So far there has been little, if any, indication that politics is interfering with business in this field."

OUR GOODS WINNING INDIA.

American Lawyer Reports He Found Them Widely Used.

Ferdinand J. Oeltmann, a lawyer of Cincinnati, got back yesterday from a month's travel in India, during which he found that that country had come very much within the sphere of American influence, so far as manufactures were concerned.

"I went from Colombo, Ceylon, to Madras," said Mr. Oeltmann, at the Imperial, "and from there made my way north to Calcutta. I found that everywhere American industries were getting to be better known. The interior of India is now using a great deal of oil, and much of this is supplied by the Standard Oil Company, which has tremendous plants at Calcutta. It is a big thing for India.

"I found that on some of the railways they were using an American type of locomotive, and an interesting thing was to see so many American-made typewriters in use. The railway service is excellent.

"Everywhere in India you see evidences of the arm of a strong government. Sanitary improvements are noticed in every town, and their effect is shown by a considerable decrease in the rate of mortality."

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dunn's Review says:

Every report from every section of the country is favorable, and the general business situation is not only very active, but is entirely healthy. Taking it altogether, there has never been a more remarkable uplift in American business than that now in progress at a time of foreign disturbance and of an important domestic political campaign, and it is notable also that the trade and industrial expansion, while testing the capacity of plants and banks and railroads and the labor supply, causes a comparatively small amount of friction. The heavy railroad buying of rails, cars, and other equipment is the immediate feature of the iron and steel trade. Not in years has there been such generally satisfactory conditions in the woolen and cotton goods and kindred trades. The shoe factories report a demand which brings production to the point of factory capacity. Leather and hides continue very firm. The wheat market has two sides—one the heavy exports, due to the European war, and the other the heavy home movement as the result of the big crop.

Bradstreet's says:

Business continues to expand, and trade currents are apparently unaffected by the nearness of the Presidential election. Practically all reports are of a satisfactory nature, though, of course, activity abounds to a greater extent in some sections than in others, but even the laggards—just now chiefly a few points in the South—are falling into line with the rest of the country. The plain truth is that demand predicated on heavy consumptive requirements exists; that it must be filled, no matter what sentimental effect political matters may exert, and that stocks of goods are not heavy in any position. In any event, the mercantile interests of the country, speaking of them collectively, have experienced another week of exceptionally active trade.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

There are about 70,000 acres under cane in Natal and more is being planted. The total output of sugar for the season of 1911-12 was 92,000 tons, and the estimate for 1912-13 is 112,000 tons. The grinding season is from May to February, if the condition of the crop warrants.

A new Philippine enterprise, the Ango River Mining and Power Company, capital $750,000, has been organized to develop mining interests in the Benguet region and furnish electric power. Milton E Springer is President.

Baku, Russia, is the distributing centre for an agricultural district estimated to have an area of about 800,000 square miles and a population of 12,000,000. Agricultural machinery is going into these regions in rapidly increasing quantities. An American firm manufacturing this machinery established a branch selling station early this year in one of the minor cities of the north Caucasus. This station has already sold nearly $500,000 worth of machines.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Among the best-selling novelties in the trimming field are French silk twist buttons. They strongly resemble crochet buttons, and are seen on many of the recently imported costumes.

Because of the universal high cost of wool there is a strong probability that merino, cashmere, and woolen hosiery will command higher prices for the Fall, 1913, season.

There is no apparent falling off in the vogue for bird of paradise trimming for Fall and Winter hats. It still stands at the top of the mode. Novelty effects in ostrich trimmings are also very popular.

Run laces on a craquele ground and lierre effects are quite the thing in Paris this season. Certain types of shadow laces are also extensively used by the leading couturieres.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wicker Baby Baskets at Lower Rates, but Duty Stands on Iron Oxide.

The Board of United States General Appraisers ordered a reduction in the duty assessed by Collector Loeb on baby baskets and colored basket cradles imported by Zinn & Co. and Krause & Co. The goods were returned at 50 per cent. ad velorem under the provision in the Act of 1909 for manufactures of willow. It was held that the baby baskets were dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad velorem under Paragraph 214, and the colored baskets at 40 per cent. under the same paragraph. Protests by Simon Hirsch and the Mark Cross Company regarding various other kinds of baskets were sustained.

The board denied a contention by C. D. Stone & Co. on an invoice of oxide of iron. Duty was assessed at 35 per cent. ad velorem under the present Tariff act as a color. It was shown that the article was never used in paint, but in the polishing of glass. Judge McClelland affirms the assessment.

Protests by these firms were overruled: Morimura Brothers; Tuck High, Kurtz & Stup, C. W. Jacob & Allison, Veit, A. Son & Co.; Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher; Italo-American Express Company, B. Illfelder & Co., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, and Martineau & Burke.

TOPICS IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

The Silk Association and the Tariff.

Under the caption "Those Who Run May Read" the Silk Association of America has sent out circulars protesting against a possible downward revision of the tariff on foreign-made silks. Figures compiled by Frank Warner, President of the Silk Association of Great Britain, are cited to show the decline of the British silk industry under free trade. Statistics regarding the number of English silk workers employed in 1911 were not available, but in 1901 there were 87,480, against 180,728 in 1851. Imports of raw silk into England in 1911 aggregated 1,238,775 pounds, compared with 4,608,336 pounds in 1851 and 8,710,681 in 1861, the latter being the largest imports shown. In fifty years (1861-1911) the value of imports of manufactured silks into England increased from $29,530,145 to $63,827,485.

Contrasted with this is the record of the domestic industry. From 1880 to 1909 the number of silk workers in this country increased from 5,000 to 102,000; the cost of the materials used increased from $3,902,000 to $107,767,000, and the value of the manufactured products from $6,608,000 to $196,912,000. Imports of manufactured silks decreased $2,000 in the same period, having amounted to $32,959,000 in 1909.

Weavers' wages (men) are given in the United States as $1 to $3 for eight to ten hours' work. In Japan the same class of workers receive ten to twenty cents for twelve to fifteen hours' work; in China, five to fifteen cents for eleven to fourteen hours' work; in Italy, thirty-eight to sixty-eight cents for eleven to twelve hours' work, and in France, fifty cents to $1.50, hours of labor not given. A similar ratio is shown in the payment of winders, spinners, dyers, machinists, and other workers.

Bituminous Coal Production.

According to the current issue of The Coal Trade Journal, the production of bituminous coal in the United States this year promises to show an increase over that of 1911 by approximately 15 per cent. This may readily be deduced, it says, from the fact that the statements of several leading soft coal carriers show as follows:

Pennsylvania Railroad, tonnage increased 13 per cent. to Aug. 31.

Norfolk & Western, tonnage increased 25 per cent. to Aug. 31.

Chesapeake & Ohio, tonnage increased 19 per cent. to July 31.

Baltimore & Ohio, tonnage increased 19 per cent. to Aug. 31.

Ohio Coal Traffic Association roads, 47 per cent. to July 1. Boston receipts to Aug. 31 increased 11 per cent., compared with 1911.

In accomplishing the large increase in the production and shipment of soft coal in the last twenty years, the recourse to mining machines has been an important factor. In 1891, 6,211,732 tons were machine mined out of a total of 117,901,238; in 1901, 60,611,582 tons were machine mined out of a total production of 225,828,149. It is estimated that in 1912 there will be 205,000,000 tons mined by machinery out of a probable production of 440,000,000 tons.

Decision for Prudential Life.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—In an opinion handed down to-day, the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals decided against the City of Newark in the taxation of a $23,000,000 fund of the Prudential Insurance Company. The Supreme Court's view was that this fund was set aside for deferred dividend policies and was properly a liability and included it as part of the total policy value. The ruling will mean a loss of more than half a million dollars a year to the city.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 229 business failures in the United States during the week against 187 for the previous week, and 221, 220, 217, and 241 for the corresponding weeks of 1911 to 1908. The Middle States had 76; New England, 23; Southern, 57; Western, 42; Northwestern, 8, and Far Western, 23. Canada had 23 against 26 for the preceding week. Some 85 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

PROPOSALS FOR GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

No further particulars are available in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce regarding these projects. Correspondence should be direct with the offices named.

861. PAINTING AND REPAIRS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Nov. 25, for interior painting, repairs, and lot wall at the United States Post Office and Court House at Grand Island, Neb. Specifications can be had at the office of the custodian at Grand Island, Neb., and at the office of the Supervising Architect.

862. FLOATING DERRICK.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering floating derrick No. 3 for St. Mary's Falls Canal will be received at the United States Engineer Office, 337 Federal Building, Detroit, Mich., until Nov. 18. Information on application to Mason M. Patrick, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers.

863. WIRING SYSTEM, GAS PIPING, AND LIGHTING FIXTURES.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Nov. 6 for a conduit and wiring system, gas piping, and lighting fixtures in the United States Custom House at Savannah, Ga. Suecifications can be obtained at the office of the custodian, Savannah, Ga., and at the office of the Supervising Architect.

865. ARC-LIGHTING SYSTEM.—Sealed proposals for arc-lighting system at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich, will be received at the United States Engineer Office, 337 Federal Building, Detroit, Mich., until Nov. 19. Information on application to Mason M. Patrick, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers.

866. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for the construction, complete, (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, and interior electric lighting fixtures,) of the following public buildings: (1) Until Nov. 27 for Post Office at Beloit, Kan. (2) Until Nov. 29 for Post Office and Court House at Lincoln, Neb. (3) Until Dec. 5 for Post Office at Lewes, Del. (4) Until Dec. 9 for Post Office and Court House at Auburn, N. Y. (5) Until Dec. 14 for Post Office at Defiance, Ohio. Specifications and drawings can be obtained from the custodians of sites at the various points or from the office of the Supervising Architect.

868. CABLE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department, Washington, D. C., until Nov. 1 for furnishing and delivering to the Signal Corps 7,000 feet cable, submarine, paper insulated, type 322, and 10,000 feet cable, type 402, aerial, paper insulated. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing the Signal Corps and requesting copy of Proposal 61A.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JUNGMANN DRUG COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Jungmann Drug Company, retail druggists, at 15 East Twenty-third Street, in the Metropolitan Life Building, and at 500 Columbus Avenue, by William F. Carell for William S. McNabb, creditor for $1,000, on an assigned claim from Julius Jungmann for money advanced to the company. It was alleged that the company admitted in writing inability to pay its debts, and on Oct. 22 made a preferential payment of $100 to the Davidson Rubber Company. Judge Hand appointed Guernsey Price receiver, with a bond of $5,000, and authority to continue business for thirty days. Mr. Carell said that the bankruptcy was due to poor business during the Summer, heavy expenses, bills coming due, with no money on hand to pay them. The liabilities are $18,000 and assets about $10,000 in stock and fixtures. The company had thirty employes on the payroll. Julius Jungmann, the President, owns all the capital stock of the company, and is a creditor for $13,234, money advanced. He was formerly President of J. Jungmann, Incorporated, which operated five drug stores in various parts of the city, and against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Feb. 15, 1910, with liabilities reported to be $150,000. The business had been established forty years.

THE WILSON GLOVE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Wilson Glove Company of 1,269 Broadway by these creditors: Alfred H. Mugford, $500; Charles R. Sickles, $1,000, and Richard T. Carey, $79. It was alleged that the company admitted in writing inability to pay its debts. Liabilities are said to be $20,000 and assets $2,500. The company was incorporated in February, 1912, with capital stock of $100,000, Charles J. Kieber, President, and it rented a factory at Johnstown, N. Y., for manufacturing purposes.

BESSIE EFFROS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bessie Effros, trading as the Paterson Waist Company, manufacturer of waists at 3 East Seventeenth Street, by these creditors: Isidor Newman, $400; Isaac Jacobs, $345, and Israel Dresner, $670. She is the wife of Roman Effros, who was formerly in business in Paterson, N. J., and she started in business in New York City in March, 1910.

HENRY JANOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Janowita, jeweler of 12 East 125th Street, by these creditors: S. Kaplan & Co., $150; Charles P. Goldsmith, $366, and Royal White, $150. It was alleged that he is insolvent and concealed assets of $1,000. Liabilities are said to be $15,000 and assets $5,000. He has been in business some five years.

JACOB WIENER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Wiener, also known as Jack Wiener, a tailor at 1,384 and 1,448 Broadway, by these creditors: S. Stein & Co., $1,422; Waterhouse, Resher & Kahn, $776, and Simon & Sieb, $390. It was alleged that he was insolvent, and on June 25 transferred stock valued at $7,500. He began business in 1896, and went through bankruptcy in 1900. In June, 1912, creditors granted him an extension of four, six, eight, twelve, twenty, and twenty-four months on liabilities of $15,500, and in June he organized a corporation.

LENA SALINGER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lena Salinger, dealer in raincoats at 61 Delancey Street, by the National Raincoat Company, a creditor for $880. It was alleged that she is insolvent and made preferential payments of $500.

EARL W. ILES.—Earl W. Iles, doing business as the Commercial Supply Company, dealer in office supplies at 32 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $54,470, of which $4,470 are direct liabilities and $50,000 is contingent, on a suit brought against him by the Bumps's Perfected Paper Fixture Company of La Crosse, Wis., which is pending in the New York Supreme Court for damages for alleged breach of contract, trade agreements, and rights. He denies any liability therein.

ZUSMAN KUSHNER.—Zusman Kushner, salesman of 576 East 180th Street, formerly a grocer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,249 and no assets.

JESSE J. BEITLER.—Jesse J. Beitler of 561 West 141st Street, formerly a dealer in automobile supplies, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,536 and assets of $2,236, consisting of stock, $1,044; office fixtures, $282; accounts, $909, and cash in bank, $1.

Dr. MARTHA B. HUSON.—Judge Hough has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Dr. Martha B. Huson, formerly of 237 East Eighty-sixth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 15, 1907, with liabilities of $18,167. She was denied a discharge on Aug. 9, 1910, by Judge Hough, but since then the case was reopened and all the creditors consented to a discharge.

GLADSTONE & RICHTER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Gladstone & Richter, clothing manufacturers at 137 Bleecker Street, show liabilities of $9,854, and assets of $3,516, consisting of stock, $1,500; fixtures, $200; accounts, $1,425; notes, $375, and cash in bank, $16.

LOUIS TANENBAUM.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Louis Tanenbaum, wholesale dealer in millinery at 19 Bond Street, show liabilities of $19,969, and assets of $13,267, consisting of stock, $1,000; cash, $861; notes, $150; fixtures, $200, and outstanding accounts, $10,956.

ETHEL SCHMARACK.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Ethel Schmarack, dealer in dry goods at 150 Rivington Street, show liabilities of $5,958, and assets of $1,500 in stock.

MORRIS LUBOW.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Morris Lubow, hatter of 109 Canal Street, show liabilities of $3,208, and assets of $1,908, consisting of stock, $1,300; fixtures, $500; cash, $8, and rent deposit, $100.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Apple, Benjamin—Butler Brothers, $150.
Allen, John R.—New Yorker Staats Zeitung, $2,122.
Belding, Richard A.—Wheeler Lumber and Bridge Supply Co., $190.
Axelrod, Samuel—S. Bornstein, $134.
Betts, Herbert K.—J. T. Russell, $205.
Bosselman, Andreas—T. H. Chevalier, $3,887.
Buesenbler, Louis—Hannis Distilling Co., $122.
Cronin, Jeremiah—J. C. Bonn, $154.
Croeniger, Ernest F.—F. Perdigo, $969.
Craven, James B.—H. Blake, $710.
Cerussi, Michael—Matawan Tile Co., $289.
Crivello, Charles, guardian—City of New York, costs, $115.
Duffy, Francis J.—Plumb & Scott, $217.
Downing, John J.—W. P. Cunningham, $469.
Dugundji, Basile D.—Traders Commercial Co., $6,212.
Feldman, Minnie, and Alexander A. Irving—M. Kobre, $116.
Flukiger, George H.—H. Wacker, $506.
Geer, Calvin O.—A. W. Joseph et al., $6,792.
Gersh, Joshua I.—S. Jacobs et al., $509.
Gray, Gerald H.—C. V. Smillie, $175.
Hubbard, Elizabeth—Ballard & Alvord, $838.
Humiston, Howard B.—Speyer Brothers, $174.
Jacobs, Christian—William A. Thomas Co., $212.
Kahn, Isaac—J. Hirsch Co., $151.
Kelly, Robert K.—S. W. Shipway, $700.
Karp, David, and Morris Heller—L. Schanen, $319.
Linck, John M.—A. Thompson, $609.
Luxsenberg, Louis, and Louis Lewin—M. Kobre, $519.
Lindner, Isak—H. Steibigel, $150.
Levy, Harry M.—H. Steiner et al., costs, $107.
Larkin, Peter G.—Blumenthal & Bickart, Inc., $2,108.
Levy, Robert—D. Mayer, $2,398.
Levine, Max—Butler Bros., $103.
Linch, George W., receiver—A. Bolck, $1,666.
Maas, C. Louis—Levy Bros. Realty Co., $281.
Matienza, Jose B.—R. G. Dun & Co., $120.
Margian, Harry—J. Dupont, $138.
Meyran, William—Johnson Bros., $104.
Marks, Jacob—City of N. Y., costs, $11.
Mulvany, Edward P. S.—Marriffins, $120.
Morales, Miguel—M. Klopsch, costs, $141.
Oberle, Philipine—City of N. Y., costs, $123.
Provenzono, Antonio—Powhatan Realty Co., $179.
Pisapia, Pietra—John Wanamaker, N. Y., $168.
Primrose, Esther—C. L. Carbrey, $325.
Raphael Gustave and Elizabeth—Seneca Distributing Co., $243.
Remien, Joseph—Kraus Bros., costs, $122.
Reddy, Patrick—Evans Bros., Inc., $326.
Rubinstein, Adolph—S. Brandt et al., $135.
Rosenfeld, Samuel D.—H. Kruger, $104.
Smith, Elly—S. A. Smith, $2,850.
Sockoloff, Abraham—Wood & Shephard Varnish Co., $125.
Schwartz, Samuel—Meyer & Lange, $236.
Scharnberger, Gustave—A. Levine, $149.
Smerling, Sam and Morris—M. Kobre, $274.
Sellers, Patrick—Steinhardt Bros. & Co., $307.
Schatzberg, Sigmund—M. Gumpel, $191.
Saylor, Edward B.—M. A. Balmain, $778.
Starr, Samuel—Hamilton Holding Co., $188.
Sturmann, Charles—S. Jarmulofsky, $634.
Shropshire, Ralph, and Alexander V. A. Burlet—Harding Photo Engraving Co., $874.
Tobin, Maurice A.—J. J. O'Connor, $306.
Topal, Nathan—M. L. Silberberg, $140.
Walden, Pauline—R. Auerbach et al., $189.
Globe & Rutger Fire Insurance Co.—W. A. Hogg et al., $2,500.
Henry Stewart & Son, Inc.—S. W. Shipway, $751.
Bohemian Benevolent Literary Association—S. Koss, $2,631.
Charles Herrmann & Co.—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., $154.
Latham Realty Co.—A. Rosenman, $218.
American Transparol Co.—H. Hauser, $576.
Parkview Co.—Barney Estates Co., $159,501.
General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, of Perth, Scotland—Willis Cab & Auto Co., $914.
E. J. Wile & Co.—M. Markowitz, $2,153.
Northern Bank of New York—F. Greenstein, costs, $109.
New York Edison Co.—P. Earley, $500.
Hegeman Building Co.—B. Block, $101.
North Sand Co.—K. Quinn, $119.
National Surety Co.—United Chemists Co., $2,500.
St. Michael of Callanicetta Mutual Aid Society—C. Paolina, $106.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Goldberg, Isaac—Jackson-Perkins Co., Jan. 11, 1912, $145.
Sheehan, John C.—Hebe & Co., June 3, 1908, $610.
Martin, Varick D.—G. R. Waterbury et al., Jan. 9, 1911, $4,000.
Martin, Julia D.—Same, Jan. 9, 1911, $754.
Martin, Julia D., and Victor D. Martin—G. R. Waterbury et al., costs, July 12, 1911, $147.
Mooney, John J.—M. Ryan, June 19, 1912, $4,891.
Phillips, J. Edgar—F. Evers & Co., Nov. 11, 1904, $346.
Same—G. L. Brodhead, Dec. 2, 1909, $495.
Sukovice, Solomon—H. Steiner et al., Oct. 9, 1912, $378.
Ostrichs, Charles M.—F. Sulam et al., June 19, 1912 (vacated), $1,000.

LESS COTTON GINNED PRIOR TO OCT. 18

Progress to That Date Shows 6,838,841 Bales, or 819,780 Below Last Year.

OUTLOOK FOR TOTAL CROP

Based on Past and Present Ginning Activity, It May Be from 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Cotton ginned to Oct. 18 amounted to 6,838,841 bales, or 819,780 bales less than ginned to that date last year, when a record crop was grown, according to the Census Bureau's report to-day. East of the Mississippi the ginnings fell below last year's, while west of the Mississippi last year's figures were exceeded in every State. Texas ginned to that date more than half a million bales than ever before.

From Sept. 25 to Oct. 18 the ginnings amounted to 3,832,902 bales, averaging 191,645 per working day. Last year 204,101 bales were ginned in the same period, while the total was 4,082,027 bales.

In addition to the ginning figures, the Census Bureau announced statistics estimating the world's production of cotton from the crop of 1911 at 22,297,000 bales of 500 pounds net; the consumption for the year ending Aug. 31, 1912, at 20,777,000 bales, and the number of active consuming cotton spindles at 140,954,000.

The ginning figures include the results of the most active period of the ginning season, Sept. 25 to Oct. 18, during which in recent years more than one-fourth of the entire crop passed through the ginners' hands.

To Oct. 18 last year 7,758,621 bales, or 49.9 per cent. of the entire crop had been ginned; in 1908 to the same date 6,296,166 bales, or 48.1 per cent., and in 1906 4,931,621 bales, or 38 per cent.

Included in the total ginnings were 41,753 round bales, compared with 53,858 bales last year; 66,183 bales in 1910, 88,716 bales in 1909, and 118,720 bales in 1908.

The number of Sea Island cotton bales included was 15,704, compared with 40,303 bales last year, 36,482 bales in 1909, and 82,013 bales in 1908.

Ginnings prior to Oct. 18, by States, with comparisons for last year and other big crop years, and the percentage of the entire crop ginned prior to that date in those years were as follows:

	Ginnings.	P.C.		Ginnings.	P.C.
ALABAMA.			**NORTH CAROLINA.**		
1912	585,279	...	1912	356,081	...
1911	838,017	52.1	1911	433,200	38.9
1908	694,104	52.1	1908	276,222	40.4
1906	469,647	37.8	1906	223,437	30.6
ARKANSAS.			**OKLAHOMA.**		
1912	297,552	...	1912	898,113	...
1911	278,238	30.6	1911	896,739	39.0
1908	347,468	34.0	1908	312,556	19.2
1906	163,103	18.2	1906	198,709	22.5
FLORIDA.			**SOUTH CAROLINA.**		
1912	23,311	...	1912	539,574	...
1911	43,009	45.5	1911	788,927	46.6
1908	34,027	48.2	1908	660,678	54.8
1906	24,321	39.6	1906	396,551	48.5
GEORGIA.			**TENNESSEE.**		
1912	788,570	...	1912	66,587	...
1911	1,552,718	55.6	1911	125,791	29.3
1908	1,119,228	56.6	1908	131,073	39.2
1906	720,316	44.1	1906	35,838	13.3
LOUISIANA.			**TEXAS.**		
1912	198,580	...	1912	3,214,222	...
1911	176,904	46.8	1911	2,700,037	65.7
1908	207,992	44.6	1908	2,047,796	56.5
1906	321,123	33.6	1906	1,998,807	50.5
MISSISSIPPI.			**OTHER STATES.**		
1912	347,357	...	1912	23,875	...
1911	386,016	33.0	1911	33,359	24.0
1908	621,399	38.4	1908	23,623	32.3
1906	365,058	24.6	1906	11,692	17.1

The ginnings of Sea Island cotton prior to Oct. 18, by States, were:

Year.	Florida.	Georgia.	So. Carolina.
1912	6,931	7,937	836
1911	15,110	24,453	740
1909	14,534	19,931	2,017
1908	13,810	15,233	2,970

The cotton ginnings reported to Sept. 16 indicate a total crop of 14,777,000 five hundred pound bales if the present year's crop is coming out with the average rapidity of the past five years, or of 15,250,000 bales if the average ginned up to Oct. 18 in the past ten years be taken as a basis of estimating. It indicates a crop of 14,202,000 bales if it is coming out with the rapidity of last year's crop.

A close examination of the figures of States shows that from Sept. 25 to Oct. 18 the ginnings in four States exceed the record figures of a year ago. These States are Texas, whose ginnings in the whole period are greater than last year's to the same date, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The ginnings in every State excepting Texas during the three weeks from Sept. 25 to Oct. 18 are greater in proportion to last year's than in the period up to Sept. 25, as is to be expected in a year when the cotton crop is said to be from two to three weeks late.

In the whole cotton belt 82 per cent. of the amount ginned last year up to Sept. 25 had been ginned in the same time this year. But in the period from Sept. 25 to Oct. 18, 93 per cent. of the last year total for the corresponding period had come out.

The Government estimate of the condition of the cotton crop on Sept. 25 indicated a crop 84 per cent. as big as last year's. This closely approximated the ginnings comparison for that period. With a crop generally regarded as two to three weeks late, a total of ginnings as large as the one reported yesterday, second only to last year's in the history of cotton production, seems to augur a crop considerably greater than the one indicated by the Sept. 25 averages.

DOW INDICTED FOR LARCENY.

Boston Stock Broker Charged with Theft of Copper Companies' Funds.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—An indictment charging the larceny of $146,000 from four Michigan copper mining companies was returned against Stephen R. Dow, a stock broker, by the Grand Jury to-day. The indictment alleged that the defendant wrongfully obtained funds from the Indiana, Algomah, Franklin, and North Lake mining companies. Dow resigned as President of these corporations at the time of the failure of Stephen R. Dow & Co. last month.

When arraigned in Superior Court, Dow pleaded not guilty and furnished $25,000 cash bail.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Blasier-Sanborn Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Utica, to make steam and other pressing devices; capital $350,000. Frederick A. Klein, George W. Sanborn, and Cora Sanborn, all of Utica.

The Yascarau Consolidated Mines Corporation of Manhattan; capital $100,000. J. H. Shockley, G. Reusens, and Oscar A. Daube, all of New York.

The M. Oppenheim Hat Company, Inc., of Manhattan; capital $75,000. Meyer Kraushaar, Oscar A. Epstein, and Max Oppenheim, 601 West 113th Street, Manhattan.

The William M. Palmer Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Manhattan; capital $25,000. James A. Milligan, William D. Horton, and William M. Palmer, all of 141 West Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan.

The Queensboro Properties, Inc., of Manhattan; capital $20,000. Samuel Mendelson

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200 Mohawk Valley Stock
25 Northern Pipe Line Stock
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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

200 American Dist. Tel. of N. J. Stock
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375 Dome Mines, Ltd., Stock
100 Sen Sen Chiclet Stock
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Firm After Further Break —Banks Lose More Cash —Money Higher.

Again yesterday the market was subjected to heavy selling, which, though it appeared to begin with a concerted bear attack, expanded into a selling movement including to all appearances a considerable amount of long stock. The decline for a time was rapid, but at no time was the unsettlement as great as it had been on several occasions earlier in the week, when similar movements were under way, and when the upturn came it showed sufficient vigor to bear out the impression which had been created on Thursday that the market had reached a position in which it was able to show greater resistance to selling pressure than had been displayed on the occasion of the sharp breaks which occurred on Monday and Wednesday. It appeared from what was going on on the floor of the Stock Exchange that pressure was being purposely exerted against United States Steel. The fact that an unusually large proportion of the day's transactions was in this one issue helped also to strengthen the belief that a good deal of bearish pressure was being exerted against the market. The railroads as a whole were relatively firm, but some of the industrials suffered a sufficient net loss despite the afternoon recovery to leave the general level of quotations slightly lower than at the close of business on Thursday.

An added influence against the market yesterday was a rise in call money to above 6 per cent. following the renewal of standing loans at 5½ per cent. The pressure on the money market relaxed, however, before the day was over, and the lending of surplus funds carried the rate down at the close of the day to 4 per cent. Again the banks lost cash to the Sub-Treasury, and the belief prevailed in banking circles that the cash loss for the week would amount to a figure very close to the surplus reserve reported a week ago. It is uncertain how the loan account has changed this week, for against the reduction of loans which undoubtedly accompanied the liquidation on the Stock Exchange there was considerable borrowing in connection with the arrival of securities from Europe. There was no way yesterday to draw a balance between these opposing factors in the loan account. The action of the money market made it plain that a number of institutions found their facilities taxed to meet the demands upon them, but under the incentive of a 6 per cent. call rate loans may have again been taken over from the banks by other institutions. European advices yesterday included an advance in the Berlin discount rate, but that still left it under the figure from which the bank rate was advanced on Thursday. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany showing a good gain in cash and a reduction in loans helped to account for the relative comfort which has prevailed in the German money market during the European disturbances of the past few weeks. Consols were firmer and French rentes advanced a full half point, which carried them above 90 for the first time in a fortnight. The Bourses abroad were notably calmer than on recent days.

In no quarter of the business world here was any unfavorable incident revealed, but on the contrary the weekly record of bank clearings and the reports of current railroad earnings bore testimony to the continued expansion of general business. Chairman Gary of the Steel Corporation, addressing the Iron and Steel Institute at Pittsburgh, said that the steel trade is enjoying conditions of unsurpassed prosperity. But he referred, too, to underlying political conditions and to the need of meeting present day tendencies in a spirit of broad co-operation among the several interests which come together in the great industrial activities of the country. What he had to say on this score will commend itself to those who recognize the advantage of helping to shape tendencies in business and politics which must needs work themselves out with or without the co-operation of those men in the business world who can do most, if they meet the situation frankly, to prevent some of these tendencies being carried to excess. This touches on a subject which hardly bears immediately on the financial situation, but to which, nevertheless, those in the world of industry and banking who look to the future are giving much thought. Chairman Gary's remarks on this matter are none the less worthy of attention because of the noteworthy prosperity which the country is now enjoying. Underlying the present manifestation of that prosperity are the wonderful results of this year's farming, and of these a further indication was afforded yesterday in the cotton ginning report. That supplied additional basis for the expectation that this year's yield of this staple, so important in home industry as well as in our commerce with foreign nations, will reach fully 14,000,000 bales, making this cotton crop second only to that of last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 4@6½ per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty days, 5½@6 per cent. for ninety days, 5½@5¾ for four and five months, and 5¼@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6 per cent. for the best names.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $873,496,664; balances, $15,099,218; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $908,231.

The local banks lost $11,616,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4½@4¾ per cent. for short bills and 4⅞@4 15-16 per cent. for three months bills; Paris, 3 9-16 per cent. and Berlin, 4⅜ per cent. Money was 3¼ per cent. in London and 2 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25f 23½c, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 51½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8645; demand, $4.85¾.
Paris—Cable, 5.18¾; check, 5.19⅜.
Berlin—Cable, 94 13-16; check, 94½ less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.20 less 1-32; check, 5.20⅝ less 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.26; check, 40.22.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20 less 1-16; check, 5.20⅜ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8185; 90 days, $4.7935.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81⅛; 90 days, $4.79⅛.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.23⅛ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.25.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93 15-16 less 1-32; 90 days, 93⅛ plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 30c discount; St. Paul, 10c discount; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Reading Makes Another Circle.

Investors who bought Reading "for a long pull," as well as the speculators who thought they saw five points within the week, must be growing discouraged at the obstinacy with which the issue clings to 171½. Again yesterday the bears pushed the price down, and then aided by their short covering assisted in pushing it up. For the second consecutive stock trading session, dealings on a very large scale closed without having changed the final price on Reading, which closed Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 171½. On sales of 125,300 shares yesterday the price fluctuated over a range of 2½ points, between 169⅞ and 172. Such a market offers great opportunities for an alert trader.

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Big Sales of Steel.

In Steel there was a net loss at the end of the day of ⅞ of a point. Its quotations fluctuated over a range of 1⅝, the price frequently threatening to give way rapidly under the onslaught of heavy selling, but always rallying after dipping below 75. Total sales of Steel yesterday were only 800 shares short of 200,000. At the closing price the shares were selling 5¼ points under the new high price for the year, which was made recently, but they still retained 17¾ points of the advance made since the low point touched last February.

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Straw Votes, in a Falling Market.

When prices were breaking yesterday customers were variously told that the market was finally discounting the election of Wilson and downward revision of the tariff, or that the advance in call money had forced the calling of a number of loans, or that the stocks taken over from London ten days ago were being liquidated here. It all depended upon the viewpoint of the man behind the information. The first reason was apparently accepted by the customers of a large brokerage house in Boston. A straw ballot on the forthcoming election, taken at about that time, showed 7 votes for Wilson, 2 for Roosevelt, and 28 for Taft. Most of the customers were subscribers then to the Taft prosperity slogan. When the result of this vote came over the private wire to the firm's New York office, the manager distributed slips and polled his customers' room. He got 17 votes for Wilson, 10 for Taft, and 3 for Roosevelt.

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The Unhappy Pere Marquette.

Newman Erb, who took the Pere Marquette orphan away from its temporary shelter at 23 Wall Street, is reported on excellent authority to have led his charge back to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. His experience with the road's President and with the Michigan Railroad Commission was not such as to make him wish to continue longer in control. Any attempt to reorganize the property will now go over for a few months in the hope that improving business conditions will simplify the financing problem.

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Heavy Bank Exchanges.

A straight six-day comparison between the past week's bank exchanges and those of 1911 and 1910 shows phenomenal gains, and as this is true of the outside cities as well as of New York, the large percentages of increase in clearings may be said to be a fair enough index of the notable activity in business industries all over the country. The total clearings for the week, as estimated by Dun's Review from reports from the leading centres, were $3,325,115,642, a gain for the country as a whole of 28.1 per cent. over the figures of the same week last year, and of 17.8 per cent. over the corresponding week in 1910. The cities outside of New York taken by themselves show a gain of 17.3 per cent. over last year, and of 19.3 per cent. over 1910. Dun's reports that improvements over both years were substantial at every city from which data was collected. These gains range from 4.4 per cent. at St. Louis to 27.9 per cent. in Minneapolis, as compared with 1911, and from 6.5 per cent. at the former to 40.1 per cent. at the latter in comparison with 1910.

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Canadian Pacific's Dividend.

Canadian Pacific stock, which has declined since the outbreak of trouble in the Balkans about as easily as it advanced on the expectation of increase in the capital a few weeks earlier, was helped yesterday by a rumor which made its way here from London. This was that the present dividends of 7 per cent. from the operation of the railway and steamship lines and 3 per cent. from the land department, were to be increased to 13 per cent. per annum by making the payment from the transportation end 10 per cent. Like most other articles, the imported rumor is held in higher esteem than those produced at home, owing to the cable charges supposed to have been paid upon it.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday extreme dulness was shown. Copper was unsettled, with no bid for spot or October deliveries, while later months were a shade easier in the bid. Spelter was down 5 points. Tin ruled about unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard copper—				
Spot	..	..	17.00	..
October	..	..	17.00	17.25
November	16.87½	17.25	17.00	17.05
December	16.87½	17.25	16.95	17.05
Lead	5.00		5.00	5.15
Spelter	7.45	7.55	7.50	7.60
Tin	.50.00	50.50	50.12½	50.37½

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday, the following tables of prices obtained for spot and futrile deliveries of copper and pig tin. These figures make comparison with Thursday's prices:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	75	12	6	75	12	6
Copper, futures	76	2	6	76	2	6
Pig tin, spot	230	0	0	230	0	0
Pig tin, futures	229	0	0	228	5	0

The market finished quiet. Spanish pig lead was unchanged at £19 5s; spelter at £27 10s, and Cleveland warrants at 66s, 1½d.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted ½d lower in London, at 29 1-16d, and ¼c lower in New York, at 63c per ounce.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	430	435
Amer. Light & Traction pf	108½	110½
Adirondack Electric Power	22	25
Adirondack Electric Power pf	65	67
Amer. Gas & Electric	90	93
Amer. Gas & Electric pf	47	49
Amer. Power & Light	66	70
Amer. Power & Light pf	85	87
Amer. Public Utilities	58	60
Amer. Public Utilities pf	80	82
Cities Service	118	122
Cities Service pf	89	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	68	70
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	89	91
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf	78½	80
Empire District Electric 5s	87	89
Empire District Electric 5s pf	85	88
Federal Light & Traction	..	48
Federal Light & Traction pf	..	83
Federal Utilities Co	..	48
Federal Utilities Co. pf	..	78
Gas & Electric Securities	150	165
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	98
Lincoln Gas & Electric	38	42
Northern States Power	30	35
Northern States Power pf	87	89
Ozark Power & Water Co	47	50
Pacific Gas & Electric	64¼	65
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	93	95
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	26	28
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	81½	83
Standard Gas & Electric	22¾	24
Standard Gas & Electric pf	50	51
United Light & Rys.	78	..
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	84½	86¼
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	74	76
Western Power	23	25
Western Power pf	78	80

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Recovery Follows Weakness in Day of Moderate Trading in the Curb Market.

As on the Stock Exchange, early weakness on the curb yesterday was followed in most instances by a recovery which left prices well above the low of the day, though not in all cases as high as the opening levels. A number of issues closed at the bottom. United Cigar Stores sold 4,000 shares from 105⅝ down to 104¼, and closed at 105¼. Houston Oil sold down from 21½ to 20½ and closed at the bottom. Manhattan Shirt also closed at the low level, selling off from 73½ to 72. The Coppers were irregular. Braden rose ⅛ from the opening to 6⅞ on sales of 1,500 shares. British Columbia was off ¼. Greene-Cananea ⅛, and Giroux a like amount at the close.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500..	*Allied Sec. Co.	87	88	87	88
8,000..	Brit.-Am. Tob..	23	23	22½	22⅝
200..	Emerson-Brant.	75	75	75	75
400..	Em.-Brant. pf..	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	100¼
700..	Houston Oil ...	21½	21½	21½	21½
200..	Manh. Shirt Co	73½	73½	72	72
800..	Mar. of A., nw.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
10,000..	*Maya Oil	27	30	27	30
220..	Penn. Pacific..	23½	23½	23½	23½
700..	Puebla S. & R.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
80..	S. O. of N. J....	398	398	395	396
4,000..	U. C. S. Co. of America	103½	106¾	104¼	105¼
200..	U. C. G. S. Co. of Am. pf....	119½	120	119½	120
220..	U. S. L. & H., new	14	14	13¼	13⅝
600..	U. S. Motor....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100..	U. S. Motor pf.	3½	3½	3½	3½

MINING STOCKS.

1,800..	Alaska Gld M., when issued.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
500..	*Big Four	45	45	45	45
1,500..	Braden Copper.	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
400..	Brit. Col. Cop.	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,000..	Buffalo Mines.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
500..	Butte-N. Y.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500..	Dia. Bl. Butte.	6½	6½	6½	6½
300..	Dia. Fd. Daisy.	6	6	6	6
500..	El Paso Con....	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200..	Giroux Mining..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,000..	Goldf. Midway.	8	8	7½	8
628..	Gr.-Cananea	10	10½	9⅞	9⅞
200..	*Greenwater	5	5	5	5
200..	La Rose Con....	2½	2½	2 7-16	2 7-16
1,500..	McK.-Darragh..	1⅞	1⅞	1 13-16	1 13-16
1,100..	*Mut. M. & L..	45	45	43	44
500..	Nevada Hills....			1 11-16	1 11-16
1,500..	Ohio Copper....	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1 11-16
500..	So. U. M. & S..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,300..	Tono. Merger....	1¼	1¼	1 3-32	1 3-32
300..	Tri-Bullion	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
2,650..	Tularosa	1¼	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16
95..	Tuolumne Cop..	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
280..	West End Con..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,500..	*Wett. Sil. M..	25	25	23	24

BOND.

$18,000..	W. Pac. 5s....	82¾	82⅞	82½	82⅞

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 24. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Water Works pf..	97½	98	97½	98
Am. Writing Paper....	3½	4	3½	4
Bay State Gas.....	⅝	1	⅝	1
Borden's Con. Milk..	119½	121	119½	121
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	100	110½	100	110½
Chicago Utilities	3¼	3¾	..	..
Con. Rubber Tire.....	10	15	10	15
Con. Rub. Tire pf....	50	60	50	60
Havana Tobacco	4	7	4	7
Havana Tobacco pf..	8	10	8	10
Houston Oil pf.....	68	70	68	70
Inter. Rubber tr. ctfs..	11¾	12¼	11¾	12
Inter. Salt	3	6	3	6
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co..	245	250	245	250
McAndrew & Forbes...	195	205	195	205
Manhattan Shirt Co. pf.	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼
Manhattan Tran...	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16
N. Y. Transp.....	5	6	5	6
Otis Elevator.....	74	76	74	76
Otis Elevator pf.....	102	104	102	104
Pettibone-Mulliken	33	34	33	34
Pettibone-Mulliken pf..	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	260	275	260	275
R. J. Reynolds.....	270	280	270	280
Standard Oil, old....	1,050	1,080	1,050	1,080
U. S. Lt. & H. pf., new	82	84	82	84

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Con.....	41	43	41	42
Caledonia Mining	25	30	25	30
*C. O. D. Consol.....	8	9	8	9
Con. Arizona Smelting.	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Davis-Daly Copper ...	2	2¼	2	2¼
First National	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Florence	78	82	78	81
Gold Hill	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Kerr Lake	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Keystone	1¾	2	1¾	2
Mason Valley	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
Mines of America.....	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Nipissing Mines Co....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
North Butte Dev.....	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Pacific Smelters	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Silver King Con.....	¾	1	¾	1
South Live Oak.....	1½	2⅛	1½	2⅛
Stewart	1 3-16	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 5-16
Tonopah Mining.....	6⅝	6¾	6½	6⅝
Tonopah Extension.....	2⅝	2⅞	2½	2⅝
United Copper	1½	2¼	1½	2½
United Copper pf.....	8	20	8	20
Yukon Gold Mines.....	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½

BONDS.

Adams Express 4s.....	84	86	84	86
Bethlehem Steel 5s....	87¼	87⅞	87¼	87⅞
Braden Copper 6s.....	148	150	148	150
Braden Copper 7s.....	148	150	148	150
B. R. T. 5 p. c. notes..	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago Elevated 5s...	97⅞	98½	97⅞	98½
Gen. Electric new 5s..	102¼	103½	102¼	103
Mason Valley 6s.....	129	133	129	133
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960..	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962..100		100⅛	100	100⅛

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in Standard Oil issues, over-the-counter and on the Curb, as reported to THE TIMES yesterday are appended. This list does not include sales privately made and not reported:

Sales.		High.	Low.
800..	Anglo-Ame. Oil.....	18⅜	18
11..	Atlantic Refining	595	580
25..	Buckeye Pipe Line.....	185	181
20..	Crescent Pipe Line.....	65	65
3..	Eureka Pipe Line.....	390	390
5..	Galena-Signal Oil	240	240
50..	Indiana Pipe Line	146	144
30..	National Transit	45	45
50..	Prairie Oil & Gas.....	320	316
300..	Standard Oil (California).....	155	153
100..	Standard Oil (Indiana).....	347	338
100..	Union Tank Line.....	78	77
1..	Vacuum Oil	180	180

Prices quoted at the close of the market were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil.....	18	18½	18	19
Atlantic Refining	585	590	585	595
Borne-Scrymser	185	200	200	225
Buckeye Pipe Line.....	184	188	184	186
Chesebrough Mfg	675	700	700	750
Colonial Oil	140	160	140	165
Continental Oil	885	900	850	875
Crescent Pipe Line...	63	67	63	65
Cumberland Pipe Line.	75	80	77	82
Eureka Pipe Line.....	385	390	390	397
Galena-Signal Oil.....	237	240	238	245
Galena-Signal Oil pf...	132	135	133	137
Indiana Pipe Lines....	144	147	140	145
National Transit	45	47	44	46
New York Transit	360	365	360	370
Northern Pipe Line....	132	135	128	130
Prairie Oil	317	319	317	319
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	316	318	315	322
Solar Refining	625	650	625	675
Southern Pipe Line...	285	286	285	290
South Penn. Oil.....	725	750	735	765
S.W. Penn. Pipe Lines.	170	175	170	180
Standard Oil (Cal.)....	154	156	153	156
Standard Oil (Cal.)war.	51	50	50	53
Standard Oil (Ind.)....	337	341	342	350
Standard Oil (Kan.)....	405	415	400	410
Standard Oil (Ky.).....	400	405	400	410
Standard Oil (Neb.)....	300	310	300	315
Standard Oil (N. J.)....	395	398	395	400
Standard Oil (N. Y.)....	565	570	565	570
Standard Oil (Ohio).....	295	300	290	310
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	660	675	650	675
Standard Oil old, "all on"	1,045	1,073	1,045	1,075
Swan & Finch.....	200	215	200	225
Union Tank Line.....	76	78	78	80
Vacuum Oil	177	180	180	180
Washington Oil	23	28	21	27
Waters-Pierce Oil 1,400		1,600	1,500	1,600

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Oct. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 24. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. ex rights.	22¾	23	22¾	23
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	180	200
J. S. Young.....	175	185	175	185
MacAndrews & Forbes.	195	205	200	205
Porto Rico-Am. Tob...	260	280	260	280
R. J. Reynolds ex rts.	265	275	265	275
United Cigar Stores..	105¼	105⅝	105½	105⅝
United Cigar Stores pf.	119½	121	119	121
Tobacco Prod. Co.....	130	145	130	150
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf..	106¼	106½	106	106½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	—May, 1957, inter..	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝
4½s	—Nov., 1957, inter..	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝
4½s	—May, 1917, inter..	101	102	101	102
4½s	—Nov., 1917, inter..	101	102	101	102
4½s	—Mar., '30-'60, inter.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4½s	—Mar., 1962, inter..	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	100¼
4½s	—Sept., 1960, inter..	99⅝	100¼	99⅝	100¼
4s	—May, 1959, inter..	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
4s	—Nov., 1958, inter..	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
4s	—May, 1957, inter..	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
4s	—Nov., 1956, reg..	96	97	96	97
4s	—Nov., 1958, reg..	96	97	96	97
4s	—Nov., 1936, reg..	96	97½	96	97½
4s	—1918-1919, inter..	98½	99½	98½	99½
3½s	—Nov., 1954-5, inter	84½	85¾	84½	85¾
3½s	—Nov., 1954, reg..	84½	85¾	84½	85¾
2s	—Nov., 1961, reg..	72	73	72	73
Western Power pf.....		78	80		

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	At. C. L. of Conn....	171	171	171
1,525..	Houston Oil com. t. c.	21½	20½	21½
205..	Houston Oil pf. t. c...	68	67½	68
50..	G. B. S. Brewing.....	4½	4½	4½
40..	Kentucky Sec. Corp.pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
55..	Maryland & Penn.....	43	42½	43
20..	Penn. Water & Power	79	79	79
5..	Seaboard Air Line....	10½	10½	10½
130..	United Rys.	23	20	23
100..	U. S. Steel.....	75½	75½	75½

BONDS.

$1,000..	Ana. & P. 5s gtd....	102	102	102
1,000..	Alabama C. & I. 5s..	76¾	76¾	76¾
4,000..	Con. Gas 4½s.....	88¼	88¼	88¼
1,000..	City & Sub.5s,(Wash.).	103	103	103
3,000..	Gary & Int.col.6s notes	98½	98½	98½
3,000..	Maryland Elec. 6s....	98½	98½	98½
6,000..	United Rys. Inc.....	66	66	66
1,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s...	88¼	88¼	88¼
2,000..	Virginia Ry. & P. 5s.	95½	95½	96½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200..	Adventure	6⅝	6½	6⅝
150..	Algomah	3¼	3	2¾
270..	Allouez	40⅞	39	40
844..	Amalgamated	85½	83¾	84½
1,720..	Am. Zinc.....	31½	30½	30⅝
100..	Anaconda	42¾	42¾	42¾
175..	Arizona Com'l.....	3¼	3¼	3¼
5..	Boston & Corbin....	7	7	7
460..	Butte & Bal.....	4	3¾	4
8,835..	Butte & Superior....	45½	44¼	45¼
1,170..	Calumet & Arizona..	77	73¼	76
72..	Calumet & Hecla....	535	540	540
100..	Centennial	18	18	18
824..	Chino	47¼	45¾	45¾
597..	Copper Range.....	54⅜	53½	54
5..	Daly-West	4	4	4
1,850..	East Butte.....	15	14½	14⅝
480..	Franklin	10	9¾	9¾
265..	Giroux	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,481..	Granby	61¼	59½	60½
875..	Greene-Cananea	10	9¾	9⅞
80..	Hancock	24¼	24	24
50..	Helvetia	75c	75c	75c
120..	Indiana	14¼	14	14
40..	Island Creek.....	54¼	54	54
965..	Isle Royale.....	33¾	32	32
1,200..	Kerr Lake.....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Oct. 25, 1912.

Total sales Oct. 25, 1912..... 704,761
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 107,533,831
Same period last year..... 101,516,603

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
84¼	84⅝	50,900	Amalgamated Copper..	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	...
86	86¼	300	Amalgamated C. x d...	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	84¼	–1½
69⅞	70	3,500	Am. Agricul. Chem....	58	58	57¾	57¾	– ¾
42⅜	42½	14,100	Am. Beet Sugar.....	69¾	70	69¾	70	+ ⅛
42⅜	42½	14,100	Am. Can.....	43	43	41⅝	42⅜	– ⅛
121½	122½	600	Am. Can pf.....	121½	121½	121½	121½	– ⅛
59¼	59⅜	1,000	Am. Car & Foundry....	60	60	59¼	59½	– ⅜
119	120	200	Am. Car & Fdry. pf...	119½	119¾	119⅝	119⅝	– ⅜
34	34⅜	1,150	Am. Cities.....	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34½	+1⅛
57⅞	58⅛	3,800	Am. Cotton Oil.....	58⅛	58¾	57	58	...
19½	20¼	500	Am. Ice Securities....	20	20	19⅝	20	...
15¼	15½	1,000	Am. Linseed.....	15⅜	15⅝	15	15½	+ ¼
38	38⅝	700	Am. Linseed pf.....	38½	38½	38	38	– ⅜
42½	43	400	Am. Locomotive.....	42½	42½	42	42	– ⅜
107	108	20	Am. Locomotive pf....	107	107	107	107	...
14¾	14⅞	200	Am. Malt.....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	– ¼
61	62	300	Am. Malt pf.....	62	62	61¾	61¾	– ¾
82½	83⅜	7,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	83⅜	83⅝	81⅞	82¼	–1
107	107⅜	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf..	107½	107½	107⅜	107½	+ ⅜
198	196	900	Am. Snuff.....	196½	197	192	193¾	– ¾
42⅜	42⅜	1,700	Am. Steel Foundries...	42	42½	41	42⅜	+ ½
124	124½	1,300	Am. Sugar Refining....	124⅜	124⅝	123½	124	–1
142⅝	145	1500	Am. Teleph. & Teleg..	143¼	143¼	142⅜	142⅜	– ¼
275¾	276	1,200	Am. Tobacco.....	275	276	273	275¾	– ¼
104½	105	100	Am. Tobacco pf. new..	105	105	105	105	...
87	89	6	Am. Woolen pf.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
33¾	35	200	Am. Writing Paper pf..	34	34	33½	33½	–1¼
43⅛	43¼	6,800	Anaconda Copper Co..	43⅝	43¾	42½	43¼	– ⅛
123¼	125	200	Assets Realization....	124	124	124	124	–2½
44¾	59¼	100	Associated Oil.....	44	44	44	44	–2
107⅝	107¾	4,600	Atch., Top. & S. F....	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	...
101⅝	102	180	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	– ⅛
138¾	139½	250	Atlantic Coast Line....	138½	138½	138	138	–1½
56½	57½	200	Baldwin Locomotive...	56¼	57	56¼	57	– ½
106¾	108	250	Baldwin Loco. pf.....	106⅜	107¼	106¾	107¼	+ ½
105½	105⅜	1,250	Baltimore & Ohio.....	105⅝	105⅞	105	105½	+ ¼
86	87¼	20	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	87⅛	87¼	87¼	87¼	...
1½	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	– ⅜
46½	47¼	2,600	Bethlehem Steel.....	46¾	47	45⅝	47	+1
75½	76	300	Bethlehem Steel pf...	76	76	75¼	75¼	– ¾
89¼	89¾	1,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	89⅝	89⅝	89⅜	89½	– ⅛
65⅞	66	9,100	California Petroleum..	66¼	66⅜	65	65⅞	– ⅞
91¼	91⅜	400	Calif. Petroleum pf...	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	– ½
262¾	263¼	9,300	Canadian Pacific.....	262¾	263¼	260¾	263¼	+1¼
100	100⅞	50	Case (J. I.) Co. pf....	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	...
32¼	32½	1,800	Central Leather Co....	32⅜	32⅝	31⅞	32	– ⅛
98	99⅝	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf...	99	99	99	99	– ¾
80¾	81¼	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio....	81¼	81½	80⅝	81	– ⅛
20½	20⅜	10,700	Chicago Gt. Western..	18⅝	20⅝	18⅝	20⅝	+2⅛
38½	38⅜	4,100	Chi. Gt. Western pf...	37	38½	36½	38½	+2½
100	109⅜	4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	109¾	109¾	108½	100⅛	– ⅝
136½	141	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	141	141	141	141	...
138⅝	138⅞	200	Chi. & Northwestern..	138⅞	138⅞	138⅝	138⅝	– ⅜
46⅜	46¾	8,100	Chino Copper.....	47¼	47¼	45⅞	46⅜	– ⅛
51¾	54	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L..	55	55	55	55	–2
36⅜	37	4,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	37¾	37¾	35¼	36⅜	–1⅝
72	74	100	Col. & South. 1st pf...	73½	73½	73½	73½	– ⅛
142¾	143	1,800	Consolidated Gas.....	143⅜	143⅜	142	142⅜	– ⅝
19	19⅛	6,200	Corn Products Ref....	19⅛	19⅜	18⅝	19	– ⅛
167	169	500	Delaware & Hudson...	168¼	168¼	168	168	–1
20⅜	21¼	200	Denver & Rio Grande..	21	21	21	21	– ⅜
26¾	27	4,000	Distillers' Securities..	27⅜	27⅜	25⅞	27	– ⅛
33⅞	34	6,600	Erie.....	34⅜	34⅜	33½	33⅞	– ⅛
51⅜	52	1,150	Erie 1st pf.....	52¼	52¼	51	51	–1⅜
43½	44	200	Erie 2d pf.....	43	43	43	43	...
45¼	47	100	Federal M. & S. pf....	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	–1⅝
180	181	1,300	General Electric.....	180½	180½	179	179½	–1½
34	36	100	General Motors.....	35	35	35	35	– ½
76	77¼	200	General Motors pf....	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	– ⅛
25	25¾	100	Goldfield Consol.....	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
72½	73	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co....	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	– ⅛
136	136¼	4,600	Great Northern pf....	136¼	136½	135¼	136⅛	– ⅛
46	47	1,100	Gt. N. certs. ore prop..	46¾	46¾	45½	45¾	–1½
55	55¼	900	Guggenheim Explor....	55⅝	55⅝	54½	55⅛	– ⅛
128	129	100	Illinois Central.....	128	128	128	128	– ½
19	19⅛	600	Inspiration Con. Cop...	19¼	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	– ⅛
19⅜	19⅝	1,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs..	19⅜	20⅛	19⅜	19⅝	– ⅛
63⅜	63½	6,200	Inter-Met. pf.....	63½	63¾	62½	63⅜	– ⅛
120⅜	121	1,700	Int. Harvester.....	121½	121½	120⅜	120⅜	–1
16	16½	500	Int. Paper.....	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	– ⅛
57	57½	100	Int. Paper pf.....	57½	57⅛	57½	57⅝	+ ½
27¼	28	200	Int. Steam Pump.....	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	...
28	28¼	200	Kansas City South....	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	– ⅛
94	96	200	Kayser (Julius) Co....	95	95	95	95	– ¾
100¼	101½	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf..	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	– ¼
172¾	173	18,200	Lehigh Valley.....	173½	173½	171⅞	173	– ⅛
217	219	600	Liggett & Myers.....	218	218½	216½	218¼	+ ⅜
42⅝	42⅞	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit....	42½	43	42½	43	– ⅛
157½	157⅝	300	Louisville & Nash.....	157	157	156¾	157	– ⅛
132	133	200	Manhattan Elevated...	132	132	132	132	–1
81⅜	82¼	200	May Dept. Stores.....	82½	82½	81⅜	81⅜	–1¼
18⅞	18⅝	100	Mercantile Marine pf...	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	– ⅛
84¼	84⅞	4,400	Mexican Petroleum	84⅝	84⅝	83½	84¼	+ ¼
26½	27	1,000	Miami Copper.....	26¾	27	26½	27	– ⅛
139⅝	140	1,695	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	140	140	139	139⅝	–1⅛
150	155	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf..	151	151	151	151	–2
28¼	28¼	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
62	62½	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.....	62	62	62	62	– ⅛
42⅜	42⅞	2,700	Missouri Pacific	43¼	43¼	42¼	42⅜	– ⅛
180	181	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	131	131	130½	130½	– ½
122	124¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	– ¾
20½	21	600	Nat. Enam. & Stamp...	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	– ¼
90	93¼	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf....	93	93	93	93	– ¼
64¼	64½	800	Nat. Lead Co.....	64½	64½	63⅜	63⅞	– ¼
26½	27½	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf..	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	– ⅛
21½	21⅝	2,100	Nev. Consol. Copper...	21⅝	21⅝	21	21¼	– ⅛
114⅜	114⅞	2,700	New York Central.....	114⅞	114⅞	113¼	114⅞	+ ⅛
137	138	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart...	137	137	147	137	–1
34½	35	900	N. Y., Ont. & West....	35½	35½	34	34½	–1
83	84	228	New York State Rys...	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝	– ⅛
47	47⅛	100	Norfolk Southern.....	47	47¼	47¼	47¼	– ¼
115½	115⅝	8,800	Norfolk & Western....	115	115⅝	114⅜	115½	– ⅛
88	84	100	North American	83¼	83½	83½	83½	– ⅛
123	123⅛	8,900	Northern Pacific.....	124¼	124¼	122⅜	123⅛	– ⅛
50	50¼	2,150	Pacific Tel. & Tel.....	49¾	50¼	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
123⅜	123⅞	1,870	Pennsylvania R. R....	123⅞	123⅞	123⅜	123⅜	– ⅛
117⅞	118	500	People's Gas, Chi.....	119	119	118	118	–1
206½	209½	700	P. Lorillard Co.....	209	210½	208	208	– ½
106	107	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis..	107	107	107	107	–1
24⅝	24¾	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal	24¼	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
93⅜	94	3,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf.....	94	94¼	93½	93⅞	+ ⅛
38⅜	38¾	1,600	Pressed Steel Car.....	38⅛	38¾	37½	38⅛	– ⅛
102	102½	200	Pressed Steel Car pf...	102	102⅜	102	102⅜	– ⅛
36½	37	100	R'way Steel Spring....	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	– ⅛
101¼	102¼	100	R'way Steel Sp. pf....	102	102	102	102	– ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	4,300	Ray Consol. Copper....	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
171⅜	171½	125,300	Reading.....	171⅞	172	169⅞	171½	– ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel.....	32½	32½	31⅝	32½	– ⅛
92½	92⅞	1,850	Rep. Iron & Steel pf...	93⅜	93⅜	92	92½	– ⅛
25¼	25⅝	2,700	Rock Island Co.....	26	26	25⅜	25⅝	– ⅛
50⅜	51½	1,700	Rock Island Co. pf....	51	51½	50	51¼	– ⅛
102¼	103	1,100	Rumely (M.) Co.....	102½	103½	102¼	103	– ⅛
39⅛	39⅝	3,100	St. Louis Southwest'n..	39½	39½	38	39¼	– ¼
18⅝	18	200	Seaboard Air Line....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	– ⅛
47½	48	800	Seaboard Air Line pf..	47¾	47¾	47½	47½	– ⅛
208	210	400	Sears, Roebuck & Co..	210	210	208½	209	–1¼
54	55	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron..	55	55	55	55	–1
109½	109¾	7,000	Southern Pacific	109⅜	109⅞	108⅞	109¼	– ⅛
		140	South P. R. Sugar pf..	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
28¾	28½	4,400	Southern R'way ext....	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28⅞	– ⅛
80⅝	81	900	South. R'way pf., ext..	81	81	80½	81	...
43	44	400	Studebaker Co.....	44	44	43½	43¾	– ⅛
94½	97	400	Studebaker Co. pf.....	94¾	95	94	94	– ⅛
41⅝	41¾	700	Tennessee Copper	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
121	124	400	Texas Co.....	119½	120¼	119½	120¼	+ ⅛
24¾	24⅞	1,300	Texas & Pacific.....	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
37	38	2,510	Third Avenue	37¾	38¼	36⅝	37½	– ⅛
5	5⅜	100	Tol. R'way & Light....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	– ⅛
13¾	14	200	Tol., St. L. & West....	14½	14½	14	14	– ⅛
107	108	1,100	Underw'd Typewriter..	108½	108⅝	107½	108	– ⅛
12¾	14	400	Union Bag & Paper....	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	– ⅛
169	169¼	54,500	Union Pacific	169⅜	169⅝	168	169⅛	– ⅛
89	89½	200	Union Pacific pf.....	89	89	89	89	– ⅛
54	58	100	United Cigar Mfrs....	55	55	55	55	– ⅛
97¼	100	100	United D. Goods., ex d..	98	98	98	98	– ⅛
106	107½	100	United Dry Goods pf..	107	107	107	107	+1¼
38¼	39	900	United Rys. Inv.....	38½	39¼	38½	38½	– ⅛
66½	67	300	United Rys. Inv. pf....	67	67	66¼	66¼	– ¼
19¼	21¼	110	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe...	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	– ¼
73	80	100	U. S. Express.....	76	76	76	76	+1
52	53	50	U. S. Ind. Alcohol.....	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	...
1½	2	400	U. S. Red. & Ref.....	2	2	2	1½	– ⅛
4	5⅜	200	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf...	4	4	4	4	...
51⅛	51⅝	1,300	U. S. Rubber.....	51⅜	51⅝	50¼	51	– ⅛
107	108½	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	107⅞	107⅞	107	107	–1
75⅝	75½	199,700	U. S. Steel.....	76⅜	76⅝	74⅝	75½	– ⅝
113	113½	1,500	U. S. Steel pf.....	113½	113½	112¾	112¾	–1
62⅜	62½	7,900	Utah Copper	62⅜	62⅜	61⅝	62½	– ⅛
46½	47	1,300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	46¼	46¾	46	46½	– ⅛
64	66	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C....	65	65	65	65	–2
48½	49¼	200	Va. R'way & Power....	48	48	48	48	–1
4	4½	300	Wabash	4	4	4	4	– ⅛
12¾	14	700	Wabash pf.....	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	– ½
123	130	110	Wells Fargo Express..	125	125	125	125	...
55	56	200	Western Maryland	55½	55½	55⅛	55⅛	– ⅛
79	79⅞	1,100	Western Union Tel....	80¼	80½	79	79	–1
...	278	102	Westingh'se A. Brake..	278	278	278	278	...
82⅜	83	1,700	Westinghouse E. & M..	82¼	83	81⅞	82½	...
8⅞	9¼	100	Wheel & Lake Erie....	9	9	9	9	– ⅛
13½	14	1,100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	13⅝	14¾	14	14	– ⅛
113	113¼	1,100	Woolworth (F.W.) Co..	112½	112½	112¼	112¼	– ⅛
114¼	115½	100	Woolworth pf.....	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅛

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Oct. 25, 1912..... $1,666,500
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 584,401,000
Same period last year..... 702,673,400

U S 8s, coupon 500.....102½
Va 6s, def. Brown Bros & Co, ctfs 15,000..... 58
5,000..... 57½
N Y C 4½s, 1957 3,000.....105¾
N Y G 4s, 1959 1,000.....96¼
Allis-Chal 5s, Tr Co ctfs of dep 4,000..... 61
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 2,000.....101½
6,000.....101⅝
Am Cotton Oil 5s 1,000..... 93½
1,000..... 93½
Am T & T col 4s 2,000..... 89½
Am T & T conv 4s 1,000.....112¾
Am Thread 4s 2,000..... 93½
Am W Paper 5s 1,000..... 90½
Atch, T & S Fe, gen 4s 4,000..... 97½
500..... 97¼
adjustment 4s 2,000..... 88
conv 4s, 1960, 5,000.....104⅝
5,000.....104⅝
50,000.....104½
40,000.....104⅝
35,000.....104½
conv 5s, 2,000.....107
Mast Oki 4s, 3,000..... 95
Atlantic C L 4s, 5,000..... 94⅞
Balt & O p l 3½s, 15,000..... 81½
gold 4s, 3,000..... 97¼
11,000..... 97¼
Y, L E & W Va 4s 1,000 c..... 83½
$ W conv 3½s 22,000s20f..... 89¾
25,000..... 89¾
Bath Steel 5s 5,000.....102½
Bway & 7th Av 1st con 5s 11,000.....108
B R T ref con 4s 1,000..... 90½
5,000..... 90⅝
15,000..... 90½
10,000..... 90⅝
Cal Gas & E 5s 1,000..... 94⅜
Canada So 2d 5s 5,000.....100
Central Leather 5s 1,000..... 96½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000..... 94⅞
Ches & O con 5s 10,000.....110
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000..... 99⅜
con 4½s 1,000..... 93⅜
5,000..... 93½
Chic & Alt 3½s 2,000..... 65⅜
Chi, B & Q jt 4s 3,000..... 95¼
7,000..... 95⅜
2,000..... 95⅞
Chi, B & Q gen 4s 55,000..... 95
Chi & E Ill ref & imp 4s 1,000..... 77½
Chi & E Ill coal 5s 40,000..... 97¼
Chi Gt West 4s 3,000..... 78
1,000..... 78⅜
1,000..... 79
Chi, M & St P gen 4s Series A 23,000s20f..... 97¼
conv 4½s, sub rects, full paid 3,000..... 105¼
1,000..... 105¼
22,000..... 105½
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000..... 94⅜
C, R. & P Ry ref 4s 1,000..... 87¼
Chino Copper 6s 5,000.....103
A C L 4s, L & N col 4s 1,000..... 92½
C, St P, M & O deb 5s 13,000.....102½
Clev & P gtd 3½s, Series C 1,000..... 90¼
Del & H conv 4s 4,000..... 97⅝
Dis Sec Corp 5s 5,000..... 71⅝
5,000..... 71½
7,000..... 71¼
2,000..... 70⅝
5,000..... 70½
5,000..... 70⅝
5,000..... 70¾
8,000..... 70⅝
7,000..... 71
1,000..... 71⅛
Du P de N P 4½s 10,000..... 89¾
8,000..... 89¾
E Tenn Va & Ga con 5s 1,000.....110
Erie 1st con 7s 3,000.....115
Erie conv 4s, Series B 5,000..... 77½
Gt Nor ref 4½s 2,000.....100
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 6,000..... 17½
1,000..... 17⅛
16,000..... 17½
18,000..... 17⅛
1,000..... 18
Hock Val 1st 4½s 3,000.....101
Ind Steel 5s, J. P. Morgan & Co. Trust rects 2,000.....100½
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rects, 2d paid 5,000.....100
6,000.....100½
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s 1,000..... 94¾
C. R. & P Ry ref 4s 1,000..... 87¼
Chino Copper 6s 5,000.....103
Inter-Met 4½s 11,000..... 81⅜
15,000..... 81¼
Interborough R T 5s 11,000.....103⅜
Kan City So 5s 1,000 c..... 98½
1,000..... 98
Kan City So 3s 1,000..... 72
Lack Steel 5s, 1923 8,000..... 97¼
L S & M So 4s, 1931 4,000..... 92⅜
Lig & M 5s 2,000..... 96
Louis & Nash unif 4s 5,000..... 97⅜
12,000..... 97½
Mer Marine col tr 4½s 1,000..... 65¼
4,000..... 65½
4,000..... 65¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4½s 1,000..... 86
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 1,000..... 80½
1,000..... 80½
Mex Petroleum 1st ref conv 6s, Series A 8,000s5f.....102
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 4,000.....105¼
Mo Pac conv 5s 8,000..... 87⅜
Nat Tube 5s, J. P. Morgan & Co Tr rects 2,000..... 99⅜
22,000..... 99¼
N Y Cent gen 3½s 5,000..... 86¼
5,000..... 86¼
deb 4s, 1934 12,000..... 92¼
L S col 3½s 5,000..... 79
registered 5,000..... 77
N Y G E L, H & P col tr 5s 2,000.....103
N Y Railways 1st imp ref 4s 15,000..... 79⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s 3,000..... 99
So Pac conv 4s 29,000..... 94
5,000..... 94½
10,000..... 94¼
So Pac 1st ref 4s 1,000..... 93⅝
So Ry 1st 5s 5,000.....106¼
8,000.....106
So Ry gen 4s 3,000..... 78¼
14,000..... 78⅜
42,000..... 78½
Tenn Coal & Iron gen 5s 3,000.....101½
7,000.....101⅝
Term Assn of St L ref 4s 4,000..... 94⅝
Tex Co conv 6s 2,000.....100¼
6,000.....100⅛
13,000.....100
Third Av ref 4s 2,000..... 81½
4,000..... 81¾
1,000..... 81½
4,000..... 81½
Third Av adj 5s 1,000..... 73½
7,000..... 73
1,000..... 73¼
Un Pac 1st 4s 2,000.....100
Un Pac conv 4s 20,000.....101⅞
73,000.....101¾
5,000.....102
U S Leather 6s 11,000.....100½
U S Red & Ref 6s 2,000..... 80
U S Rubber 6s 4,000.....103½
U S Steel Corp s f 5s 1,000.....102
19,000.....101⅞
registered 500.....102½
Verdigris Val 5s 2,000.....100
Va-Car Chem 5s 1,000..... 98
1,000..... 97⅞
1,000..... 97½
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s 3,000..... 67
Wabash ref & ext 4s, Cent Trust ctfs of deposit stamped 2,000..... 63½
Wabash, Pitts Ter 1st, Cent Trust ctfs 1,000..... 81
5,000..... 30¾
Wabash, Pitts Ter 2d, Trust Co ctfs 10,000..... 2¼
9,000..... 2¼
11,000..... 2¼
Westn Elec 5s 8,000.....100⅞
Wn Md 4s 4,000..... 85½
Wn N Y & Penn 1st 5s 1,000.....107
Westingh El & M 1st cv s f 5s 4,000..... 94⅜

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	.101	101½	Pan 2s, r, 1938	.101	101½
2s, c, 1930	.101	101½	Pan 3s, r, 1961	.101¾	102¼
3s, r, 1918	.102½	103	Pan 3s, c, 1961	.101¾	102¼
3s, c, 1918	.102½	103			
4s, r, 1925	.113¾	114½			
4s, c, 1925	.113¾	114½			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	.101	101½			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	180	190	L-W Bis 1st pf.	.103¼	104
Alb & Susq.	280	...	Do 2d pf.	90½	92
Alle & W.	133½	141½	Lig & M pf.	113	116
Allis-Chalm.	...	½	Long Island	45	49
Do 2d pfd.	2¾	2¼	Mackay Cos.	80	86
Allis-Ch pf.	2	10	Do pf.	67½	68½
Do 2d pd.	7⅝	8½	Man C R.	700	1,000
A A C pf.	99	100½	Man Beach.	2	5
Am B S pf.	97½	101	Met Dep S pf.	106¼	107
A B S & R pf.	96	97½	Mer Marine.	4¾	5
Do pf.	145	160	Mich Cent.	150	190
A Cities pf.	78⅝	80	M & St L.	25	26
Am Coal.	70	95	Do pf.	49	50½
Am C O pf.	98	99	Mo, St P & S S M pf.	93¼	94
Am C Pr.	94	96	Nat Enam & S pf.	115	119¼
Do pf.	115	118	Nat Lead pf.	115	117
Am Cot Oil pf.	98	99	Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	60	64
Am Grain.	15	30	N O, M & C pf.	17½	25
Do pf.	50	60	N Y Air B.	77½	78
Am Gas.	143	145	N Y, C & St. L.	57½	59½
Brass Cor.	45	50	Do 1st pf.	104	120
B, R & P.	115	119½	Do 2d pf.	86	90
Do pf.	125	140	N Y Dock.	19	...
But'k Co.	32¾	34	Do pf.	35	40
Canada So.	65	69	N Y, L & W.	121	126
C R of N J.	360	380	N & W pf.	90	93
C & S A T.	110	120	N W Tel.	118	...
Chi & Alt.	18½	24	Ont Mining.	2¾	2¾
Do pf.	36	40	Pabst Co.	107¼	110
C, B & Q.	200	...	Pac Coast.	85	100
Chi, I & L pf.	50	80	Do 1st pf.	85	100
C & N W pf.	180	190	Do 2d pf.	85	100
Chi, St P, M & Om.	132	138	Pac Mail.	32	33
Do pf.	150	160	P T & Tel pf.	100	101¼
Chi Un Tr ctfs sta.	2	8	Peo & E.	16½	18½
Do pf.	5½	6	P. Lor pf.	114	116½
Cin, S & C pf.	...	...	Pere Marq.	...	30
Clev, C, C & St. L pf.	98¾	101	Do 2d pf.	...	38
Cleve & P.	166½	171	Phelps-D Ge.	215¼	220
Do spec.	96	...	Phila Co.	101	103
Col F & I pf.	141	155	P, C & St. L pf.	110	120
Col & So.	40	41	P, Ft W & C.	166	168
Do 2d pf.	60½	70	Pitts St. pf.	102	104
C P R pf.	86½	88	P, Y & A pf.	163½	...
Crex Carpet	83	88	Pub S Cor.	116½	118
Cub-Am S.	...	92	Pullman Co.	167½	169
Do pf.	...	92	Quicksilver.	5¼	6
D, L & W.	525	551	Do pf.	7	8
Den & R G pf.	37⅞	38¾	R R Sec I C stk ctfs.	83¼	85
D M & Ft D.	...	3	10	Rdg 1st pf.	88	90
Det, H & S W.	...	93½	99	Do 2d pf.	94	96½
Det & M.	115	...	Rens & Sar.	185½	...
Do pf.	108

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

W. H. Sperry Gives Cranford Home in Part Payment for $500,000 West Side Apartment House—Investor Buys Walker Street Corner—Loft Zone Deal—Good Suburban Market.

Apartment-house buying, which has been the noteworthy investment feature of the realty market during the week, was again strongly in evidence yesterday, two important deals involving new houses being recorded, both on the west side, one in Seventy-ninth Street and the other in 115th Street.

The Seventy-ninth Street transaction, which involved a suburban trade, the aggregate values of the properties being about $600,000, was the sale of the new twelve-story house at 157 West Seventy-ninth Street to William H. Sperry, who is already a holder of some large investment properties. The sale was made for the Laurel Construction Company, of which Adolph Hirschfield is President, by H. T. Gurney. The house covers a plot 63 by 102.2 between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues and was completed last year. It was held at $500,000. In part payment Mr. Sperry gave to the Laurel Construction Company his home in Cranford, N. J., consisting of a large dwelling and five acres of land, valued at $100,000, and on which Mr. Sperry has taken back a five years' lease from the new owners.

The Morningside Heights deal was the sale of the new nine-story apartment known as Amesbury Hall at 610 West 115th Street by the Carnegie Construction Company, Charles Newmark, President, to an investor. The plot is 50 by 100. It is fully rented and has been held at $225,000. Earlier in the week the same company sold the Laureate Hall on the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 119th Street to the Hoguet estate, taking a Riverside Drive block front in part payment.

Walker Street Corner Sold.

The five-story business building at 72 to 76 Walker Street, on the northwest corner of Cortlandt Alley, has been sold by the Charles F. Noyes Company, in conjunction with the Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Company, for Estelle L. Redmond and Corola de Langier-Villars. The buyer is a Connecticut investor represented by Case & White. The property sold covers a plot 75 by 80 and is assessed at $150,000. The property is under lease to Calhoun, Robbins & Co., subject to a net rental. This tenant also occupies the adjoining buildings, 408 and 410 Broadway, extending through the block. The sale made the transfer of practically one-half the block front on Walker Street, from Broadway to Cortlandt Alley. Other nearby Broadway properties that were sold lately by the same brokers are 326 to 330 Broadway, 94 to 98 Worth Street, 552 Pearl Street, 372 Broadway, 450 Broadway and 597 Broadway.

The Milbank Estate Sells.

An interesting deal in the Fifth Avenue loft zone was announced yesterday by Albert G. Milbank of the Milbank Estate, who sold to an investor 42 West Thirty-eighth Street, an old-fashioned four-story dwelling on a lot 21 by 98.9.

Several other deals on the block are reported pending, No. 16, owned by R. S. Endicott, and No. 18, owned by Alfred Selon, being under option.

Tenements in Good Demand.

The five-story double tenement, 163 West 133d Street, on a lot 25 by 99.11, has been sold to an investor by Herbert Martin. Morris Moore was the broker.

Stephen H. Jackson has resold 249 West Sixtieth Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.5. The buyer is an operator.

Bronx.

Ernst & Cahn have sold to Samuel Pearlman, the plot on the southeast corner of Eastchester Road and Paulding Avenue, 53 by 101 by irregular. The buyer gives in part payment the two and one-half-story frame dwelling, known as 22 Wheeler Street, Monticello, N. Y., on a plot 75 by 200.

The estate of William G. O'Gorman has sold to John E. Virden 459 and 461 East 141st Street, two three-story brick dwellings, each on a lot 18.9 by 100. S. H. Frankenheim negotiated the transaction.

Brooklyn.

The Bulkley & Horton Company reports the sale of the four-story double flat at 99 Sanford Street, near Myrtle Avenue for Samuel and Sarah Abrams, to a client who will hold the property as an investment.

Long Island.

The McKnight Realty Company has sold at Bayside, Flushing, to Herman Anderson, a plot with 60 feet frontage on Lawrence Boulevard, to be improved with a house; also to I. Huppert, five lots on Sixteenth Street, Flushing. The buyer will erect three houses of seven rooms and bath on the lots.

Somerville & Somerville have sold for the Inwood Estates, at Inwood, L. I., four lots on Sheridan Boulevard, to William E. Tynan; five lots to Simon Richman; three lots to Ethel Hempstead, and eight lots to Andrew Kenny and A. Lobert.

The George F. Carman estate at Patchogue has been purchased by J. Robert Bailey and S. A. Seitz. The Carman property is one of the old Long Island estates and comprises about thirteen acres. It will be developed by the buyers into 60-foot building lots and Bailey Avenue will be extended through the property.

New Jersey.

Kurz & Uren, in conjunction with E. H. Peck, have resold for the Helena Realty Company, Inc., the eleven-room house at the northwest corner Washington Place and Burton Avenue, running through to Central Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights, the former residence of Henry Wagner.

Six three-story flats at 211 to 221 Jackson Avenue, on the northwest corner of Bidwell Avenue, in the Greenville District of Jersey City, have been sold by George W. Thurber to Immanuel Britten. The consideration was about $55,000. Gorry & Older were the brokers in the transaction.

Louis N. Nicholson has sold at Lyndhurst for Harry Rintz to F. Clark a six-room house, at 513 Third Avenue, for $2,700; to Ida De Estelle, a six-room house, 515 Third Avenue, for $2,700; to E. F. Place, 520 Third Avenue, a six-room bungalow, for $2,800; to Robert W. Lindsay, 524 Third Avenue, a six-room cottage, for $2,700.

$100,000 Water Street Lease.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the six-story building at 271-274 South Street, extending through the block to 537-543 Water Street and taking in the entire block front on Jefferson Street, for a period of ten years and six months for Charles Myers, trustee, to the Fidelity Warehouse Company. The total aggregate rental is about $100,000. The building contains 100,000 square feet and is one of the largest buildings in the neighborhood.

Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. has leased for Mrs. Frederick Bronson her new residence at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-first Street, a four-story American basement, 38.8 by 67, to Herbert N. Straus.

The same brokers have also leased for a long term of years for Mrs. Bronson to Mr. Straus the two houses adjoining, at 1142-1144 Park Avenue. These two houses were recently remodeled to a single four-story American basement, 33.5 by 77, and they will be further extensively remodeled from plans of Ogden Codman for Mr. Straus's occupancy next Spring.

Prevost Farm Auction To-day.

The sale at auction to-day by Joseph P. Day of the old Prevost farm, one of the oldest landmarks in the East Bronx, marks the passing of another large estate into the hands of individual owners. The property consists of a total of 454 Bronx lots, forty of which face Pelham Bay Park, seventy extra deep lots on the navigable Eastchester Ship Channel and Hutchinson River, and forty on Boston Post Road.

Realty Notes.

A building loan of $280,000 has been obtained by the Allendale Building Company from the City Real Estate Company on the new apartment to be erected at 117 to 121 West Seventy-first Street.

A deficiency judgment for $159,501 has been entered against the Parkview Company in favor of the Barney Estate Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, 100.5 by 100, known as 777 Madison Avenue, on May 9.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 376 and 378, s w corner of 31st St, 49x75, two five-story tenements and stores; foreclosure; withdrawn.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

75th St, 327 East, n s, 256.8 ft w of 1st Av, 28.4x102.2, four-story tenement; foreclosure; withdrawn.

By Henry Brady.

118th St, 106 West, s s, about 110 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Alfred Freund had on July 25, 1912, or since; adjourned to Nov. 1.

By Joseph P. Day.

Walton Av, w s, 393 ft s of 183d St, 50x93, vacant; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Dalton Parmly, $4,650.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Broadway, s e corner of Emerson St, (207th St,) for a two-story hotel and one-story store and palm garden, 68x27.8, 72.4x64.4, and 31.8x97.2; T. G. Galardi & Co., 30 Emerson St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $25,000.

224th St, n s, 305.63 ft w of White Plains Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 37.6x89; James F. Moore, 669 East 224th St, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $32,000.

3d Av, w s, 78.16 ft s of 170th St, for two six-story brick tenements, 39.74x104.04 and 99; Ionic Realty and Construction Company, (John A. Devine, 1,795 Popham Av, President,) owner; L. F. Welher, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

3d Av, e s, 75 ft n of 28th St, to a two-story store; D. Lippmann, 198 Broadway, owner; M. Greenberg, lessee; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $5,500.

Broadway, s w corner of 100th St, to a two-story store and restaurant; S. Mount, 137 East 34th St, owner; S. B. Elsendrath and B. Horwitz, 500 5th Av, architects; cost, $18,000.

Madison Av, n w corner of 28th St, to an eight-story tenement; Number Eighty Madison Avenue Co., premises, owner; Hill & Stout, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

Grand St, 273 and 275, to a three-story loft; M. Rose, 63 Orchard St, owner; Horenberg & Bardes, 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of Lawrence St, 71.8x—; May McMahon to Edward J. McMahon, 521 West 151st St, Oct. 24; attorney, S. W. Wallach, 309 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, w s, at s s of 189th St, runs n 60.7x w 200.3 to e s of Bennett Av x90.7x e 200.2 to beginning, being land in bed of West 189th St, deed of cession; Frederick Mathesius, Jr., to City of New York for street purpose, Aug. 26; attorney, Joel J. Squier, 90 West Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, w s, at s s of 189th St, runs n 24.5x w 200.3 to Bennett Av x s 11.2x198.10; William H. Fischer and others to Frederick Mathesius, Jr., 226 West 72d St, April 25; attorney, P. O. Beals, 257 Broadway.....$500

BROADWAY, w s, at n s of 189th St, runs s 36.1x w 200.3 to e s of Bennett Av x90.7x e 200.2 to beginning, being land in bed of West 189th St, deed of cession; Frederick Mathesius, Jr., to City of New York for street purpose, Aug. 26; attorney, Joel J. Squier, 90 West Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, w s, at s s of 189th St, 50x93, vacant; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Dalton Parmly, $4,650.

DIVISION ST, n s, at s e corner of land of Charles Elliott, 23x76; Morris Berney to Blume Rubinowitz, 70 East 3d St, (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 24; attorney, M. J. Katz, 329 Broadway....$1

VERMILYEA AV, n w s, at n e s of Isham St, 148.2x91.6; Isidor Nimer, referee, to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, (mtg $14,000,) Oct. 25; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 45 Wall St.....$18,000

VERMILYEA AV, w s, 150 ft n of Academy St, 75x150, John J. Mooney to Bendheim Construction Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $9,600,) Sept. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WILLIAM ST, 45, w s, 57.10x30.9x irregular; Williams St, 47 to 49, w s, 37.6x71.8x irregular; Jno. A. Stewart and others, trustees, in New York of Liverpool, and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited, to John A. Stewart, 16 West 53d St, and others, as trustees, said company, B. & S., confirmation deed, Oct. 16; attorneys, Philbin, B. M. & G., 52 William St.....$1

WILLIAM ST, 80 to 82, s e corner of Maiden Lane, 72.8 to n s of Liberty St x 25.8x62.1 to s s of Maiden Lane, x 32.6; same to same, B. & S. and confirmation deed, Oct. 16; attorneys, same.....$1

7TH AV, s w corner of 15th St, 22x100; John Ruschmeyer to Heinrich Ruschmeyer, 82 West 106d St, all of, B. & S., all liens, Oct. 19; attorneys, Rounds, B. D. & D., 62 Cedar St.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Heinrich Ruschmeyer to G. Ruschmeyer, 1,306 Boston Road, (mtg $40,000 and all liens,) Oct. 19; attorneys, same.....$1

20TH ST, 217 West, n s, 25x80.1; William H. Archibald to Wilber C. Goodale, 311 West 112th St, (mtg $9,000,) Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

20TH ST, 219 and 221 West, n s, 50x79.6; William H. Archibald to Thomas Lynch, 80 West 91st St, (mtg $40,000,) Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

41ST ST, 18 and 20 East, s s, 50x irregular; Holland Holding Co. to Rivoli Realty Co., 11 Pine St, (mtg $215,000;) Sept. 24; attorney, A. J. Shaw, 11 Pine St.....$1

55TH ST, n s, 190 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Samuel Ferguson, executor, to Mary C. Bryan and another, 440 West End Av, all title, Oct. 11; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St..$1

56TH ST, 342 and 344 West, s s, 50x100.5; Anna A. Phyfe to Montross W. Houck, 251 West 81st St, Feb. 22, 1911; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

56TH ST, 326 West, s s, 20.8x100.5; Samuel Oswald to Louis Lewis, 959 Prospect Av, (mtg $23,000,) April 5; address, 48 West 4th St.....$100

62D ST, 27-33 East, n s, 57x100.5; Holland Holding Co. to Rivoli Realty Co., 11 Pine St, (mtg $75,000,) Sept. 20; attorney, Albert J. Shaw, 11 Pine St.....$1

78TH ST, 108 West, s s, 14.8x100.5; Mary V. Amerman to William L. Amerman, May 27, 1908; attorney, Frank L. Holt, 220 Broadway.....$1

78TH ST, s s, 87.2 ft e of Broadway, 16x102.2; F. W. Saltzsieder to William J. Carlin, 234 West 78th St, (mtg $12,000 and all liens,) Oct. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

78TH ST, 129 East, n s, 16.8x102.2; Henry B. Montgomery to James M. Montgomery, 142 East 18th St, Oct. 25; attorneys, Norwood & M., 68 William St.....$1

88TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of West End Av, 0.6x22.8; Plot begins 99.6 ft e of West End Av, and 41.8 ft s of 88th St, 0.6x19, (re mtg) William E. D. Stokes to West 82d Street Realty Company, 52 William St, Oct. 18; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$1

97TH ST, 36 West, s s, 18x100.11, (foreclosure Oct. 22;) Jno. H. Rogan, referee, to Elizabeth K. Pharm, 247 5th Av, Oct. 24; attorneys, Merrill & Rogers, 100 Broadway.....$16,500

101ST ST, 54 East, s s, 25x100.11; Joseph L. B. Mayer to Fanny Gruen, 116 East 90th St, B. & S., all liens, Oct. 9; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Fanny Gruen to Joseph L. B. Mayer, 944 Park Av, B. & S., all liens, Oct. 15; attorneys, same.....$1

121ST ST, 1 West, n s, 22x75; Alexander Av, 328 to 336, n e corner of 141st St, 83.4x76.6; St. Mary's St, s s, 113.7 ft e of Crimmins Av, runs s w, 72.10x s e 50x n e 22x s e 112.1 to street x n w and w 190.5 to beginning; Beekman Av, n w corner of Beech Terrace, 125x125; Beekman Av, e s, 474.9 ft n of 141st St, runs e 95.2x s 379.5x e 108.11 to w s of Cypress Av, x n 504.5 to St. Mary's St x w 189.5 to Beekman Av x s 120 to beginning; Powers Av, s e corner St. Mary's St, 190.2, to Robbins Av, x 242.11 to 142d St, x 199.2 to avenue, x 242.2; also land in Newburgh, N. Y.; Eleanor L. Beal, widow, to Thaddeus R. Beal, Newburg, N. Y., B. & S., s. l., Oct. 14; attorneys, Gould & W., 2 Wall St.....$1

121ST ST, 421 West, n s, 25x100.10; Gerrit J. W. Van Slingerlandt to Maggie Van Slingerlandt, 421 West 121st St, (mtg $34,000,) Oct. 21; attorney, Frank H. Shaw, at Patchogue, L. I.....$1

123D ST, 163 West, n s, 20x99.11; Herbert P. Martin to Ignatz Hermann, 2,213 5th Av, (mtg $12,500,) Oct. 24; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$100

Bronx.

CYPRESS AV, n e corner of 141st St, 100x200.10; Cypress Av, e s, 100 ft n of 141st St, 216.8x100; Powers Av, e s, 100 ft s of 142d St, 100x99.2; Margaret C. Post and others to Elton Realty Co., 320 Broadway, Sept. 3, (10 deeds;) attorney, Francis B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway.....$100

HUNT AV, 1,998; Charles Schanz to Bertha Levy, 1,950 Crotona Parkway, Oct. 24, (mtg $4,450;) attorney, Charles S. Levy, 2,720 3d Av.....$100

JEFFERSON AV, n s, 50 ft e of Jones Av, 100 x100; David D. Ferris to Kate S. Bell; Bloomfield, N. J., Oct. 24; attorney, Robert B. Alling, 149 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 8 and 9, Block 1, map of Sheridan & Segrave tract; James S. Segrave to Robert J. Ritterbush, 400 6th St, Oct. 25; attorneys, Geybel & F., 41 Park Row.....$1

LOTS 5, 6, and 7, Block 6, and Lots 7, 8, and 9, Block 8, same map; same to Newton Holden, 894 West 180th St, Oct. 23; attorneys same.....$1

LOT 362, map of Lohbauer Park; Kate Hutchings to Elias Bentz, 2,041 Watson Av, (mtg $647.50,) Feb. 20; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester, N. Y.....$100

LOT 68, map of Daily estate; Frank A. Spencer, Jr., referee, to Frederick Bach, 1,847 Victor St, Oct. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.$6,900

LOTS 7 to 10, map of Brown & Deering, on 168th St; Peter J. Everett, referee, to James A. Deering, 22 East 47th St, Oct. 15; address, 135 Broadway.....$1,000

LOT 270, map of 329 lots, Schieffelin estate; Jacob Marx to Samuel Pearlman, 1,525 Minford Place, Oct. 24, (mtg $700;) attorney, L. A. Malkiel, 116 Nassau St.....$100

VERIO AV, 4,270 to 4,278, e s, 110.2x88.10; Joseph Rowan, referee, to Bronx Investment Co., 160 Broadway, Oct. 24, (mtg $39,400;) attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.$2,500

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 124.2 ft s of 170th St, 21x150; Clarence C. Guion and others to E. Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,347 Boston Road, Oct. 1, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

142D ST, s s, 616.8 ft e of Willis Av, 16.9x111.11; Marguerite R. Pride to John M. Mooring, 480 East 142d St, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

169TH ST, 285 East, 20x90; Gilbert T. Craig to Thade Krumelch, 1,760 2d Av, Oct. 24, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, George Ludwig, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

183D ST, s s, 55 ft e of Bathgate Av, 120.6x94; Minnie Caston to Asaro Realty Co., 2,299 Bathgate Av, Oct. 24 (mtg $19,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

236TH ST, 245 East, 25x100; William Guggolz Construction Co. to Berliam Sutliffe, 2,058 Anthony Av, Sept. 23, mtg $18,000; attorney, William Guggolz, 2,740 Creston Av.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLONIAL PARKWAY, s w corner of 159th St, 25x101.9; Daniel Coffey to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, Oct. 26, due as per bond; attorneys, Dulon & R., 41 Park Row.....$35,000

HESTER ST, s s, Lot 3, map of 12 lots of Arden, 25x75; Charles Jacobson to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway, Oct. 25, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

LENOX AV, e s, 75.10 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; Fanny Harris to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 25, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$30,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 15th St, 22x100; Heinrich Ruschmeyer to John Ruschmeyer, Bremen, Germany, demand, Oct. 19; attorneys Rounds, H. D. & D., 62 Cedar St.....$40,000

8TH AV, n s, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 25x100; Louis Gruing, Jr., to John Herold, 117 East 77th St, prior mtg $23,000, Oct. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

10TH AV, n w corner of St. Lawrence St, 71.8 x —; Roderick McMahon and another to Louis C. Wallach, 822 Hewitt Place, 1 year, 6 p. c., Oct. 4; attorney, Samuel W. Wallach, 309 Broadway.....$3,000

11TH ST, s w corner of 25th St, 199.6 to 24th St x irregular, leasehold; Nickeon Realty Co. to Rutherford Realty Co., 34 Nassau St, Oct. 23, due April 23, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wells & S., 34 Nassau St.....$10,000

20TH ST, 219 and 221 West, n s, 50x78.4x50x79.6; Thomas Lynch to Sallie R. and Julia T. O'Hara, 422 West 24th St, prior mtg $40,000, Oct. 23, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$3,000

183D ST, s s, 55 ft e of Bathgate Av, 120.6x94; Asaro Realty Co. to Joseph Kurzman, 1,465 5th Av, Oct. 24, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.$2,400

198TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Creston Av, 20x98; Mary S. Ryan to Myron Straus, Laverne, L. I., Oct. 19, 1 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Victor Beaver, 261 Broadway.....$275

211TH ST, n s, 161.5 ft w of Barnes Av, 60.3x101.1x25x121.4; James Martinelli to Mary E. Doering, 2,149 Southern Boulevard, prior mtg $3,500, Oct. 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE B, 93, space 4x8 on either side of picture screen; Reliable Amusement Co to Modern Advertising Co, 3,291 Broadway, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1912; attorneys, Horwitz & F., 117 2d Av.....$100

BLEECKER ST, 371, store and basement, &c.; Charles Max to Herman Meyer, 295 1st Av, 4½ years from Nov. 1, 1912; address, 371 Bleecker St.....$888

BROADWAY, n e corner of 42d St, part of store floor and basement; Longacre Land Co to The Mirror, Inc., 72 Morton St, 17 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorneys, Riegelman & Bach, 141 Broadway.....$20,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 46, store; S. & M. Ferguson to James Diamantis and another, 125 West 28th St, 4 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, A. Antomadis, 103 West 28th St.....$900

DYCKMAN ST, w s, 100 ft n of Sherman Av, 50x—; Michael — Hoffmann to Sheffield Farms Slawson-Decker Co., 524 West 57th St, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Alger & Simpson, 27 William St.....$3,300

LINCOLN AV, s e corner of 138th St; Elizabeth M. O'Reilly to Eugene J. McGuire, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1906; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$5,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 60th St; store, &c.; 59th Street Madison Avenue Co to Albert E. Weston and another, 235 East 57th St, 6 years from Sept. 19, 1912; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$2,630

MADISON AV, 1,538 and 1,540, space 4x8 on either side of picture screen in theatre; Reliable Amusement Co to Modern Advertising Co, 3,291 Broadway, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1912; attorneys, Horwitz & F., 117 2d Av.$150

3D AV, 712, store, &c.; Pauline Goldstein, executrix, to Christian Rauscher, 712 3d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Cohn & Cohn, 2 Rector St.....$1,500

3D AV, s e corner of 80th St, store, &c.; Joseph B. Ryiance to William Auf der Heyde, 1,409 3d Av, 4 6-12 years from Nov. 1, 1912; attorney, R. A. Seligman, 160 Broadway.....$1,800

11TH AV, n w corner of 24th St, 199.6x—, all; Daniel K. De Beixedon and another to McKeon Realty Co and another, 80 Maiden Lane, 10 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1911; attorneys, Wells & S., 34 Nassau St.....$9,100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROOK AV, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, 147x100; Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. against Kitchen Improvement Co., owner and contractor.....$826

PROSPECT AV, e s, 50 ft n of 181st St, 50x100; George Vairo against Regina Realty Co., owner; West Side Mason Contracting Co., contractor.....$40

WEBSTER AV, e s, 26 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 26x85; Samuel Berman against J. B. Armanino, owner and contractor; John Scarneo, contractor.....$165

48TH ST, 43 West; Hull, Grippen & Co. against Trustees of Columbia College, owner; Corinne B. de Garmendia, lessee and contractor....$19

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

MADISON AV, 1,546; Isidor Silverstein against Lena C. Niedermann and others, May 10, 1912.....$21

WESTCHESTER AV, 2,311 to 2,315; H. Chefetz & Son against Glover Construction Co. and others, July 2, 1912.....$70

105TH ST, 136 and 138 West; Welsh Machine Works against Mary A. Loeffler and others, Oct. 9, 1912, (canceled).....$2,376

LIS PENDENS.

AV A, 109; Susan Van Praag against Louis M. Fink et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eisman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

BROAD ST, or Fulton or Arthur Av, s s, 117.1 ft s of 176th St, 17.10x100; Otto Haas against Marie W. Wallas and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. V. Gabriel.

MAPES AV, s w corner of 181st St, 26x100; Empire City Savings Bank against T. Mulhare Construction Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

POPHAM AV, w s, 121.4 ft n of 176th St, 25x100; Henrietta Gerken against T. Francis Flood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

3D AV, 443 to 447; Joseph E. Shea against Frank A. Keeney, (specific performance;) attorney, L. Laski.

93D ST, 179 East; Mary G. Musgrave against Adolph Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. O'Brien.

172D ST, 510 West; Albert Hastorf against Madge I. Hennen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

172D ST, 508 West; William Hastrof against Madge I. Hennen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

198TH ST, s s, 43.6 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25x98; Central Mortgage Company against Amalia Pirk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Otis.

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Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Francis Emmet Noagle of New York City admitted to practice.

606—Four hundred and forty-three cans of frozen egg product, appellant and plaintiff in error vs. the United States of America.—Argument concluded.

648—The United States of America et al., appellants, vs. Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company et al.—Three counsel allowed to make oral argument for the appellees. Argument commenced for the appellants.

Day call for Oct. 28: Nos. 648, 642, (and 643.) 3, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 21.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

William J. Mooney, as administrator, appellant, vs. George F. Smith, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Richfield Commercial and Savings Bank, respondent, vs. Sarah F. Purdy, as executrix, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William H. Vogel, appellant, vs. Sadie B. Rosenthal, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eva S. Cochran et al., as executors, &c., appellants, vs. Elizabeth Reich et al., impleaded, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

R. & S. Realty Company, respondent, vs. Hudson Realty Co. et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Richard A. Springs et al., appellants, vs. Hanover National Bank, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on opinion in 145 App. Div., 188. Order filed.

Josephine Clements, respondent, vs. J. Morgan Clements, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, appellant, vs. Trustees of Presbytery of New York, respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on 142 App. Div., 885, (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

James T. Bunt, as trustee, appellant, vs. Catherine O'Brien et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Goldstein, respondent, vs. Herman T. Mendelsohn, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank M. Hardenbrook, appellant, vs. James L. Quackenbush et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. James Ellison, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Patrick Woods, appellant, vs. David Stephenson Brewing Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. F. E. Rosebrook Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Business Men's Realty Company, respondent, vs. The Comet Company et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs on opinion of Page, J., at Special Term. Order filed.

Oswald Bachman, an infant, appellant, vs. John L. Little and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs to respondents to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Emma Bachrach.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same.—Order reversed and matter remitted to Special Term, as directed in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Benjamin F. Schreiber, as receiver, appellant, vs. Schomacker Piano Manufacturing Company, impleaded, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Mario Brichta, respondent, vs. J. Xavier Simon, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements, and motion granted to extent stated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

In re Adele D. Priess, respondent, vs. Rhinelander Waldo, as Commissioner, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Alda L. Davis, appellant, vs. Charles H. Davis, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and judgment ordered as directed in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Aaron Herrmann, appellant, vs. Empire Realty Corporation, respondent. Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, appellant, vs. William P. Pickett, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, and matter remitted to County Clerk. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Melanie Unger, appellant, vs. Max Unger, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as stated in order, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Alice Davies, plaintiff, vs. Alfred Freund, impleaded, &c., appellant; David Davies, as administrator, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Alice C. Rycroft, respondent, vs. Henry C. Pierce, appellant.—Order reversed, motion granted, default opened, and new trial granted upon terms stated in opinion. Opinions by Clarke and Scott, JJ. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Cohalan, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cavegan, J. Dodge v. Rendall (2)—Franklin Leonard, Jr. Bird v. Rendall—Franklin Leonard, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Weiss v. Codal Realty Co.—Edward D. Dowling.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J. Bromberger v. Gallegno—Geofrey Konta.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J. Abraham Shatzkin v. Jay O'Brien—Lewis J. Conlan.

Edward Prince v. John J. Kennedy—Joseph V. Mitchell.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J. Star Chandelier Co v. Herman Margolis—A. Welles Stump.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Stapleton, J. Motions. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

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Convenient to all surface transportation. New "L" station at Columbus Av. corner. HIGHEST GRADE, FIREPROOF; ALL CONVENIENCES AND LUXURIES. Corner Apartments having unequalled southern and eastern exposure.
9 large, light rooms,
2 and 3 baths,
$2,250 TO $2,500.
ELECTRIC LIGHT INCLUDED.
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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

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Exceptional Apartments.
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124TH ST., 527-529 WEST. Near Broadway, Columbia College and Horace Mann School. —Exceptionally fine apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; well-kept house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $42 month.

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61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City
High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
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6 to 12 East 58th St.
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT
10 Rooms and Bath
Newly Decorated. All Modern Improvements. Elevator Service for Maids.
Rent Low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

FAIRFAX ARMS,
151 East 19th St.
Close to
GRAMERCY PARK.
New Modern Corner Building.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
1 also 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette. All outside light rooms, artistically decorated. Elevator running day and night; maid or valet service, if required.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

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The Berkshire
Elegant duplex apartment of 10 large rooms and 3 bath rooms on first floor. Also a second floor apartment of 11 rooms, southerly and southeasterly exposure throughout. Telephone J. H. MORAN, 1026 Plaza.

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43 to 51 E. 58th St., 483 Park Av.
6-7 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,100 to $1,500
All-night elevator, standard service.
Agent on Premises.
Broadway, REMCO 95th Street.

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55 East 76th St.
Between Park and Madison Aves.
High class elevator apartments.
6-7-8-11 Rooms.
Rents $1,000 to $1,700
Special Concessions.
White enamel woodwork, parquet floors. Superintendent on premises, or
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503 5th Ave. Telephone 7957 Bryant.

34 East 40th St.,
Apartment of two rooms and bath.
Geo. R. Read & Co., Agent,
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A.—THE PALACIO.—A.
Northwest corner Park Ave. and 65th St. Handsome eight-room suite, all outside rooms, modern in all appointments; $2,000. Superintendent.

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IN BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH
3 TO 6 ROOMS & BATHS
RENTS $25 TO $55.
Finest of all modern apartments; adjacent to Prospect Park; location and transit the best in Brooklyn; 20 minutes to Manhattan; Brighton Beach "L" Church Av. express station at corner. Apply on premises, 17 to 35 East 17th St., between Church and Caton Avs.; booklet mailed on request.
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Park Slope Duplex Houses
Separate entrance to each apartment. 7 large all-light rooms and bath. Every improvement. Handsomely decorated. All the comforts and privacy of a one-family dwelling with all conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rent $60.00. Twenty minutes from Park Row, Elevated, trolley or Subway.
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Between 6th & 7th Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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6 and 7 room modern apartments, $42. Send for Booklet. Golden Realty Co., Owners.

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Grand Boulevard and Concourse
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS TO LEASE;
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND FOYER HALL.
All Modern Improvements;
MOUNT HOPE SECTION OF TREMONT.
Highest, dryest and finest residential section of the Bronx. Rents reasonable.

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3 4 5 6 7 Rooms
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Agent on Premises.
Take Bronx Subway to Simpson St. Station. Houses are one block from Hunts Point Ave.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av., Dr. Goodchild, Pastor.—11, "Our Tempted Lord"; 8, "Reading the Hand."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 52d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M. 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 West 46th St., REV. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor.
9:40 A. M., Bible School Session.
Young Women's Class, Mrs. Merrett, Leader.
Young Men's Class, Dr. Addison Moore, Leader.
11 A. M. AND 8 P. M. PUBLIC WORSHIP. SERMONS BY DR. WOELFKIN.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 104TH ST. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
11, "THE LIVING REDEEMER."
8, "THE FRIEND OF GOD."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Avenue, Cor. 31st Street. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. 11 A. M.—"The World as the Subject of Redemption Through the Gospel of God's Love." 8 P. M.—"The Greatest Question That Ever Was Asked."

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—Edward Judson, Pastor, will preach. Morning, (11,) "The Ministry of Laymen." Evening, (8,) "The Coronation of Love."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 126th St. J. HERMAN RANDALL, Pastor. Morning, 11 A. M.—"The Idealism Needed." Evening, 8 P. M.—"Israel Zangwill's last book, 'The Next Religion.'"

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Rev. ENOS J. BOSWORTH, Minister. 11 A. M.—"A COWARD'S DENIAL." 8 P. M.—"AN OLD-TIME POLITICIAN."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST Church, 145th St., Convent Av.—Rev. JAMES GRANT preaches both services.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES. Sundays, 11 A. M. & 8 P.M. Wednesdays, 8 P.M. First Church, Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West and 68th St. Third Church, 125th Street and Madison Ave. Fourth Church, 600 West 181st Street. Fifth Church, Madison Avenue and 38th Street. Sixth Church, Park Avenue and 61st Street.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D., Pastor. Rev. CHARLES R. BROWN, D. D., Dean of Yale Divinity School, preaches at 11 A. M.—"The Gates of the City." 8 P. M.—"The Man Within the Man." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

Brooklyn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. Dr. HILLIS'S subjects for next Sunday: Morning—"Christ's Overture to Peace an Antidote to Fret and Worry." Evening—"Martin Luther's Theses on the Door of the Church in Wittenberg." An Anniversary Sermon.

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D. Welcome to oldest church Disciples of Christ.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West and 64th St. 11 A. M., Mr. ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "WORLD UNITY IN RELIGION."

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11. DR. WISE: "WOMAN'S MOVEMENT: ITS MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ASPECTS." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30, Dr. E. G. ENELOW on "The Place of the Parent in Religious Education."

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d, Dr. REMENSNYDER.—Services, 11 and 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEDFORD STREET, corner Morton, Rev. GEORGE W. DOWNS, Pastor.—Morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45. Welcome.

JOHN ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—146th Anniversary; 9:30 A. M., Love Feast; 10:45 A. M., Preaching, Bishop John C. Kilgo, N. C.; 3:00 P. M., Platform Meeting, Bishop Kilgo presiding; 6:45 P. M., Grand Epworth Reception; 8:00 P. M., Sermon. Topic: "Life An Increasing Joy," President Murlin, Boston University.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 60TH ST. Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Preaching by Rev. George C. Peck, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the New York City Society. 8 P. M., Special Address to Men by S. Earl Taylor, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. Wed. Eve., Prayer Meeting, led by Dr. MacMullen.

METHODIST CHURCH, Lexington Av., (111th St.)—SUMNER STONE. ALBERT WILSON, Pastor. Preaching 11, 8.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE 14TH ST.
SANFORD CULVER HEARN, Minister.
10:45 A. M.—DREAMS AND DREAMERS.
8:00 P. M.—WHAT'S IN A NAME?

SAINT ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, Seventy-sixth Street, West of Columbus Av. Worship at 11 and 8. Preaching by Dr. CHARLES F. SITTERLY.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th St. REV. F. ERNEST JOHNSON, Minister in charge. 11 A. M.—Dr. WILLIAM J. THOMPSON. 8 P. M.—Short address by THE MINISTER.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, minister. 11 A. M., "The Patience of Love." 8 P. M., "Speaking from Within."

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 4th St., near 6th Av. Rev. Dr. PHILIP M. WATTERS, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

New Church (Swendenborgian.)

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.—Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor; Rev. J. PAUL DRESSER, Associate Minister. Sunday school 10 A. M. Service 11 A. M., with sermon by the Associate Minister. Subject: "WHAT JESUS CHRIST DID ON EARTH AND WHAT HE IS DOING TO-DAY."

New Thought.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST Duryea's Academy, 47 West 72d St. Subject, "Faith." Speaker, W. John Murray. Soloists, Mrs. Wilford Watters, Mezzo-Soprano. Miss Helen F. MacAnannus. Accompanist, Miss Ludmilla Volacek. Service 11 A. M. sharp. Public cordially invited.

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN, Berkeley Theatre, West 44th St., Sundays, 11 A. M. "UNDERSTAND THE MYSTERIES."

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE opens her public work for the season with a SPECIAL SERVICE OCT. 27 AT 3 P. M. Carnegie Lyceum, 7th Av. and 57th St. SUBJECT, "A DAY OF NEW THINGS." SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAMME by the Manhattan Ladies' Quartet, assisted by Mr. Karl Feiniger, violinist, and Miss Clara Aimee Gottschalk, pianist.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. ELLIS WILLIAMS. Public invited.

SOCIETY OF SILENT UNITY.—Noon silence daily, except Sunday, at 305 Madison Av. All welcome. Monday lecture, 8 P. M.; subject, "Prosperity and Success."

Presbyterian.

BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Nostrand Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.—Pastor S. EDWARD YOUNG will preach at 10:45 and 7:45.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Formerly the Fourth Avenue,) EARL HALL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, (entrance 117th St. and Broadway.) Rev. WALTER D. BUCHANAN, D. D., minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 57th St., near Broadway, Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M. A., will preach at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. 2 P. M., Sabath School. Devotional Service Wednesday evening at 8, conducted by Rev. James B. Cochran. ALL WELCOME.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Preacher to-morrow, REV. J. H. JOWETT, M. A., D. D. Morning Service 11 o'clock. All seats free at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service at 4:30. All seats free at 4:25.

Mid-week service in the Church on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M., will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

Presbyterian.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Dr. Work. 8 P. M.—Rev. E. P. Erickson.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. Mr. Montgomery at 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave., Rev. John H. Mackay, Ph. D., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"Eyes to See." 8 P. M.—"Is Life a Tragedy?"

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St. Rev. Dr. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Pastor. 11—"The Viewpoint of God." 8—"The Divine Partnership."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St., WM. HIRAM FOULKES, D. D., MINISTER. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Mr. Janeway will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Preparatory Service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher—the Rev. Prof. HENRY van DYKE, D. D., LL. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Under Arthur Rose, (Mus. Bac.,) organist and musical director, the choir of the West-Park Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock will render selections from Foster's cantata, "Seed Time and Harvest."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St., (one block west from Broadway,) GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St. Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The Pastor will preach. 8 P. M.—The Pastor will preach and Arthur Reihl, boy soprano, will sing. Pastor's subject, "Who is the Meanest Person You Ever Knew?"

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. ANSON P. ATTERBURY, D.D., Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., } Pastors. Dr. EVANS preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Preaching Services at the New Church House, 603 W. 178th St. by Rev. William Carter, D. D., formerly of the Madison Av. Reformed Church, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Avenue and 81st Street.—Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Sermon by the rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. SUNDAY, October 27th. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Joscelyne of Jamaica. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D.D. 4:30 P. M.—Choral Service daily, except Monday and Saturday.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. The Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Holy Communion, 8 and 10:15 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11. Evensong, 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY, 71ST. Rev. G. A. STRONG, Rector. 8, 11 A. M., Rector. 8 P. M., Rev. Stanley Brown-Serman.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN. 139 West 46th St. Rev. J. G. H. Barry, D. D., Rector. Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Service, Dr. Grant. Subject: "Some Present Day Movements We Should Attend To." 8 P. M.—Evening Service, Dr. Grant. Subject: "The Church and Society."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89th St., near Madison Av., Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. Services, 7:30, 10, (11 A. M., Rector,) 8 P. M. Stainer's "Daughter of Jairus" will be sung in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 551 5th Av. Rev. Herbert Shipman, Rector. Services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. Rev. HENRY MATTET, D. D. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon (Rector). 12 M.—Holy Communion. 3 P. M.—Children's Services. 3:15 P. M.—French Services. 8 P. M.—Service and Sermon (Rector). Daily Noonday Service, 12:30 P. M., Rector Preacher.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St.—Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The disturbance of the last three days still persists in modified form over Southern New England, and rains continued in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake region.

Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair except in the Pacific States, where there were rains with rising pressure.

Temperatures have risen considerably in the Northwest and extreme West, and are generally above the seasonal average except in the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pacific States.

Rains will continue Saturday in New England, followed by fair weather Sunday.

Temperatures will change but little.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate variable, mostly northerly; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate west and northwest.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate winds, mostly northerly, with unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Saturday; Sunday fair; moderate west to north winds.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate west winds, becoming variable.

New England—Cloudy Saturday with local rains; Sunday fair; moderate winds, becoming north.

Western New York—Clearing Saturday; Sunday fair; moderate northwest and north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday, not much change in temperature; light west winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	48	50	4 P. M.	54	55
6 A. M.	48	48	6 P. M.	54	54
9 A. M.	52	49	9 P. M.	54	51
12 noon	56	52	11 P. M.	53	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees, at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 47 degrees, at 8 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday stood at 29.76 inches; at 8 P. M. at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

8:30—459 3d Av.; Alexander Martin & Son.....$1,000

10:05—1,364 Washington Av.; Dora Wolkofeld.....Trifling

11:05—210 E. 100th St.; C. Salomonshon.Trifling

P. M.

5:10—176 Eldridge St.; S. Moltzer....Trifling

5:15—256th St., west of Palisade Av.; F. Allen.....$3,000

5:40—50 E. 102d St.; D. Levine.....Trifling

6:00—294 Cherry St.; A. Matelsky.....Trifling

7:00—220 E. 27th St.; cellar; not given....$25

7:25—127 7th Av.; R. H. Macy & Co.Unknown

7:55—1,358 Brook Av.; J. Greenbash..Trifling

8:20—75 divington St.; M. Goldstein.....$10

8:25—214 Chrystie St.; F. Pollock.....$25

9:45—7-9 Lewis St.; L. Hecht.....Trifling

9:50—143 W. 20th St.; L. Levin & Co....$200

10:15—355 Grand St.; J. Held.....Trifling

10:27—481 Washington St.; Lowenthal Bros.....$10,000

11:17—301 West 35th St.; not given.....None

11:20—330 West 50th St.; E. S. Boyle..Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to William H. Loughran, Chief Clerk of the transfer tax office of the Surrogates' Court:

BOECHER, ADAM, (died June 7, 1911;) realty, Lots 37 and 67, on map of South Belmont, $5,500; Lot 18, on map of Wardsville, $5,000; 904 Prospect Avenue, $18,000; net estate, $27,536.

BOWERS, LLOYD W., (died Sept. 9, 1910;) net personalty, $42,445.39, including 200 shares American Locomotive Company preferred, $22,-000; 40 shares New York & Harlem, $6,200; net estate wherever, $332,286.

BRUGGEMANN, PHILIPP, (died May 27, 1911;) net personalty, $6,000.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, (died Jan. 17, 1912;) net personalty, $219.20.

CHUCK, SOPHIA, (died March 18, 1912;) realty, 165 East Seventy-seventh Street, $24,000, less mortgage of $19,000; 154 East 113th Street, $25,000, less mortgage of $18,000; interest in Chuck Brothers & Davis, $10,128; net estate, $57,422.85.

EGGLESTON, ELBERT, (died May 16, 1911;) net personalty, $1,256.92.

FABIEN, REMY, (died Dec. 8, 1911;) net personalty, $252,093; cash capital invested with R. Fabien & Co., $130,000; cash on deposit with R. Fabien & Co., $62,640; share of increase of business, $2,002; total interest, in business, $194,643; interest in goodwill of company, $52,159.74.

FEDELI, ANTONIO, (died May 27, 1910;) net personalty, $9,161.09.

HALLETT, EVANS, (died April 16, 1912;) realty, 216 East Sixteenth Street, $18,500; net estate, $29,927.

KELLY, MARGARET T., (died Dec. 10, 1911;) net personalty, $7,271.26.

LAWSON, DANIEL D., (died Oct. 15, 1911;) net estate, $1,730.04.

MACKINTOSH, DONALD, (died Sept. 27, 1902;) net estate in New York, $11,566.25.

MULLARD, FREDERICK, (died Oct. 29, 1906;) net personalty, $8,351.40.

SCHILLER, AMBROSE, (died March 10, 1898;) no estate.

SERR, CHARLES, (died Nov. 1, 1897;) no estate.

SMITH, LOUISA M., (died Nov. 24, 1911;) net personalty, $49,499.06, including 41 shares American Sugar Refining Company, $4,756; 40 shares Royal Baking Powder, $5,316; 52 shares The Celluloid Company, $7,124; 67 shares Union Pacific preferred, $6,331.

THOMPSON, JAMES, (died May 6, 1899;) no estate.

TILLOTSON, MARIA L., (died Dec. 17, 1912;) realty, 108 East Thirty-first Street, assessed at $26,500, appraised at $33,500; net estate, $104,000.

TUTHILL, ENOCH R., (died April 28, 1911;) net personalty, $90,401.96, including 7 bonds Retsof Salt Company 5s, due 1929, $7,116; 8 bonds Lehigh Valley 4½s, due 1940, $5,325.

OPPENHEIMER, JULIA, (died June 5, 1912;) realty, 60 East Sixty-seventh Street, $50,000; net estate, $42,248.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BUNKE, RATJE, (died Oct. 10;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty; legacies of unestimated value to Justine Bunke, wife; Henry, Diederich, and John Bunke, Elizabeth Asendorf, and Anna Friedrich and Dora Meyer, children; German Evangelical Church, $1,000; Lutheran Hospital, $500; Wartburg Home for the Aged and Infirm, $500.

BIGELOW, WESLEY, (died July 13;) left an estate of unestimated value; to Theodore Glover Bremer, friend, gold and bronze medals; Eleanor Bremer, picture; Alice Bremer, watch chain; Eleanor Melon Bremer, sleeve links; Theodore G. Bremer, Jr., ring and pictures; Irving Bigelow, nephew, $1; Henry Bigelow and Edmond Bigelow, brothers; Alice Bigelow Knowles, niece, and Grace Hawley Bigelow, niece, remainder.

LOHMAN, MARGARET, (died Oct. 16;) left $100 personalty to Anna Halfman, niece.

OPPENHEIMER, MAX, (died Sept. 1;) left $20,000 personalty to Emma Oppenheimer, wife.

ONTHANK, HATTIE, (died Sept. 24;) left more than $1,000 personalty to Florence B. Hanaway, daughter.

PALECEK, MARIE, (died April 21;) left $500 personalty; to John Palecek, son, $100; Rosie Bouse, $5; Antonie Novotny, daughter, residue.

Supreme in School Advertising

In nine months this year The New York Times published 87,552 lines of school advertisements, a gain of 15,304 lines over the corresponding period in 1911, leading the next morning newspaper by nearly 20,000 lines.

The New York Times reaches a greater number of persons who avail themselves of private schools and colleges than any other publication in the United States.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 252.

Probationary Patrolmen, (qualified as patrolmen, appointed and assigned as indicated, to take effect Oct. 25.)—W. L. Jackson, 16th; G. S. Schreiber, 26th; O. Rausch, 20th.

Assignments, Probationary Patrolmen, (from School for Recruits to precincts indicated for duty in uniform, from 8 A. M., Oct. 25.)—O. G. P. Eppler, 12th; W. Hofmann, 12th; A. Henne, 12th; W. J. Cowden, 13th; Clarence Marcley, 15th; L. A. Walsh, 16th; A. L. Scheffler, 21st; J. W. Traendly, 22d; A. G. Rhodes, 22d; J. J. St. John, 23d; D. P. Mallon, 26th; T. F. Jamison, 28th; J. A. Christ, 31st; J. E. Franklin, 31st; L. Trebing, 31st; W. J. Coffey, 32d; A. Damico, 35th; J. Rogers, 35th; H. E. Demant, 36th; J. J. Loughran, 37th; F. W. Carmody, 39th; G. F. Chiquette, 39th; W. F. Pallace, 39th; M. McGowan, 39th; W. Weirauch, 39th; J. L. Shattuck, 40th; G. J. Braendly, 42d; A. J. Kurner, 42d; J. J. Hart, 43d; C. C. Leppert, 43d.

Temporary.—Patrolmen J. S. Dinselbacker, 5th, and T. F. Malone, 15th, to C. O. Squad, five days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 24; P. W. Haberman, 28th, to Detective Bureau and District Attorney's Office, five days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 25; B. Goldstein, 29th, to C. O. Squad, five days, from 10:30 A. M., Oct. 25; E. G. Greene, 79th, to C. O. Squad, in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, for ten days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 26; T. J. Danaher, 145th, to Detective Bureau and District Attorney's office, five days, from 1:45 P. M., Oct. 27;

To Central Office Squad from Precincts Indicated, (ten days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 25.)—H. Stafford, 145d; J. P. Taaffe, 146th; E. B. Tallman, 150th; J. A. Esau, 166th.

To C. O. Squad from Traffic Precincts Indicated, (from 12 noon, Oct. 24, to 8 A. M., Nov. 6.)—H. Rohrs, B; C. H. Chave, B; E. Spies, V; J. F. Malley, C; P. Murphy, D; T. Green, D.

Probationary Patrolman F. J. Szumisky, 149th, to C. O. Squad, five days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 24.

Leaves of absence with full pay—Capt. John F. Lirden, 181st, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 27, to be deducted from vacation. With half pay—Lieut. John F. Bracken, 1st, 3 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 24. Without pay—Lieut. John Becker, Detective Bureau, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 25; Sergt. Patrick Cavanagh, 12th, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 26; Patrolmen E. M. McGarry, 12th, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 31; H. W. Flade, 13th, 3 days, from 10 P. M., Oct. 24; J. J. McGee, 14th, 1 day, from 12 noon, Oct. 26; J. J. Kieran, 35th, 3 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1; L. S. Stillman, 63d, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Oct. 27; M. Keane, Traffic A, 2 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 24.

Sick Leave.—Patrolman Eldridge L. Warner, 21st Precinct, 30 days.

Relieved from suspension—Patrolmen F. J. Flanagan, 10th, to take effect 5:50 P. M., Oct. 24; J. F. Coughlin, 140th, to take effect 3 P. M., Oct. 24.

Dismissed from the force under the provisions of Section 302 of the Charter of the city, to take effect 12:45 P. M., Oct. 25—Lieut. Charles Becker, 65th.

Resignation of Special Patrolman, to take effect Oct. 24—J. I. Kelleher, with City Magistrate, First Division.

Appointment of Special Patrolman revoked, to take effect Oct. 24—P. Tuite, Bureau of Licenses.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 177.

Death—Engineer of steamer William F. Stanton, Engine 103, at 5:30 A. M., Oct. 23, 1912, from injuries while responding to Signal Station 936, at 4:32 A. M., Oct. 23.

Funeral Honors Ordered: Funeral at 9:30 A. M., Oct. 26, from late home, 428 Henry Street, Brooklyn, thence to St. Peter's Church, Hicks and Warren Streets. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

A detail of sixteen men, (six men to pall bearers,) consisting of two men each from the 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 38th, 40th, and 48th Battalions, under command of Lieut. William Ward, Hook and Ladder 68, together with the members of Engine 103, will follow the hearse as mourners, and will report at the quarters of Engine 104, 299 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. After services will proceed with the body a reasonable distance.

Chief of the 32d Battalion will detail an officer and an engineer of steamer, and the 37th, 39th, 41st, and 44th Battalions, two men each, to report at the quarters of Engine 103, at 8:45 A. M., for duty during the absence of that company.

It is requested that as many members of the department who are excused from duty on this date be present at the funeral.

Application blanks for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer are forwarded. Company officers will see that applications are properly filled out and forwarded to Headquarters, not folded or rolled, on Oct. 28.

Back pay allowance—Engineer of Steamer Daniel B. Mahoney, Engine 76, appointed an ununiformed fireman on probation March 4, 1904, and a fourth grade fireman April 1, 1904, resigned Oct. 16, 1904, reinstated Sept. 28, 1905, allowed on his service record in the uniformed force the period of time he had served as a fourth grade fireman prior to his resignation.

Revocation of suspension, to take effect at 8 A. M., Oct. 25—Firemen (first grade) Joseph P. McCoy, Engine 14, penalty imposed; Philip Mehle, H. and L. 11. Charge, neglect of duty; reprimanded.

Directed to appear before the Examining Board of Engineers, at Department Headquarters on date and time specified, for examination in operating steam fire engines. Candidates are instructed to present working set of drawings:

Oct. 28, 10 A. M.—J. G. Callahan, Engine 130; J. F. Coyne, Engine 114; I. S. Booth, Engine 206; T. J. Cunningham, Engine 207. 12 M.—W. J. Hussey, H. & L. 77; W. J. Galvin, H. & L. 55. J. G. McNeill, Engine 137; J. Wall, Engine 202. 1:30 P. M.—J. Cohen, Engine 59; J. F. Wade, Engine 176; E. F. McCormack, Engine 128, Oct. 29, 10 A. M.—J. F. McManus, Engine 84; S. Schiffendecker, Engine 137; J. J. Clark Engine 60; A. Valentine, H. & L. 79. 12 M.—C. M. Boylan, Engine 204; J. J. Keano, Engine 79; W. M. McDonald, Engine 89; M. J. Stephens, H. & L. 16. 1:30 P. M.—A. Reside, Engine 59; J. J. O'Donnell, Engine 53; T. O'Connor, H. & L. 25. Oct. 30, 10 A. M.—J. A. Rhatigan, Engine 135; M. Ferguson, Engine 145; D. J. Larkin, Engine 105; J. F. Burns, Engine 134. 12 M.—J. A. Sheridan, H. & L. 70; F. De Baun, Engine 167; J. D. Sullivan, No. 2, H. & L. 37; E. E. Parker, Engine 111. 1:30 P. M.—P. Brannan, Engine 129; T. M. Shandley, Engine 4; E. A. May, Engine 71. Oct. 31 10 A. M.—C. B. Martin, Engine 83; J. J. Gilmartin, Engine 56; G. H. Greis, Engine 46; M. T. Power, Engine 71. 12 M.—W. H. Brooks, Engine 67; T. D. Hunderman H. & L. 52; J. J. Stack, Engine 31; W. J. Fealy, Engine 33. 1:30 P. M.—E. F. Duffy, Engine 113; T. F. Tutty, Engine 145; D. L. Kilker, Engine 8.

Dismissed from the Department.—Fireman First Grade Joseph P. McCoy, Engine 14, having been found guilty of the charges of unexplained absence without leave, (three,) being under the influence of liquor, drug, or compound; conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, dispensing with uniform and disobedience of orders; tried Oct. 24; to take effect at 8 A. M., Oct. 26.

Lieut. Walter I. Henry, Hook and Ladder 102; charge, being under the influence of liquor, drug, or compound; five days' pay.

Fireman First Grade Joseph H. Tabbron, Engine 136; charge, violation of Section 104; five days' pay.

Fireman First Grade Philip Byrnes, Hook and Ladder 69; charge, violation of Section 103; reprimanded.

Charges Dismissed:—Fireman First Grade John J. Kennedy, Engine 112, violation of Section 107; Fireman First Grade Clarence R. Adams, Engine 147, violation of Section 118; Lieut. Patrick J. Grace, Engine 153, violation of Section 104; Automobile Engineman John Schecher, Bureau of Alarm Telegraph, Brooklyn; charge, "That while driving department car on Greene Avenue, Car 3,229 collided with department car, damaging same.

CHANGE OF NAME.

MORRIS JACOB of 73 Second Avenue to MORRIS ROTHBARD; he came to this country a considerable time ago without his parents and was taken care of by Samuel Jacob, and he was generally known by that name. His family has now come to this country and he desires to assume his own name. Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, was unable to attend the celebration in honor of Dr. Maxwell on Thursday evening because he was making the first political speech of his life in Boston. The letter of regret which he sent contains the following eulogy of New York's City Superintendent of Schools:

"Dr. Maxwell's career has been remarkable in many respects, and I find it very encouraging as regards the function and tenure of School Superintendent in a large American city, and particularly as proving that distinguished service to the public schools in the United States is possible for men born and brought up in a foreign country. Dr. Maxwell was born and educated in Ireland, and did not come to this country until he was 22 years old.

"As every one knows, his service has been rendered in the most difficult field in the United States for an educational administrator. His career has been full of contention against race obstacles, vicious politics, and inadequate appropriations; and yet the public school system of Greater New York has held fast to a long series of improvements, escaped from innumerable hindrances, and is now remarkably satisfactory to the best friends of education throughout the country. Greater New York has good reason to be proud of its Superintendent of Schools, and Dr. Maxwell is entitled to take lasting satisfaction in the service he has been enabled to render to the city and country of his adoption."

The Board of Education has appropriated to the Special School Fund, 1912, the sum of $2,047.17, realized from the sale of products of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

Permission has been granted to Principal Ernest R. Birkins of Public School 10, St. Nicholas Avenue and 117th Street, to accept two dissolving view lanterns, Schwan light, and one Edison kinetoscope, gifts of the Parents' Association of that school.

Patrick Dowd, recently appointed janitor-engineer of the new Washington Irving High School, will be paid $150 a month until the building is occupied.

On account of additional floor surface the compensation of Asa A. Ethridge, janitor of Public School 162, St. Nicholas Avenue and Suthpen Street, Brooklyn, has been increased from $3,900 to $4,044.

The compensation of Jacob J. Vogel, janitor of new School 168, Throop Avenue and Bartlett Street, Brooklyn, has been increased from $2,250 to $2,606 on account of the entire building being occupied.

The pay of the following janitors, temporarily assigned to the public schools indicated, has been fixed at the figures named: John L. Sands, 14, Navy and Concord Streets, Brooklyn, $82 a month; Joseph Farley, 11, Jefferson Street, Dongan Hills, S. I., $900 a year, less $221; F. E. Garthafiner, 40, Union Street, near Henry, Brooklyn, $1,704 a year, less $221; Hugh Bannon, 111, Sterling Place and Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, $1,682 a year, less $221.

Thirty-eight years ago yesterday William H. Maxwell, an Irish lad of 22, who had just received his degree of A. M. from Queen's University, Belfast, said good-bye to his parents, the Rev. John and Maria Maxwell, and set sail for America. He began life in the New World as a reporter on The Tribune, then became editorial writer on The Brooklyn Times, married in 1877 Miss Marie A. Folk of Brooklyn, and in 1882 was made Assistant Superintendent of the Brooklyn public schools.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Thirty-seven out of eighty-nine candidates passed the test in the examination for laboratory assistant. There are three vacancies in the Health Department at $900 each a year. The list is good for four years. The successful candidates and their ratings are as follows:

Julius Weinberger, 95; Theodore Cohen, 94; Paul Ullman, 93.70; Leslie Spier, 93.40; John Wiffenbeck, 93.30; Isidor Levine, 91.20; Victor I. Pearl, 90.80; Max Steigman, 90.10; William Bernstein, 89.80; Solomon Frank, 89.60; Davis Chercass, 88.30; Philip Astrofsky, 86.80; Florence R. Bittman, 86.80; Fannie B. Kleinman, 86.50; Leopold Weichsler, 86.50; Alexander S. Lewis, 86.20; Arthur B. Daub, 85.10; Jacob Feinberg, 83.20; David M. Cohen, 83.10; Harry Zucker, 82.70; William F. Lewald, 82.30; Harry R. Silver, 82.10; Samuel M. Marcus, 81.80; Frank Wittlin, 81.50; Sylvan D. Lazarus, 81.60; Frank L. Goldin, 81.50; Harry Cardover, 79.80; Arthur I. Hoffmann, 79.80; Isidore Korowitz, 79.30; Michael Bishop, 78.90; Joseph C. Fox, 77.90; Antonio Ciapa, 77.50; George Gluck, 77.20; Emilie E. Weisse, 77.10; Henry W. Rogers, 76.70; Moses Schwartz, 73.70; Aaron Wineburgh, 73.50.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for men only on Nov. 11 to fill a vacancy in the position of copyist draughtsman at $900 a year in the Engineer's Department at Large, Milwaukee, Wis., and vacancies as they may occur requiring similar qualifications. Applicants will be required to submit with their applications a specimen of pencil drawing (mechanical) and a tracing thereof, executed by them, with a statement of the time consumed in making each, and a sworn statement that the drawings submitted are wholly the work of the applicant. Competitors will not be required to appear at any place for examination, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

General education and fitness.....20
Technical training and experience.....60
Practical tests, rated on work submitted....20

Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination, which is open to all male citizens of the United States who meet the requirements. A register of eligibles will be established as a result of this examination to fill vacancies occurring in the engineer establishment named above. In the event of there being a shortage of eligibles in other civil service districts, eligibles from this examination who are willing to accept appointment in a district where a shortage exists may be certified for appointment in such district.

Beginning to-day, notices will be sent to the army of 5,800 applicants for postal service positions, the examinations for which will be held on Nov. 6 and on as many days following as may be found necessary. The notices will inform the candidates when and where to take the examinations. Four batches of candidates will be examined daily, two in the morning and two in the afternoon. The examinations will be held at the New York Custom House and at the Federal Building on Washington Street, Brooklyn. There are 5,100 applicants for the New York office and 700 for the Brooklyn office.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Capt. B. Palmer, cavalry, will make not to exceed one visit per month, during the period from November to May, to Houston and Corsicana, Texas, and not to exceed one visit every two months to Amarillo, Texas, and Jennings and New Orleans, La., to instruct the militia cavalry organizations.

First Lieut. J. C. Griffin, Medical Reserve Corps, relieved from duty in the Philippines Division and take first transport from Manila to San Francisco, thence to home and report arrival by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Capt. H. L. Threlkeld, Thirteenth Infantry, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for physical examination.

Major H. O. Williams assigned to Twenty-second Infantry and proceed on transport from San Francisco Dec. 5 to join his regiment.

Promotions and assignments in the cavalry arm: P. M. Caldwell from Captain, unassigned, to Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Nov. 1; J. J. Hornbrook from Captain, unassigned, to Major, Sixth Cavalry; O. A. McGee from First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, to Captain, Twelfth Cavalry; A. R. Chaffee, Jr., from Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Cavalry, to First Lieutenant, Fifteenth Cavalry; G. W. Dearmond from Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Cavalry, to First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry.

First Lieut. F. Mears, Fifteenth Cavalry, transferred to Second Cavalry.

Orders Oct. 16 assigning Capt. C. B. Sweezey, cavalry, to Eighth Cavalry revoked.

Capt. R. C. Foy, First Cavalry, relieved from that regiment Nov. 30, and Capt. C. B. Sweezey, cavalry, assigned to First Cavalry Dec. 1.

Major D. J. Carr, Signal Corps, will make such visits as may be necessary from Seattle to Bremerton, Wash., and from Seattle to Tacoma, Wash., to inspect cable.

Leaves: Major C. P. Robbins, Medical Corps, one month and fifteen days from Nov. 10; First Lieut. J. C. Griffin, Medical Reserve Corps, twenty-three days; Major H. O. Williams, Second Infantry, one month; Col. H. C. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, five days; First Lieut. F. B. Upham, Coast Artillery Corps, leave extended to include Nov. 15; Second Lieut. D. F. McDonald, Twentieth Infantry, ten days from Nov. 1.

The Navy.

Capt. H. S. Knapp to General Board, Navy Department, Nov. 5.

Lieut. E. S. Robinson detached from the Michigan to the Iowa.

Lieut. N. L. Nichols detached from the Terry to the Montgomery.

Ensign R. C. Saufley detached from the Kansas on Oct. 30 to the Terry.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. G. Heiner detached from the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., to the Connecticut.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. F. Lawrence detached from the Connecticut to the Wyoming.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Kerr detached from the navy recruiting station, Newark, N. J., to Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Paymaster J. R. Hornberger detached from navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to the West Virginia, Galveston, and Chattanooga.

Paymaster H. H. Bathis placed on retired list of officers.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Lupton detached from the Chattanooga, West Virginia, and Galveston to treatment at Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prairie at Samana; Cincinnati at Manila; Michigan at Hampton Roads; Prometheus at Corfu; MacDonough, Shubrick, Thornton, and De Long at Cape Lookout.

Sailed—New Hampshire from Norfolk for Rockland; Dahlgren and Stockton from Norfolk for Charleston; Brutus from Key West for Guantanamo; Hartford from Annapolis for Norfolk.

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CARMANIA	CARONIA	CAMPANIA
NOV. 2, 10 A. M.	NOV. 16, 10 A. M. MAY 3.	NOV. 20, 1 A. M. MAR. 19
DEC. 7, 10 A. M.	DEC. 14, 10 A. M. MAY 31.	DEC. 31, 12 Noon. MAY 28.

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Kroonland ....Oct 30 | Finland .....Nov. 13
Zeeland .....Nov. 6 | Vaderland.....Nov. 20

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The type used for "**Wants**" is called agate. By counting seven words to the line in small type, or four words to set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost you by consulting the following table:

CLASSIFICATION.	Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted	$0.20
Boarders & Board Wanted	.20
Business Notices	.30
Business Opportunities	.30
Country Board	.25
Dogs, Birds, Poultry	.25
Employment Bureaus	.25
For Sale	.25
Help Wanted	.15
Horses and Carriages	.25
Lost, Found, Rewards	.30
Pianos and Organs	.25
Purchase and Exchange	.30
Rooms to Let or Wanted	.20
Situations Wanted	.15

Lost

LOST.—On Broadway, between 93d and 96th Sts., Thursday noon, two diamond rings; one solitaire; initials J. E. to A. S., Dec. 25, 1909; other ring, ruby, sapphire and diamond; reward $25. Paulsen, 3,143 Broadway.

LOST.—Thursday night, between 38th and 44th Sts., Broadway, or the Hotel Astor, envelope of Hotel Touraine, Boston, containing price lists of J. H. Descheemaeker and letter from Belgium, to Hotel Astor. Finder will please return to desk at Hotel Astor. Reward.

LOST—Between Knickerbocker Theatre and 79th St. West, a butterfly pin, pearls and diamonds, mounted on black, set in platinum. Finder please return to H. P., 150 West 79th, and receive reward.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, at Lyceum Theatre or in hansom taken in front of theatre at 11 P. M.; liberal reward. 440 Lafayette St.

LOST.—Turquoise matrix pin Saturday afternoon, Oct. 19, probably at or near Comedy Theatre; reward. H. Stanley, 22d floor, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

LOST—Between Sineman's, West 4th St., Wanamaker's, black purse, containing $20, change; reward; no questions. Abbott, 61 Washington Square. Spring 8560.

LOST—Pass book No. 3,771 of The Security Bank of New York, 180 East 72d St., New York City; payment stopped. Please return book to bank.

LOST—Beaded purse containing gold pin, valuable for its association; reward for return pin. K. M., 204 West 76th St.

LOST—On Tuesday, on 9th Av. elevated, wallet with money and papers valuable to owner only; reward. R. L., Times.

LOST—July 9, U. S. Trust Company Certificate No. B 37519. Return to Dohrmann, 3,078 Hull Av.

LOST—River road to Tarrytown; fur coat; suitable reward. Gardner Wood Co., Flatiron Building.

LOST—Gold filigree sapphire and pearl bar pin. Please return Room 1,420 Grand Central Terminal.

LOST—Diamond breastpin; four leaves black enamel; reward; vicinity 50th, 53d Sts. AA 126 Times.

LOST—Bunch of keys in financial district. Reward if returned J. K. Kerr, 70 Broad St.

STOLEN.—Monday evening, front of Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th St., Warren-Detroit five-passenger touring car; dark blue body, gray wheels; $100 reward for return, or information leading to recovery of car. M. Roberts, 1,784 Broadway. 'Phone 5392 Columbus.

Business Opportunities

LUMBER TRACT FOR SALE.

Twelve million feet of soft and hard wood timber, together with steam and water power sawmill, located at good shipping point; mill equipped with two 50 h. p. boilers, set in brick, 50 and 70 h. p. engines, steam feed mill, soft and hard wood dressing machines, box shop, re-saw, Sturtevant hot blast kiln, and five farms in good state of cultivation, with fair buildings thereon; will sell whole plant or mill separately, and if latter will contract with purchaser to sell timber standing or at mill; price on property is right from purchaser's standpoint. Address Timber, Box 415 Montpelier, Vt.

A MANUFACTURING COMPANY with $1,000,000 capital, would like to manufacture and sell in connection with present line some specialty, hardware preferred. We must have control of the business. Have over 225 traveling salesmen on the road. At references as to capital and business standing will be given to the right party. The reason for this advertisement is that our present force of salesmen can handle the extra business. None but responsible parties need reply. Z 102 Times.

A PARTNER WANTED to manage sales, advertising, and office in an old manufacturing business, producing gas engines, windmills, etc.; one-half interest will be sold to competent party, based on appraised value; plant consists of wood shop, machine shop and foundry; 22,500 sq. ft. of land; Applicant must be able to invest about $20,000.00. Address P. O. Box 6, Jackson, Michigan.

At present Treasurer of large manufacturing and selling corporation, resigning account of reorganization, desires to connect with business where knowledge of large affairs, office organization, sales management, and acquaintance will be of value; willing to invest in a proved proposition. Principals only address Treasurer, 1,364 Broadway.

BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM.—Five years' lease; rent $50; store, bakery, and six large rooms; selling out account of other business; weekly account $375 to $400. 2,964 Fulton St., between Elton and Cleveland Sts., Brooklyn.

$1,000 to $3,000 required, without services to enlarge plant and take care large orders now on books, by concern manufacturing advertising article for which there is great demand at very profitable price. Z 86 Times.

A young architect with strong creative ability and high attainment, desires to form a conservative organization; a partnership is offered with a business and financial manager of serious aspirations. Z 112 Times.

Incorporated mail-order company, just started, desires trifle more cash capital; full particulars to those who will invest, and join in its further development; grand opportunity. A 37 Times.

Fine location for moving picture and vaudeville house on Main St., Hartford, Conn.; wanted, one who has cash. Inquire Box 810, Hartford, Conn.

I have $1,000 and a Cadillac to join high-class practical man in the automobile business; give full particulars. S 313 Times Downtown.

Biggest Bargain.—Account sickness, established optician store; must be sold quickly. 11 East 116th St.

Advertising office, cigar store, 25 years; account sickness. B. B., Box 71 Times Downtown.

Sacrifice.—Newly furnished 12-room house in the seventies. Opportunity, Z 116 Times.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00
and upwards. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Liberal allowances for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
10 Barclay St. | 300 Broadway.
Tel.—6353 Cortlandt. | Tel.—2640 Worth.
345 Broadway. Tel.—5408 Franklin.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Big stock of second-hand office furniture; roll, flat, typewriters' and bookkeepers' desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, partitions, and railings. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

100 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Excellent typewriters rented: three months $6.00; cash bargains; repairing. Durant-Moore Co., 265 Broadway.

For Sale.—"Noiseless" typewriter, unused; cost $125; will sell for $50. Address Box A 19 Times.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, Stuyvesant Park.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; telephone; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for particular people; unexcelled residentially; centrally located; moderate rates; cuisine service the best; references. 7257 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 69.—Hotel appointment; homelike environments; table choice, abundant; special rates to families.

SUITE of parlor, bedroom, bath; electric light, telephone; private house. 58 East 53d.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms; excellent table; steam heat; telephone; table guests.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST. (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Three very desirable rooms, single, double; good board; also table board.

47TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suites; well furnished; all improvements; home cooking.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites, private baths, telephones, superior table.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Two attractive, large rooms; hot and cold water; adjoining bath.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly furnished small, double rooms; private bath; good board; Subway; telephone.

64TH ST., 167 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; comfortable home environments; table guests; reasonable; telephone.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; 'phone; excellent table; reasonable; reference.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Rooms; every convenience; table board, best location; refined home.

72D ST., 228 WEST.
Beautiful newly furnished and decorated double room, with board; single room; excellent appointments.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Fall, Winter; desirable large, small rooms; board; parlor dining room; references.

73D ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; bath, exceptional meals; table guests; reasonable; Jewish.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished single and double rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; refined neighborhood; parlor dining; table guests; reasonable.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; excellent table.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Pleasant medium and small rooms; table guests; Southern cooking; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.—New management; large room; private bath; medium room; references; table guests.

79TH ST., 104 WEST.—Splendid rooms, private bath; Hebrew family; excellent board; reasonable. 7662 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny rooms; private bath; hot water supply; excellent home cooking; family tables; parlor dining; table guests; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Second floor front; bay window; Park view; one small room; references.

81ST ST., 147 WEST.—Unusually attractive second floor, with private bath; excellent home cooking; references.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Excellent home table a specialty; large front, with dressing room; also medium room; reasonable.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath optional; electricity. Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well appointed rooms; every convenience and comfort; delightful home environment; secluded as private residence. Telephone Schuyler 5326.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate two adults in exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; reference.

90TH ST., 16 WEST.—Choice room, couple or gentlemen; high-class Jewish house; telephone. Hellman.

91ST ST. 54 WEST.—Elegant large warm room; handsomely furnished; every convenience; telephone, superior board.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; superior cuisine and service; few table guests accommodated; telephone.

93D ST., 134 WEST.—Table board; excellent service; home cooking; also rooms. Telephone 3596 Riverside.

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, small rooms; German-American family; parlor dining room; table guests.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome rooms, suite, singly; table boarders; near Central Park, Subway; references.

103D, (cor. West End, 879.)—Large, bright room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

113TH ST., 541 WEST. (Near Columbia.)—Double, single rooms; suitable two, three; table guests; home cooking.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—Minute Subway; newly decorated and furnished front rooms; elevator. Wells.

137TH ST, 602 WEST.—Broadway Subway; exceptionally large front room; German cooking; elevator. Apt. 43.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; private bath; unexcelled cuisine; table guests; references.

157TH ST., SUBWAY, WEST.—Outside room; elevator apartment; good table; dining room. 'Phone 203 Audubon.

A.—A.—WHEELOCH MANSION.
158th St., Hudson; Subway two blocks; very large room, four windows; hot and cold water; shower; small room; vegetable, hennery; 7 acres ground. Telephone 943 Audubon.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 519 WEST 123D, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; excellent table board optional; telephone; reasonable.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407.—Large room, suitable for two; excellent board; private family. Sander.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 835.—Woodbury, two blocks north of 157th St. Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

UNUSUAL opportunity for couple or two gentlemen, desiring large, handsome room; exceptionally good food, with American family. 'Phone 5202 Riverside; references.

WEST END AV., 916.—Connecting rooms; well furnished; conveniences; exceptionally good food; moderate; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Large rooms; private bath; excellent table. 'Phone 1159W Main.

Country Board

Westchester County.

Exceptional opportunity for gentlemen or family without children; delightful home in private house; superior table; convenient commuting; three rooms, $13, $15, $25. Box 124, New Rochelle. Phone 571.

Long Island.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.—The Calvert, Emmons Av.—Unrivaled situation, overlooking ocean; open throughout year; excellent cuisine; dinners for automobile parties a specialty. Telephone 742 Coney for reservations.

New electric trains, only 23 minutes to New York; every modern convenience; special Winter rates. The White House, Beechhurst, L. I.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; delightful all-year residence; comfortable, homelike, convenient. Telephone, Flushing 290.

Board Wanted

LITERARY WOMAN wants furnished room near New York University; consider board if reasonable. A 40 Times.

WEST SIDE.—Single man requires room and board, private family preferred; state terms. Address L. A., Box 124, 617 6th Av.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

17TH ST., 307 EAST, (facing Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, large and small. Telephone Stuyvesant 2767.

22D ST., 34 EAST.—Front room, two beds, $5; larger room, two beds, running water, $8; parlor and room, two beds, $10; nicely furnished.

30TH ST., 135 EAST (Apartment 2.)—Parlor and bedroom, adjoining bath; newly furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; suitable two gentlemen; references. Call evenings.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large rooms, with and without private baths; references.

43D ST., 132 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; all improvements. Bowe.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—ROOMS WITH, WITHOUT BATH; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Excellent rooms; newly furnished; all accommodations; heat and telephone; references.

65TH, 302 EAST.—Single, double rooms; hot water, bath, gas; near elevated.

IRVING PLACE 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d St.)—Rooms, one to six; kitchenette, steam, electricity; luxurious; moderate; unusually comfortable.

LEXINGTON AV., 386, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184.—Large front room; with or without board; private family; references. Gruber.

LEXINGTON AV, 148, (near 30th St.)—Two connecting back parlors; running water; telephone; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small, large rooms, running water, bath; breakfast optional.

7TH AV., 2,441.—Married couple have newly furnished room, with heat, electricity, telephone; convenient to Subway and elevated; reasonable. Heller.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity; telephone; location unsurpassed; references.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive newly renovated rooms; conveniences; quiet and refined surroundings; central.

14TH ST., 218 WEST.—Clean rooms, large, small; heat, running water, electric lights; references.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Newly decorated double and single rooms; running water; telephone 5248 Chelsea.

16TH ST., 31 WEST.—Parlor for doctor or studio; also large, small rooms.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable large room; running water, bath; private house; gentlemen; $8.

38TH ST., 159 WEST.—Beautiful large, clean front room, bath, steam; very reasonable. Stranor.

38TH, 265 WEST.—Parlor floor; also other rooms; private baths; all conveniences; $2 up.

43D, 250 WEST, (Times Square.)—Two rooms and kitchen, for housekeeping; other rooms. Edwards.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, steam-heated room; also one small room; breakfast optional.

48TH, 107 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room; running water; strictly first-class house; references.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Attractive front room, one flight; modern apartment; running water; telephone. Dunn.

52D ST., 231 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; all conveniences; near Broadway and Subway.

52D ST., 238, (West of Broadway.)—Newly furnished, small and large rooms; bath; southern exposure.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room, private bath; gentlemen only; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; every convenience.

58TH ST., 126 WEST.—Parlor floor; studio or doctor; large, small rooms; telephone; conveniences.

58TH ST.—Magnificently furnished room near 5th Av.; private bath; electricity, telephone, breakfast. F. M., B. B 11 Times.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Parlor with bedroom; other rooms; gentlemen or couple.

58TH, 318 WEST.—Large front parlor, nicely furnished, with piano, heat, hot water.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms exquisitely kept and best service that New York affords for men with good references desiring permanent residence.

70TH ST., 345 WEST.—Newly renovated spacious room; strictly private, congenial family; pleasant home; telephone; elevator apartment; gentlemen only; references. C. Weiss.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
Suite, parlor floor; private bath.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Well-furnished, large, medium rooms; private house; telephone; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Large rooms, well furnished, second floor; conveniences; near "L" and Subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one, two; near bath; refined surroundings; moderate; references.

76TH, 182 WEST.—Cozy rooms, en suite or singly; corner apartment; conveniences; first floor; reasonable.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Front room near bath, running water, electricity; also hall room; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, second-story room; Southern exposure; suitable two; bath; private house.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, newly furnished; large, small.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable large front room; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Beautiful bachelor apartments, with private bath, single, en suite; also 2 or 3 small rooms; 79th Subway.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.
Brand new, furnished, extra large room; private bath; unsurpassed cuisine; small tables; all conveniences.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home, large, handsome room bath; select, private house; references exchanged.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; private house; hot and cold water; conveniences; reasonable; reference.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Furnished second-floor room; steam heat, bath, telephone; private family. Horton.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Select residence; home comforts; large front and hall rooms; out-of-town guests and Southerners accommodated; private table option.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable, sunny rooms; refined, homelike surroundings; breakfast optional; references.

84TH ST., 34 WEST.—One large second-floor room in physician's house; gentleman only; reasonable to satisfactory applicant.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, second floor front room, near bath; also large, fourth floor front room, for gentlemen only, in private family; telephone; references.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; suitable two; private; Subway, "L"; telephone.

86TH ST., 310 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; Subway. Telephone 7297—Riverside.

87TH, 319 W.—A handsome large and a small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, refined private house; permanent guests; reference.

92D, 3 WEST.—Medium-sized room, suitable one, two; elevator apartment; Subway, "L." Herrmann.

92D ST., 214 WEST.—Apartment 19, $8; reference.

93D ST., 10 WEST.—View for twenty blocks; beautifully furnished room; elevator; "L." Brien.

93D ST., 177 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; smaller rooms; steam; telephone; "L," Subway.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; running water; "L," telephone; $3-$5.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, alcove room; southern exposure; running water; three windows; private house.

96TH ST., 36 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms conveniently located; board optional. E. Kane.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; elevator apartment. Grossman.

99TH ST., 244 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—One room or two connecting outside rooms, well furnished; running water, telephone, electric light, elevator; near Subway. C. B.

100TH ST., 252 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath, lavatory; electricity; private house.

101ST ST., 18 WEST.—Very desirable, well furnished, light, airy room; quiet, private; Harrod.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Two light connecting rooms, bath; modern, elevator; Subway. Apartment 54.

103D ST., 241 WEST, (Broadway-Riverside.)—Owner's residence; beautiful rooms to spare; every modern convenience.

104TH ST., 140 WEST.—Handsome large, small room; lavatories; elevator apartment; Subway, elevated. White.

105TH ST., 151 WEST.—Unusually large, sunny front room; elevator apartment; near Subway, L. Underhill.

106TH ST., 207 WEST.—Attractive housekeeping suite; also choice small room; Subway, elevated; references. Gordon.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Light, heated rooms, private house; near Park; gentlemen; reference; telephone; $3.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Bright, attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Arartment 35.

107TH ST., 78 WEST.—Desirable, large, medium rooms; private family; references; seen evenings and Sunday.

112TH ST., 511 WEST, (Apartment 21.)—Single room; elevator, private family; gentlemen; permanent; $5; references.

112TH ST., 536 WEST.—Pretty, sunny rooms; refined family; elevator, shower. 7080 Morningside. Armstrong.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Studio, elegantly furnished, for rent; refined neighborhood. Apartment 1—F. Musician.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—High-class apartment; single or en suite; near Riverside Drive. Apartment 31.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Attractive, new room; excellent table; private family; elevator; $10. Apt. 8.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, private house, near Columbia University; all conveniences.

115TH, 404 WEST.—Above Morningside Park; choice room, moderate if permanent; elevator. Apt. 61.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

116TH ST., near Riverside and Subway.—Large front room; gentlemen. 'Phone 3596 Morningside, apartment 24.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Beautiful front corner rooms, Morningside Heights; kitchen. Call afternoons, Apartment 2.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive rooms; high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences; reasonable. Apartment 41.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Apartment 12.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, quiet, room, $3.50; elevator apartment; references exchanged. Maurice.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; reasonable; elevator. Inquire Apartment 1.

121ST ST., 420 WEST.—Large parlor, suitable for one, two gentlemen, or one, two ladies.

122D ST., 135 WEST.—Large front rooms, southern exposure; twin beds; shower; board optional.

122D, 540 WEST (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; homelike; fine view; elevator; references. Apartment 61.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Newly furnished south room; elevator; electricity; reasonable. Apartment 31.

123D, 243 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; modern, private house; terms moderate; gentleman.

123D ST., 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large double room, $5 weekly; single, $3; elevator apartment. Rose.

123D ST., 100 MORNINGSIDE AV.—Large, sunny outside rooms. $3.50-$4.50. Mitchell.

126TH ST., 54 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, single, double rooms; running water; telephone; references; block Subway.

129TH ST., 251 WEST.—Attractive, bright, clean, newly decorated, artistic rooms; elevator; electricity; telephone; single, $3; double, $4; exceptional. Apt. 55.

130TH ST, 43 WEST.—Attractive double and single front rooms; running water; large closets; southern exposure; private house.

135TH ST., 601 WEST.—Front room; elevator apartment; shower; electric light; telephone; suitable one or two; near Subway; $5.50 or $7. Gancel.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, private baths, single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

140TH ST., 608 WEST.—Exceptional suite, overlooking Hudson; reasonable; or cozy, sunny room, $4; electricity; telephone; Subway. Maynard.

144TH ST., 550 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; Subway; telephone; breakfast; business people; elevator. Apt. 35.

146TH ST., 600 WEST. (Subway.)—Comfortable, light room; every convenience; high-class. Apartment 2.

157TH ST. SUBWAY, (859 Riverside Drive.)—Excellent rooms, single, double; well ventilated.

209TH ST., 87 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom, bath, private entrance; block Subway; "L."

A private family owning elegant home, West 97th, near Central Park, will rent delightful suite, tiled bath, also small room; references. 'Phone 3602 Riverside. Z 125 Times.

A REFINED AMERICAN COUPLE offer beautiful, sunny front room; elevator, electricity; no other roomers; 110th Subway. 'Phone 1374 Riverside, Apartment 31.

BROADWAY, 2,465 (91st.)—Attractive, large room; also suite; exceptionally convenient and independent; reasonable. Hunt.

LENOX AV., 116, (110th.)—Elegantly furnished large room; elevator apartment; reasonable. Tritchler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (block subway.)—Strictly modern apartment, overlooking Hudson; large room; reasonable. Button.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, (corner 127th St.)—Attractive rooms; high class. Apartment 34. 'Phone 3396 Morningside.

THE NEW YORK,
22 West 60th St. Tel. 5891—Columbus.
Single rooms, adjoining bath, $4-$5 weekly. Parlor bedroom, private bath, $5-$15 weekly.

To rent to physician or dentist, fine office, (3 rooms,) 57th St., opposite Carnegie Hall. Apply 147 West 57th St.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful, large room; private bath; electric light; parquet floor; near 91st Subway; private family; reference. Telephone 6762 Riverside.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

Young business girl desires furnished room in apartment on west side between 72d and 110th Sts., where no other roomers are taken; write, stating particulars and price; must be reasonable. BB 28 Times.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM wanted by young man in American family; one with breakfast preferred, not essential; should be within 10 blocks of main Public Library. Box A 24 Times.

FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife, with or without board, in private family; must be adjacent to Subway station or within 10 minutes' walk of Times Square. Address BB 36 Times.

WANTED—Upper west side, south of 118th St., for gentlemen, large sunny room adjoining bath in private house; twin beds and large closets. S 311 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes room with private family, preferably seventies, eighties; vicinity West End Av.; not more than $20 monthly. A 38 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms—To Rent.

71st St., 132 West.—Second floor in private house; two rooms; private bath; no cooking.

Apartments to Let Unfurnished

West Side.

$35 TO $45.
Georgette Court, 315 West 113th St.
5-room apartments and bath; all modern improvements; elevator service day and night; will decorate to suit tenant. Superintendent on premises.

159TH ST., 478 WEST, Southeast Corner St. Nicholas Av.—Seven large, light, outside, corner rooms; all improvements; select families; $38-$42.

92D ST., 206 WEST.
Seven rooms and two baths, all outside rooms; elevator service; fireproof building; concession to good tenant. Apply Superintendent.

Wadsworth Av., 88-88.—Cheapest rents Washington Heights; corner rooms, all light; all improvements; 5, 6 rooms, $28-$42. Broadway Subway to 181st St. Janitor.

Claremont Av., 192.—5-6 room front apartments; steam, hot water, electricity, telephone, hall boy; high-class neighborhood; convenient; $42 up.

109th St., 247 West.—Four rooms, bath; new decorations; steam heated; halls and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $22. Janitor.

107th St., 5 and 7 West.—Very desirable 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $30 to $35. Janitor, or Belknap, 204 West 83d St.

Two connecting rooms and bath in private house; newly renovated; electric lights, parquet floors. Inquire 254 West 88th St.

114th St., 622 West.—Large room, southern exposure; high-class elevator apartment; private family; references. Apt. 53.

120th, 312 West.—Five elegant rooms; steam; all improvements; near Morningside Park; $26.

5 West 16th St.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments 1 and 2 rooms, $40-$50.

93d St., 46 West.—Seven very light, large rooms and bath; $50.

Furnished

THREE LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
HOTEL BERESFORD,
Corner 81st St. and Central Park West.
I desire to sublet the above apartment, which may be seen on application at the office of the hotel. The apartment has recently been redecorated, has parquet floors throughout, and is handsomely papered. I desire to rent the apartment unfurnished; furnishings, however, can be supplied if necessary. A. H. Osborn.

BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM APARTMENT ON WEST END AVENUE, NEWLY FURNISHED, INCLUDING LINEN AND CHINA. ROOMS ALL LIGHT. RENT $250 A MONTH. M. N., BOX 106, 617 6TH AV.

Exceptionally artistic private home, 8 rooms and foyer, two baths; rooms large and sunny; private balcony overlooking Barnard and Columbia Colleges; large dining room, especially adapted for entertaining; running water in each bedroom; will rent, with piano if desired, to responsible people only; price, $300 to $250 per month, according to terms. 35 Claremont Av., Apt. 9A. Superintendent.

85th St., 76 West.—Handsomely furnished three rooms and bath, $20 per week; breakfast optional; also 1 single room; running water; desirable neighborhood; convenient all car lines. Telephone 9497—Schuyler.

A.—A.—A.—To save time and trouble in locating a suitable furnished apartment consult us; 4 to 13 rooms; all locations; all prices. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Going abroad, will sublease for $1,200 or sell for same figure furnished apartment overlooking town, Columbia University section. Travelers, Box Z 118 Times.

Two rooms, kitchenette; Hatridge Court, 540 Manhattan Av., cor. 123d St.; Apartment 6M; references.

Bronx.

High-class apartments to let, near "L" station; rent $18 mo.; agent on premises. Washington Av., corner 163d St., n. e. corner.

Help Wanted, Female

HOUSEWORK.—General housework in small family; good city references required. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M., 315 Central Park West, Apartment 2 east.

MODEL.—Desirable all year round position as model in fitting department for a young woman of 36 bust and good figure. Apply to P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

NEAT YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS OLD, OF GOOD ADDRESS, WHO UNDERSTANDS SHORTHAND AND WILL BE GENERALLY USEFUL IN A BUSY OFFICE; COLORED PREFERRED. BB 61 Times.

OUTSIDE REPRESENTATIVE for sanitarium; great opportunity for one having large circle of acquaintances. Address Sanitarium, BB 30 Times.

WANTED—Two tall, refined society-type girls, 25 to 30 years old, size 34 to 36, accustomed to wearing good clothes, for special fashion posing; agreeable position with good salary to right parties. Call Fashion Camera, 243 West 39th St., Saturday, 11 to 12.

WANTED.—Waitress with experience; German or Swedish; free board; personal reference required. Call between 2 and 4 only, basement, 312 West 72d St.

WHITE YOUNG WOMAN houseworker and good cook; good wages and good outings. Call Thursday, Friday, Sat., and Mon., bet. 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mrs. Jas. L. White, 620 W. 115th St., New York City.

Help Wanted, Male

A1 SALESMAN for the coast to sell prominent line of popular-priced lingerie and volle dresses and waists. Apply by letter or personally between 3 and 5, Greenberg, Weiner & Co., 138 West 21st St.

BUTCHER.—Must be able to speak English and Italian. Fodale, 912 2d Av.

EXPERIENCED insurance salesmen to represent sick and accident insurance company; liberal salary or commission. 150 Nassau St., Room 915.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN.
Well-established cloak and suit house, with reputation among the trade for good merchandise, desires first-class salesman having large following throughout Middle West; commission basis; if after the Spring season results are satisfactory, may give additional interest of profits. A 36 Times.

OUTSIDE REPRESENTATIVE for sanitarium; great opportunity for proper man. Address Sanitarium, BB 29 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN to sell one-family brick residences; purchaser secures life insurance, which cancels the mortgages in case of death; no competition. High Class. S 302 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Expert salesman to handle an exclusive line of hand embroidered goods; must be influential and know where to sell; excellent commission. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. Monday, 123 5th Av., Panpaky Trading Co.

SALESMAN, traveling, to carry side line of kimonos; commission basis, no drawing account; attractive proposition. The American Silk Garment Co., 104 5th Av., City.

SOLICITOR for Brooklyn business school; one speaking Jewish preferred; evening work only. State full particulars. School, Z 122 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Latest invention; required in every office; big money commission. G. H. Mitchell, 206 Broadway.

WANTED—Experienced Jones & Lamson turret operators, hand-screw machine operators, machine grinders on Landis and Norton machines, horizontal and vertical milling hands; also tool draftsman; steady employment to capable men. State age, experience, and wages expected. Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—Two young men, experienced in real estate; college education; good proposition for property management; salary and commission. Elman C. J. McCann, Broadway and 110th St., northeast corner.

WANTED—Paid club leaders for boys' clubs in wookwork and Venetian iron; one or two evenings a week. Address Educational Directors, Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson St.

WANTED.—Retail cigar salesman; neat appearance, good address, and experience absolutely necessary; must give bond. G. W., P 3 Times Downtown.

WANTED—SILK SALESMAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE CUTTING-UP TRADE AND ITS REQUIREMENTS. P 6 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—Bright, industrious boy in office of publishing firm; public school graduate preferred; references. P 5 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Office boy; salary to start, $4 per week; good chance for advancement. Address S 320 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced accountant, who thoroughly understands corporation bookkeeping, to take charge books of manufacturing company; must be master of detail and possess unusual executive ability; most reliable references required; salary to begin small; exceptional chance for advancement; only one with real brains need apply; clock watcher or incompetent not wanted. Address, stating salary, Melville, A 29 Times.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

FEMALE.
STENOGRAPHER; only those thoroughly experienced in fire insurance work considered. Salary, $18-$25.

MALE.
BILL CLERK, experienced Underwood machine; $10.
CLERK, clean-cut young man; familiar estimating on printing; $15 up.
CLERK, college graduate; steamship office $12.
RENTING AGENT, real estate experience; good appearance; $10 and commission.
SEVERAL openings for stenographers.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
(Agency.) 30 Church St.

Situations Wanted Female

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and typewriter desires position where experience and capability are appreciated; highly recommended; salary $16. S 312 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; capable, intelligent; small salary. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 E. N. Y.

COOK.—First-class cook, colored woman; best city reference. Morris, care Brown, 40 West 131st.

EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS desires work by day; best references. Eagon, care of Donlon, 102 West 56th St.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience as private secretary and in positions of trust, desires position where executive ability is required; thoroughly versed in modern business methods; very highest credentials as to character and ability. A 54 Times.

GOVERNESS.—English lady desires position; town or country; would take young children. A 39 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By experienced, intelligent woman, no incumbrance

SHEEHAN TOLD WALDO OF STANTON CHARGE

Policeman First Informed Secretary of Complaint on Which Lieutenant Was Dismissed.

HE DIDN'T INVESTIGATE

Merely Ordered Stanton Tried, Commissioner Tells Curran Committee —More Contradictions.

The efforts of the Curran Committee of the Aldermen, which is investigating police conditions in this city to discover who first told Police Commissioner Waldo about the alleged attempt of Lieut. Stanton to extort $250 from Detective Richard F. Oliver, were successful yesterday. It was Winfield R. Sheehan, Mr. Waldo's private secretary. Mr. Waldo told some of the story to the Curran Committee after he had been recalled to the witness chair. Mr. Waldo came before the committee with bad grace. His manner was aggressive, and he answered the questions of Emory R. Buckner, the committee's counsel, in a loud and abrupt tone. Lieut. Stanton was dismissed from the police force last Saturday after a trial before Deputy Commissioner McKay. The witnesses against him were Detective Oliver, who made the charge, and Thomas P. Gibney, a retired fireman, whose reputation was said to be bad by many officials of the Fire Department.

While the trial of Stanton was in progress, an effort was made by David M. Neuberger, Stanton's lawyer, to find out the source of the information that led Mr. Waldo to order Chief Inspector Schmittberger to prefer the charges. Mr. Waldo was asked if he had first heard of the charge against Stanton after the Lieutenant had testified before the Curran Committee. He replied that he had and he was asked who it was that gave him the information. He replied:

"I heard it from a dozen people."

That was as far as Mr. Waldo would go in supplying the desired information. But when Mr. Buckner began questioning him yesterday about the source of his knowledge of the alleged attempt at extortion, he said that he had heard of it five or six days before the charges against Stanton were made.

"Where did you hear it?" Mr. Buckner asked.

"I had heard statements," replied Mr. Waldo, "that Detective Oliver had said Lieut. Stanton had tried to extort money from him."

"From whom did you hear them?"

"From a member of my office staff who had been told about the charge by Motor Cycle Policeman Corrigan."

Mr. Waldo was asked where Corrigan was stationed and he replied that he was attached to the Trafic Squad. Then Mr. Waldo said that Corrigan had met his secretary coming down town one day and had told him about the charge.

"Mr. Sheehan is your secretary?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"Yes," snapped Mr. Waldo.

"Just how much did Mr. Sheehan tell you?"

"Just that."

Didn't Investigate Stanton Charge.

Mr. Waldo said he made no inquiry at the time Sheehan told him of the charge against Stanton into the source of his secretary's information, but that he had learned since Stanton's trial that Sheehan heard of the alleged attempt at extortion from Corrigan. This seemed to clear Mr Waldo of any desire to keep this knowledge from Stanton's lawyer. All he knew when he ordered Stanton tried, he said, was that he had been told that Stanton had attempted to get money from Oliver to expedite Oliver's appointment to the police force. Then Mr. Waldo explained that after this information was in his possession he told Chief Inspector Schmittberger to prepare the charges. He said Oliver had not told him where Gibney, the corroborating witness, could be found. Schmittberger, he said, was instructed to find Gibney.

Asked to tell how he had investigated the charges before he ordered them drawn and suspended Stanton, he replied:

"I merely went far enough into them to furnish sufficient cause for the trial of Stanton."

Mr. Waldo refused to tell how the details of the case against Stanton were got together on the ground that such information was not material to the committee's inquiry. When his attention was called to the danger that a case might be trumped up against a policeman if the complainant was permitted to go away from the city, find his own corroborative witness, and return at his leisure, Mr. Waldo declined to make any comment. Then Mr. Buckner tried to get the Commissioner to tell just what occurred in his office when he called Oliver before him to ask about his accusations against Stanton. Mr. Waldo replied that he had asked Oliver about the charge and that Oliver had told him that Stanton had tried to get money from him. Then Mr. Waldo said he called in the Chief Inspector, who took Oliver away with him.

When Mr. Buckner asked Mr. Waldo if he knew that if Stanton was found guilty it would justify the abolishment of the Bureau of Investigation, of which he was the head, the Commissioner said he did not think it would, and he denied that anything Stanton told the committee had annoyed him. Mr. Waldo said he had never heard that any intelligent person had criticised him for abolishing the bureau.

Mr. Buckner then asked: "But you knew that to prove Stanton to be a crook would vindicate that action?"

"It would only prove that one man was a crook," Mr. Waldo replied.

Mr. Waldo was asked if there was any protection in the department for a man who had been seventeen years on the force and who was brought up on charges made by another policeman. He replied that such a man would have a hearing before the trial Commissioner, the Commissioner would pass on the case when the evidence was all in, and the accused man could appeal to the courts. Mr. Buckner asked if Mr. Waldo still thought that Oliver and Gibney were respectable men, and the Commissioner replied that he saw no reason to change his mind. Mr. Waldo declared that he believed that Oliver and Gibney were credible witnesses. He said that Mr. McKay had decided the case against Stanton and that he had supported him.

Mr. Buckner then asked if Mr. Waldo regarded the sentence of dismissal against Stanton as justified.

"I regard that question as an insult," Mr. Waldo replied.

"Did you regard the evidence against Stanton sufficient to justify his dismissal?" counsel for the committee asked.

"I regard that also as an insult," the witness said.

"Well, you have changed your mind in other cases where men have been dismissed," Mr. Buckner said.

"In these cases the charges were not involved, but only the punishment inflicted," Mr. Waldo replied.

Mr. Waldo was asked if it was not true that he had no right to restore policemen to the force who had been dismissed on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer. He explained that if this charge was only one of several, he had the right to dispose of the others and to restore the policeman if he saw fit. He said that this matter had been decided by the courts and by Corporation Counsels many times. Mr. Buckner asked Mr. Waldo to point out one case of this character. Counsel for the committee explained that careful search on his part and on the part of his assistants had failed to disclose any such case. Then Mr. Waldo said that he got his information from an Assistant Corporation Counsel.

To Examine Waldo's Secretary.

Mr. Waldo was asked if he would send Mr. Sheehan, his secretary, to the hearing, and he replied:

"You had better subpoena him if you want him."

Later he relented and promised to send Mr. Sheehan to be examined if he could find him. A subpoena was issued for Mr. Sheehan, but he could not be found. He will be called at the next hearing to explain just how Policeman Corrigan came to tell him about the alleged attempt of Stanton to get money from Oliver. Just before Mr. Waldo left the witness chair Alderman Dowling asked him if he was not the judge of what "conduct unbecoming an officer" was. Mr. Waldo replied that he was. In answer to other questions Mr. Waldo said that in the last few days several men had told him of wrongdoing on Stanton's part. Asked who they were he replied that one of them was a man named Smith, who was trying to get on the force. Smith said Stanton tried to get money from him, Mr. Waldo declared. Another man who complained of Stanton, Mr. Waldo said, was a private detective named Mara or Maher. This man, according to the witness, said that Stanton had offered him $250 for some papers. Mr. Waldo said he did not know Smith's address. He had never heard of "Harry," the alleged go-between for Stanton.

Asked if the charges against Stanton were made because of a desire to intimidate policemen from becoming witnesses before the committee, Mr. Waldo indignantly replied:

"No."

Earlier in the day Mr. Buckner investigated the testimony given before the trial commissioner in the Stanton case by Oliver and Gibney. Oliver was called as the first witness. He was asked about the trip he made to Milton, N. Y., to get Gibney to come here and corroborate his charge against Stanton. Mr. Buckner asked:

"Did you think there was something crooked to be done and that Gibney could help you do it?"

"No," Oliver replied. "There was nothing crooked to be done."

"Ever hear anything against Gibney?"

"No, I knew he was a friend of mine."

Mr. Buckner took Oliver over the whole story of his alleged meetings with Stanton. Oliver's memory was very bad about recent happenings, but it was bright and keen about his many meetings with Stanton three years ago. Many of his statements conflicted with those made at the trial of Stanton. Alderman Smith protested at the proceedings, and said he could not understand how the matter concerned the workings of the Police Department. He was told that the committee had decided to go into it.

Oliver lost his temper several times in his examination and grew surly. Many times he was cornered by the examiner and was unable to answer his questions. He said positively that the last time he and Gibney met Stanton in Broadway was at 2 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7, 1909. He was sure of this, he declared, because it was at 9 o'clock that morning he received his appointment to the force. He declared he could not be mistaken. Then Oliver was told that Nov. 7, 1909, was Sunday, and he coolly retracted his statement and said that the date must have been Nov. 8.

"It was a technical error," he said.

Oliver here began to talk very loud and fast, and he was cautioned to lower his voice.

"Counsellor," he cried, "you are trying to make this a little bad on my part. I didn't get down to fine points."

Oliver Profane on the Stand.

Oliver grew profane, and Chairman Curran rapped for order and warned him to behave himself. The witness was told that his story of his dealings with Stanton did not seem reasonable, as no man would talk with two men whom he did not know about taking a bribe.

"It's only a boob who would do it," the witness declared.

When he told about the intangible person known as "Harry," who, he said, came to him for money on Stanton's behalf, he was asked why he did not take the man to Headquarters. His only reply was that he did not want to. Oliver was asked if he knew why Deputy Commissioner McKay said to Stanton at Stanton's trial: "Are you still anxious to help the inquiry?" and Oliver replied: "No, I am not."

Thomas P. Gibney, the retired fireman, was then called as a witness. He was the man whose character many men testified was very bad. He came here from Milton to corroborate Oliver's story, and he said he did this because he was Oliver's friend. Gibney was asked first about his character, and he admitted borrowing money from many persons. Some of this money he paid back, and some of it he still owed. Asked what he did with the money, he replied that he gambled it away.

Mr. Buckner asked him if it did not strike him that he ought not to gamble with money borrowed from men and women, and he said:

"Yes, after it was all over."

Gibney said that when Oliver came to his home to induce him to testify against Stanton he and Oliver talked the case over, and refreshed their memories about it. Gibney's memory was also very faulty about recent occurrences. He said that early in October, 1909, Oliver asked him to go to Lieut. Stanton and find out about Oliver's chances for appointment to the force. Gibney said Stanton told him, "Oliver was in pretty bad, and that he could do nothing about it." Then Gibney said Stanton said to him:

"It is up to the Commissioner."

"Did you make it clear to Oliver that Stanton said it was up to the Commissioner?"

"Yes, Sir."

"When you left Police Headquarters convinced that Stanton was an honest man?"

"Yes, Sir."

Oliver had denied that anything of this kind was told to him.

Gibney said he had known "Harry," known as Stanton's collector, seven or eight years. He used to meet him, he said, frequently in Broadway, but he had not seen him since the alleged attempt at extortion. Asked to describe "Harry," Gibney said he was a little, thin man of fair complexion and that he weighed some 100 pounds. Everybody laughed at this description, and then Gibney said:

"I don't believe he weighed more than seventy-five pounds."

First, Gibney said he met "Harry" on two nights. Then he said that three nights, or maybe more, were devoted to the task of trying to buy Oliver's appointment to the force. Gibney told so many different stories that Mr. Buckner lost patience and asked:

"Can you tell the same story twice alike?"

"I'll try to," replied Gibney.

"Did anybody ever ask you to find 'Harry'?"

"No, Sir."

Gibney Contradicts Oliver.

Oliver testified that he had asked Gibney to get "Harry" and bring him to Headquarters to bolster up the charges against Stanton. Gibney said that "Harry" had a brother-in-law named Mallon who was a letter carrier.

Patrolman John J. Kearns was then examined. He was a special policeman in the strike of taxicab chauffeurs in 1906 and had arrested Oliver, who was one of the strikers. Kearns made a charge of felonious assault against Oliver, and later made another affidavit contradicting the first one. This second affidavit resulted in Oliver's discharge.

Kearns seemed to be in the dark as to just what an affidavit was. Finally he was informed that it was an affidavit that he signed in the Magistrate's court. Then he tried to justify his act by saying that when he made the affidavit exonerating Oliver he was not a policeman.

"Very well," said Mr. Buckner, "I will take that answer."

Oliver had declared that the New York Transportation Company had tried to "frame up" a case against him and had offered some men, Kearns being one of them, $200 for the necessary evidence. Kearns was asked:

"Did any official of the taxicab company offer you $200 to sign that first affidavit?"

"No, Sir," replied Kearns, "I was not offered anything to sign it."

"Oliver was mistaken when he said you told him that?"

"Yes, Sir."

Kearns caused a laugh when he said heartily:

"If I had known as much about that case then as I know now, I would not have got mixed up in it."

Edward L. Griffin, Oliver's brother-in-law, then told the committee that the order to attend the hearing of the committee had cost him his job as chauffeur. He said he knew "Harry" and that "Harry" looked like a burglar. Arthur J. Wing, counsel for the taxicab company, testified that no attempt had been made to send Oliver to prison. He gave Oliver a very bad character.

While Oliver was testifying yesterday, an officer from General Sessions called for him to testify against a prisoner who was on trial. Mr. Buckner refused to excuse him, which brought another vigorous protest from Alderman Smith.

"They have 600 cases waiting trial over there," said Mr. Buckner, "and they can take up a new case."

The hearing will be resumed at 2 o'clock next Thursday.

Gen. Hubbard Kept in Bed by Injury.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Chairman of the Board of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, who was injured in a wreck at Fillmore, Ill., yesterday, was still confined to his bed to-day. Mr. Hubbard is 78 years old.

When a special train bearing four directors plunged through a trestle, Mr. Hubbard was pinioned against a door by baggage and was painfully but not seriously injured.

LET PEOPLE RULE, PUT THREE WAYS

Academy of Political Science Gets Primary Views from the Candidates for Governor.

SULZER POINTS TO RECORD

Hedges Would Repeal Existing Law and Compromise — Straus Wants Even U. S. Senators Named Directly.

At the dinner of the Academy of Political Science of New York, at the Hotel Astor last night, written statements were read from the three Gubernatorial candidates, explaining their positions on direct primary legislation. Before the statements were presented, the topic, "The Direct Primary Versus the Convention Method of Choosing Candidates for Public Office," was discussed by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard and State Senator Edgar T. Brackett.

The membership of the Academy of Political Science, it was explained by Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, its President, had not committed itself to the advocacy of any one of the three parties. The names of the three Gubernatorial candidates were placed in alphabetical order on the programme so there could be no intimation of a preference.

The statement of Job E. Hedges, the Republican candidate, was, in part, as follows:

"The four most distinctive issues in the State campaign are: Personal obligation and individual responsibility in all social and political matters; honest, economic, and efficient administraton; the attempted solution of the high cost of living, and a more practicable working out of the ends of social justice. The direct primary falls within the first category.

"If I am elected Governor, I shall urge an immediate repeal of the Ferris-Blauvelt primary law. It is involved, cumbersome, a burden on the taxpayers, full of chicanery, and obviously intended to sicken people of the direct primary idea. As a substitute I should recommend the enactment of a law which would permit the voter to express at the primary his preference as to nominations and party control, leaving, until the experiment can be worked out to a practicable conclusion, the convention plan as to Governor and State officers.

"As Governor, I should urge the immediate repeal of the Levy Election law. It is inequitable, a burden on the taxpayers, and obviously intended to defeat the free and independent expression of the popular will. In place of the Levy law I should urge the enactment of a law which would prevent illegal voting and would give facility to independent voting.

"I should veto any primary act which like the one in Wisconsin seemed to handicap ability and conviction, and to put the ambitious rich man in a position of advantage. I should veto any act which would facilitate vote trading between the parties as in some Western laws.

"As a Republican partisan, I am absolutely in favor of a primary law and an election law which will permit ease in independent voting."

Oscar S. Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor, said that as Chairman of the first National Primary League, which held its meetings in this city in 1898, he had advocated such reforms in nominating methods as would place the control of the nominating processes more completely in the hands of the voters of each party. His statement was dictated in his railway car.

"The so-called direct primary law of 1911," ran Mr. Straus's statement, "enacted by a Democratic Legislature with the help of the Republican machine, was an absolute negation of all that Gov. Hughes had fought for during the last three years of his term—a denial of the very foundation principle of the direct primary.

"Without going into details it is most important to apply the direct primary law to all public offices and party positions, including United States Senators and delegates to National party conventions, and excluding only such minor local offices as are excluded under the Hinman-Green bill. I believe in applying the direct primary principle to the State offices, because the statistics in other States show that where this is done the popular vote at the primaries is much larger than in those States where only local officers are directly nominated, and because its application has been extended in these States almost always.

"Our direct primary law should be amended also to provide for an official primary ballot of the office-group type, such as is in use now in every other State which has adopted the primary system. Another most urgently needed amendment to our present law is one providing for a reduction in the number of signatures required to place a candidate's name on the official primary ballot by petition. We should supplement our direct primary law by a shortening of the ballot as soon as possible."

The following statement from Congressman Sulzer, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was read:

"I am in favor of simplifying the ballot, extending the corrupt practices act, and of direct primaries. I have been advocating these reforms ever since I was in the Legislature twenty years ago. In co-operation with the late Senator Saxton, I passed the first ballot reform law and the first corrupt practices act when we were in the Legislature, and from that day to this I have been doing everything in my power to promote these salutary reforms. In the future, as in the past, the people of New York can rely on me to take no step backward."

Convention Only Fit for Hospital.

Prof. Hart discussed with much humor the political convention, which he declared was sick, desperately ill, and apparently would have to submit to an amputation because of the troubles at Chicago over contests. Prof. Hart's address was greeted throughout with bursts of laughter and applause.

"Why do people distrust conventions?" he said. "First, because the convention has got out of reach of the ordinary voter and has become the instrument of bosses. Second, the convention has become part of a system of private government, feeling itself no more subject to official regulation than a church conference or a social club. Third, the convention has become sponsor for frauds and political robberies in hundreds of cases.

"The National convention is as sick as any of the State conventions, and it is doubtful whether it lives to its fifteenth birthday in 1916.

"The advance of the direct primary method of choosing delegates under State laws has given the worst shock of all to the convention. Sereno E. Payne, at Chicago, declared that the California law on the subject was "contrary to the law of the Republican convention." He deliberately antagonized every State with a law on the subject. Within four years those States will be in the majority.

"The Presidential preference primary is going to be enacted as widely as the Australian ballot."

State Senator Brackett regretted that Prof. Hart had not torn the convention system to tatters and left further discussion on that topic impossible. Senator Brackett declared that in the matter of election he did not care for "the rules of the game—direct primaries or not," so long as they applied equally to all parties. Direct primaries, he declared, had never built hospitals, improved the school system nor relieved the congested population of the cities.

"If anything more than election within the party is intended," he said: "if it is desired that members of one party may go into the primaries of another and there vote on the nominations of such other party, I refuse to discuss any such scheme as preposterous, as almost infamous.

"Where do you spell out the relief you claim in any place where it has been tried? Do you find Kansas more emancipated from bossism under Bristow and Murdock than it was under Ingalls and Plumb? Is Iowa freer in its political action between the knees of Cummins and his cohorts than it was under Allison and Shaw?

"A full convention of delegates where full discussion is had, or may be had, is almost of necessity an unbossed convention."

JUDGES FREE FROM PARTIES.

Separate Election, if Any, Is One Argument Before Academy.

The opening session of the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, convened yesterday afternoon in Earl Hall, Columbia University, to consider the general topic of "Efficient Government," was devoted to the discussion of "The Selection and Removal of Judges." Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Law School of Columbia presided.

Judge Learned Hand of the United States District Court reviewed the ancient appointive system in England and said the colonies inherited it. Later the selection of Judges was brought by the wave of Jeffersonian Democracy under the direct vote of the Electors, he said.

"The indifference of the people to the personnel of candidates," said Judge Hand, "has left the actual selection in the hands of party leaders, and it is doubtful whether different influences would have controlled their selection if appointed."

Direct primaries, he thought, would be likely to improve the personnel of the bench.

Attorney Gilbert E. Roe, formerly associated with Senator La Follette, discussed the question from the viewpoint of a Progressive.

"If you have the power of recall," he contended, "and regard the Judges as your trustees, and have them feeling that they are your servants and not your masters, you will have a feeling among them that will make the recall unnecessary."

To recall a Judge for the expression of an honest and intelligent opinion was held by J. Hampden Dougherty as "unthinkable." He declared it would put a premium on judicial insincerity, and would mean the amendment of the Constitution by mere majority vote.

"If the frontiers of judicial power are not defined properly," he continued, "let us define them. I, for one, am convinced that in the nature of things courts must construe statutes and decide whether they conflict with the fundamental law. If they do not perform that function to our satisfaction, let us curtail their power if it seems wise, but let us do nothing to weaken the Judges's independence."

"I favor the appointment of Judges," said Richard S. Childs, "by the people's government, in order to bring their selection under popular control. If we must have Judges elected, let us have a separate non-partisan column on the ballot."

$3,000,000 BONUS TO MORGAN

Bankers Received Harvester Stock Free for Their Services.

William P. Hamilton, son-in-law of J. P. Morgan, was again a witness yesterday in the Government's suit for the dissolution of the International Harvester Company, and testified that for their services in the organization of the combination J. P. Morgan & Co. received $3,000,000 in stock.

When Mr. Hamilton was on the stand before he produced a record from the books of the firm in regard to a transaction with William C. Lane involving $13,500,000 and 165,000 shares of stock. The stock of the companies that went into the combination was all bought by Mr. Lane, and subsequently transferred to the new corporation. Mr. Hamilton was unable to explain the transaction and was asked to look into it and return later.

He said yesterday that Morgan & Co. paid the $13,500,000 to Mr. Lane and received the 165,000 shares of stock, the par value of which was $16,500,000. The difference of $3,000,000 represented the payment of Morgan & Co. for their services, the amount representing 2½ per cent. on the capital of the Harvester Company, $120,000,000. Mr. Hamilton said this was all the firm got for its services, so far as he knew.

Mr. Hamilton also produced a list of persons who had deposited their stock trust certificates with Morgan & Co. under the agreement to prevent them from disposing of their holdings. The agreement provided for putting the stock of the Harvester Company in a voting trust for ten years, the owners to receive voting trust certificates. It was agreed that the holders of these certificates should continue to own and refrain from selling at least 80 per cent. of their holdings for the first year, 60 per cent. the second year, 40 per cent. the third year, and one-third thereafter during the term of the voting trust.

To insure their carrying out this agreement it was provided that they should pledge with Morgan & Co. certificates equal to the proportion they agreed to continue to own, which should be released from time to time as they became entitled to sell, except that one-third should remain pledged during the existence of the voting trust.

Certificates representing about 60 per cent. of the stock of the Harvester Company were thus pledged. The list produced by Mr. Hamilton gave the names of Cyrus H. McCormick, Anita McCormick Blaine, Harold F. McCormick, Stanley McCormick, Charles Deering, and James Deering.

John D. Toll, the publisher of a semi-monthly trade magazine called The Implement Age, which is issued from Philadelphia and Chicago, was present to identify certain advertisements of D. M. Osborne & Co. which appeared in the periodical between January, 1903, and December, 1904, but as counsel for the International Harvester Company did not deny these advertisements and agreed to their admission as evidence, Mr. Toll was not called upon to testify.

Between the dates mentioned D. M. Osborne & Co. was owned by the International Harvester Company, but operated as an independent concern, and the advertisements in question were advertisements of D. M. Osborne & Co. in which that company was represented as being "the largest independent company in the world."

Temple Bowdoin, of J. P. Morgan & Co., did not testify at the hearing, contrary to expectation. Special Assistant Attorney General Grosvenor said that as Mr. Hamilton had been able to furnish all the information desired from the Morgan firm, Mr. Bowdoin had been excused. The next hearing in the suit will be in Chicago on Wednesday.

M'KENNA CONVICTED OF MURDER OF CHILD

Judge Rosalsky Thanks Jury for Verdict, "Considering the Police Situation."

SLAYER DENIED CONFESSION

Had Accused Capt. Price of Having Forced One by Third Degree Methods.

Joseph J. McKenna of 1,077 Ogden Avenue, the Bronx, on trial for having strangled six-year-old Sigrid Eckstrof of the same address on June 6, was convicted of murder in the first degree before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday and remanded one week for sentence. The jury was out one hour and forty minutes.

When McKenna heard the verdict his red face turned deathly pale and his bulging eyes seemed about to pop out of his head. When his pedigree was taken he shouted angrily that he was 33 years old, and admitted that he had been imprisoned for one year for desertion from the army and had served a sentence of six months for larceny in 1899.

The murder was a particularly brutal one. McKenna had been drinking, and was seen talking with his victim a short time before she disappeared. At 6 o'clock that night the child's parents said she was missing, and a search was made for her. An hour later her body was found lying in the cellar of 1,077 Ogden Avenue, wedged between the wall and the furnace. There were finger marks on her neck.

McKenna acted suspiciously when the body was discovered. Later he was arrested, and on the Sunday following the murder Capt. Price of the Highbridge Police Station reported that McKenna had confessed that he was holding the child in his arms and had let her fall to the floor. According to the defendant he was afraid of arrest and hid her in the cellar.

During the trial, McKenna denied that this had happened. He declared Captain Price had detailed two policemen who beat him and starved him into making a confession which McKenna testified Capt. Price had told him to make. Assistant District Attorney Nott, who prosecuted the case, called witnesses to disprove this assertion, and in his summing up said the confession had not been made to Capt. Price, but had been made to Peter Bird, an ex-policeman and a friend of McKenna, who repeated it to Capt. Price. In discharging the jury Judge Rosalsky said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, I desire to thank you for your intelligent verdict in this case. The defendant made a savage and uncalled for attack upon the police and Capt. Price. I want to say that I have known Capt. Price since 1896, and do not hesitate to say that he is a man of great honor and integrity. He would not have resorted to the improper means related by this defendant in order to have obtained a confession. His conduct on the stand showed me he was above that.

"You have performed a great public service, and in view of the disclosures regarding the police in this city, you are entitled to much credit for the manner in which you tried this case. I am pleased to see that whatever prejudice you may have had against the police you gave it no place in your consideration of the case."

Judge Rosalsky remanded the prisoner for sentence and discharged the jury. It was learned that on the first ballot they stood eight for murder in the first degree and four for murder in the second degree. At no time did any member express doubt as to the defendant's guilt.

$7,500 FOR LOSS OF HUSBAND

Verdict for Widow of Street Car Man Killed by Auto Wreck.

Mrs. Christine Sidel, widow of George Sidel, once a conductor on the Metropolitan Railway, obtained $7,500 damages yesterday in the Supreme Court from the Renard Company, milliners, of 16 West Twenty-third Street, for the death of her husband.

The accident in which Sidel lost his life was peculiar. He was collecting fares on an open Amsterdam Avenue car from the running board, when an automobile owned by the defendant company ran into a wagon. The impact threw the wagon on its side, crushed Sidel under it, and he was killed instantly.

Last Chance

TO-DAY ends our Birthday celebration. To-day is the last day on which you can buy one of those special

$25, $28, $30 and $35 Hart, Schaffner & Marx Fall and Winter Suits & Overcoats at $19.50

We have just received a new lot of Blue Chinchilla Overcoats with the smart belted back. Priced special at $25.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open till 11 P. M.) | Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 7 P. M.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open till 11 P. M.)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

25 ALBANY INDICTMENTS

Arise Out of Disorderly Conditions Charged—City Officials Exonerated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Twenty-five sealed indictments were presented to-day by the Grand Jury drawn to serve with the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court convened by Gov. Dix to investigate criminal conditions alleged to exist in Albany by the Senate inquiry a year ago.

City officials against whom testimony was submitted before the Senate committee were exonerated by the Grand Jury. Not a single indictment was found against a city official, the implicated persons being principally alleged offenders against the moral law.

Justice Edgar S. K. Merrill, who was designated by the Governor to hold the Extraordinary Term, opened the sealed indictments in order to make a memoranda, and then caused them to be sealed again in his presence by the District Attorney. He adjourned the Extraordinary Term sine die this afternoon. The indictments will therefore come before the next regular term after the arrest of the defendants.

The persons against whom the Grand Jury returned no indictments were Edward B. Cantine, former Commissioner of Public Safety, charged with retiring a Democratic Police Captain for political reasons; William J. Rice, Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety; Walter Mellus, former City Engineer, and Fire Chief William W. Bridgeford, charged with letting contracts for over $250 without open competition; the Aldermen of the city, charged with accepting $25 in lieu of stationery allowed by law; George O. Cowell, for presenting alleged false bills for audit for stationery furnished to the Aldermen; William F. Wheelock, Max Coplon, Eugene T. Murray, and George Morgan, charged with illegally soliciting votes of election day; Edward Coons, charged with attempting to rent a house for disorderly purposes to detectives employed by the Senate committee, and Ada Van and Maxie Belmont, charged with abduction.

Justice Merrill sentenced William H. K. Cornelius, an Altamont hotel keeper, found guilty of embracery in attempting to influence a prospective juror in an excise case, to the Albany County Penitentiary for three months, and to pay a fine of $300 or stand committed for 300 additional days.

District Attorney Sanford said he believed this conviction would have "a wholesome effect upon the administration of law and justice in this county."

STRAUS SEES LANDSLIDE.

Returns from the West Full of Progressive Enthusiasm.

Oscar S. Straus returned last night from the West. He was enthusiastic over the Bull Moose conditions as he found them.

"I have returned from a veritable triumphant tour," he said. "My meetings were packed to the doors. I saw evidence on every side of a landslide for the Progressive Party on Election Day. Everywhere I went I found the old machines tottering and the bosses seeking cover, just as they are in New York State. They are trying to keep up their courage with big claims without any basis.

"In Milwaukee there can be no question that, whatever individual preferences may be, the Progressive cause will be triumphant. In Chicago the remarkable trend toward the Progressive Party makes all reports of a Roosevelt slump seem absurd. In President Taft's own State of Ohio, where I spoke to large and enthusiastic audiences at Cincinnati and Cleveland, the protest against the old parties was no less emphatic, and the results will be as certain as in the States further West.

"Through the combinations of the intellectual people—the professors, the doctors, the teachers—with Lincoln's plain people who are with us heart and soul, we expect a landslide on Nov. 5."

United Hunts Race Meeting
Steeplechase, Army, Flat and Pony Races
Belmont Park Terminal
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26;
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30;
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2.
FIRST RACE AT 2.30
SPECIAL TRAINS
P. R. R. Sta., N. Y., 12.20 P. M., conn. at Jamaica with 12.30 from Flatbush Av., B'klyn.
P. R. R. Sta., N. Y., 1.35 P. M., " " " " 1.30 " " "

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. John Drew in "the best of all Drew parts."—Herald. Alfred Sutro's Comedy. THE PERPLEXED HUSBAND.

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:20 sharp. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15. Miss Billie Burke "Everybody will go to see her."—Tribune. in THE "MIND THE PAINT" GIRL.

CRITERION B'way 44th St. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15. Last time to-night 8:15. Tantalizing Tommy

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. John Mason in the powerful play "THE ATTACK." by Henry Bernstein, author of "The Thief."

HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Last Mat. To-day 2:15. Times. ROBERT LORAINE MAN AND SUPERMAN. TUESDAY, OCT. 29—Seats Selling. HELEN WARE in TRIAL MARRIAGE.

PARK 59th St., Col. Circle. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:20. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50. LAST 3 WEEKS—FUN, MELODY, BEAUTY. CLIFTON CRAWFORD "THE BEST GIRL."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. FRANZ LEHAR'S MUSICAL ROMANCE, THE Count OF Luxembourg

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Mat. Wed. 50c to $1.50. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way and 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE LAST WORD IN MUSICAL COMEDY. OH! OH! DELPHINE

MOULIN ROUGE Evs. 8:10. Matinees To-day & Wednes. 2:15. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GAIETY B'way and 46th. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30. Another Cohan & Harris Success. "Best Farce of a Decade." OFFICER 666 with George Nash & Edward Abeles.

GLOBE THEATRE B'way, 46th St. Seats Now on Sale. FIRST NIGHT MONDAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE ELSIE JANIS The Lady of the Slipper. Box Office open daily 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CENTURY Thurs., 63d & Cent. Pk. West. Evs. 8. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Elec. Day at 2. The Liebler Company's $100,000 Production of THE DAUGHTER OF HEAVEN "Greatest Theatrical Bargain of Years."—Ev. Mail. PRICES, 25c to $1.50.

THE NEW SIN WALLACK'S MATINEE TO-DAY. "The most gripping human drama I have ever seen." —Madame Simone. LITTLE THEATRE, 240 W. 44th St. "ANATOL"

Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats To-day & Wed. 2:15. In a class by himself. GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play. "BROADWAY" JONES Tremendous triumph.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. Wed. Mats. Best Seats $1.50. THE WOMAN HATERS

GRAND THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE. with CHARLOTTE WALKER. Next Week ..... "THE ROSE MAID"

MINERS 8th AVE. & 25th ST. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. MONTE CARLO GIRLS Amateurs Friday. PEOPLE'S LADIES' MAT. DAILY. ZALL AH'S OWN CO. Amateurs Friday. BRONX LADIES' MAT. DAILY. LADY BUCCANEERS Amateurs Thursday.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th Street & 7th Ave. ELMENDORF 5 New TRAVEL TALKS. GREAT PLACES IN A GREAT COUNTRY. SUNDAY NIGHT At 8:30. Also MON. MAT. 2.30. The GREAT SOUTHWEST A Desert Transformed. NEW PICTURES—NEW IMPRESSIONS! Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, and 50c. Now Selling.

Carnegie Hall, To-day at 2:30, VIOLIN RECITAL—MISCHA ELMAN

Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes $12-$15. Sale at Hall. STEINWAY PIANO. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Food Show 71st Reg't Armory Park Ave. & 34th St. 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. Food Div. U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and other Government Exhibits.

JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30. A SCRAPE O' THE PEN

IRVING PLACE THEATRE To-day: Mat. at 2:15—JUGEND. To-night—DIE FUENF FRANKFURTER.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. 15c-25c-50c. SARAH BERNHARDT in Photo Play. Queen Elizabeth

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:30. PAUL & RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8. UNDER MANY FLAGS. Series of Complete New Spectacles.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8. Mat. To-Day $1. THE PASSING SHOW OF 1912. TO-MORROW NIGHT BIG CONCERT.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thurs. 39th, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-Day 2:30. READY MONEY

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Thurs. LITTLE WOMEN

Manhattan OP. HO., 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Matinee To-Day 2. LAST TWO WEEKS. SOTHERN & MARLOWE. Mat. To-day, "Much Ado About Nothing"; To-night, "Taming of the Shrew." Next Week—Mon. Night, "Taming of the Shrew"; Tues. Night, "Hamlet"; Wed. Mat., "Romeo and Juliet"; Wed. Night, "Twelfth Night"; Thurs. Night, "As You Like It"; Fri. Night, "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Macbeth"; Sat. Night, "Much Ado About Nothing." Price, 25c. to $1.50.